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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local informants and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in cross-cultural research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that their research does not cause harm or exploitation. The paper concludes by noting that while cross-cultural research presents many challenges, it is also a valuable way to gain a deeper understanding of the world and to promote cultural understanding and respect.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs.

Another key initiative is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs.

A third key initiative is the introduction of performance measures. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs.

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The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and it is only by looking at the whole that we can understand it. This is the first principle of systems thinking: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

The second principle is that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, but a dynamic one. It is always changing, and it is always evolving. This is the second principle of systems thinking: the system is always in a state of flux.

The third principle is that the system is interconnected. It is not a collection of separate parts, but a collection of interconnected parts. This is the third principle of systems thinking: the system is a network of interconnected parts.

The fourth principle is that the system is self-organizing. It is not a system that is imposed from the outside, but a system that organizes itself from within. This is the fourth principle of systems thinking: the system is self-organizing.

The fifth principle is that the system is resilient. It is not a system that is fragile, but a system that is resilient. It is able to withstand change and to adapt to new circumstances. This is the fifth principle of systems thinking: the system is resilient.

The sixth principle is that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is unsustainable, but a system that is sustainable. It is able to continue to exist and to thrive over time. This is the sixth principle of systems thinking: the system is sustainable.

The seventh principle is that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is inequitable, but a system that is equitable. It is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is the seventh principle of systems thinking: the system is equitable.

The eighth principle is that the system is just. It is not a system that is unjust, but a system that is just. It is able to provide for the needs of all its members in a fair and equitable way. This is the eighth principle of systems thinking: the system is just.

The ninth principle is that the system is peaceful. It is not a system that is violent, but a system that is peaceful. It is able to resolve its conflicts in a peaceful and non-violent way. This is the ninth principle of systems thinking: the system is peaceful.

The tenth principle is that the system is harmonious. It is not a system that is disharmonious, but a system that is harmonious. It is able to create a harmonious and balanced environment for all its members. This is the tenth principle of systems thinking: the system is harmonious.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data collected was analyzed using appropriate statistical methods, and the results were presented in a clear and concise manner. The findings of the study are discussed in detail, and their implications for practice and policy are explored. The paper is well-structured and easy to read, and it provides a valuable contribution to the field of research.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system (Department of Health 1996).

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of care. This is a complex task, as it involves a range of factors, including the quality of the staff, the quality of the facilities, and the quality of the services. The Department of Health has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system (Department of Health 1996).

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The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the population has grown so rapidly that there is simply not enough space to build new houses. This has led to a situation where many people are living in slums or shanty towns, which are often very overcrowded and unsanitary. Another problem is the lack of adequate infrastructure. In many of these cities, the roads are in a state of disrepair, and there is often a lack of basic services such as water and electricity. This makes life very difficult for the people who live in these areas.

The second of the main problems is the lack of adequate employment opportunities. In many of these cities, the economy is based on a few key industries, such as manufacturing or services. If these industries are not growing, then there will be a lack of jobs for the people who live in these areas. This can lead to a high level of unemployment, which in turn can lead to a number of social problems, such as crime and poverty.

The third of the main problems is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, the schools are often overcrowded, and there is often a lack of qualified teachers. This can lead to a poor quality of education, which in turn can lead to a lack of skills and knowledge among the population. This can make it difficult for people to find employment or to improve their standard of living.

These are just some of the main problems that are facing the cities of the developing world. There are many other problems, such as pollution and the lack of adequate health care, but these are the ones that are most likely to affect the majority of the population. It is important that we find ways to address these problems, so that the people who live in these cities can have a better quality of life.

the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM) are the two most widely read journals in the field of medicine.

The *JAMA* is a weekly journal that publishes research, clinical practice, and public health information. It is published by the American Medical Association (AMA).

The *NEJM* is a weekly journal that publishes research, clinical practice, and public health information. It is published by the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Both journals are highly respected and are considered essential reading for physicians and other healthcare professionals.

The *JAMA* and the *NEJM* are both available online, and their websites provide access to the full text of their articles.

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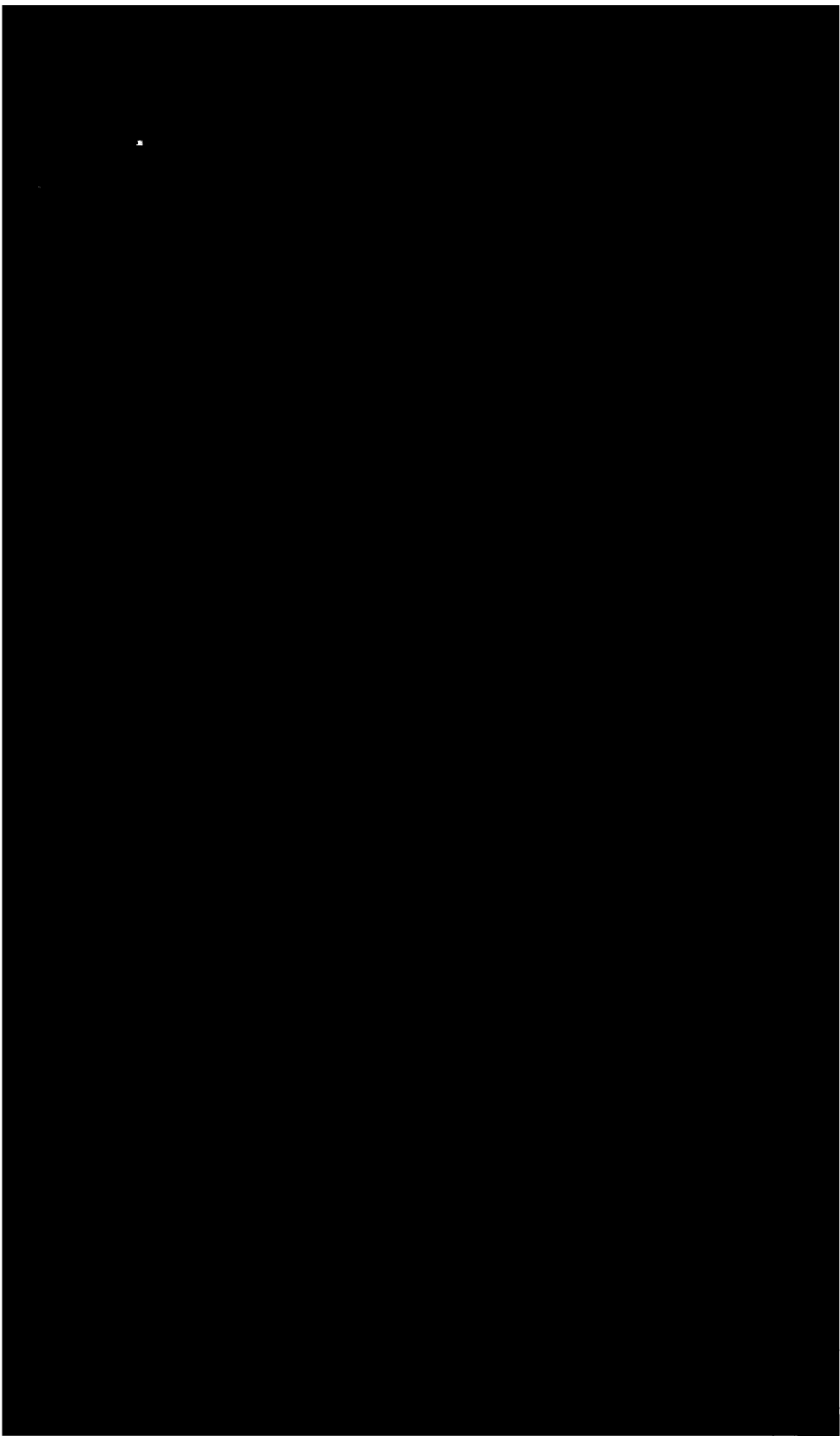
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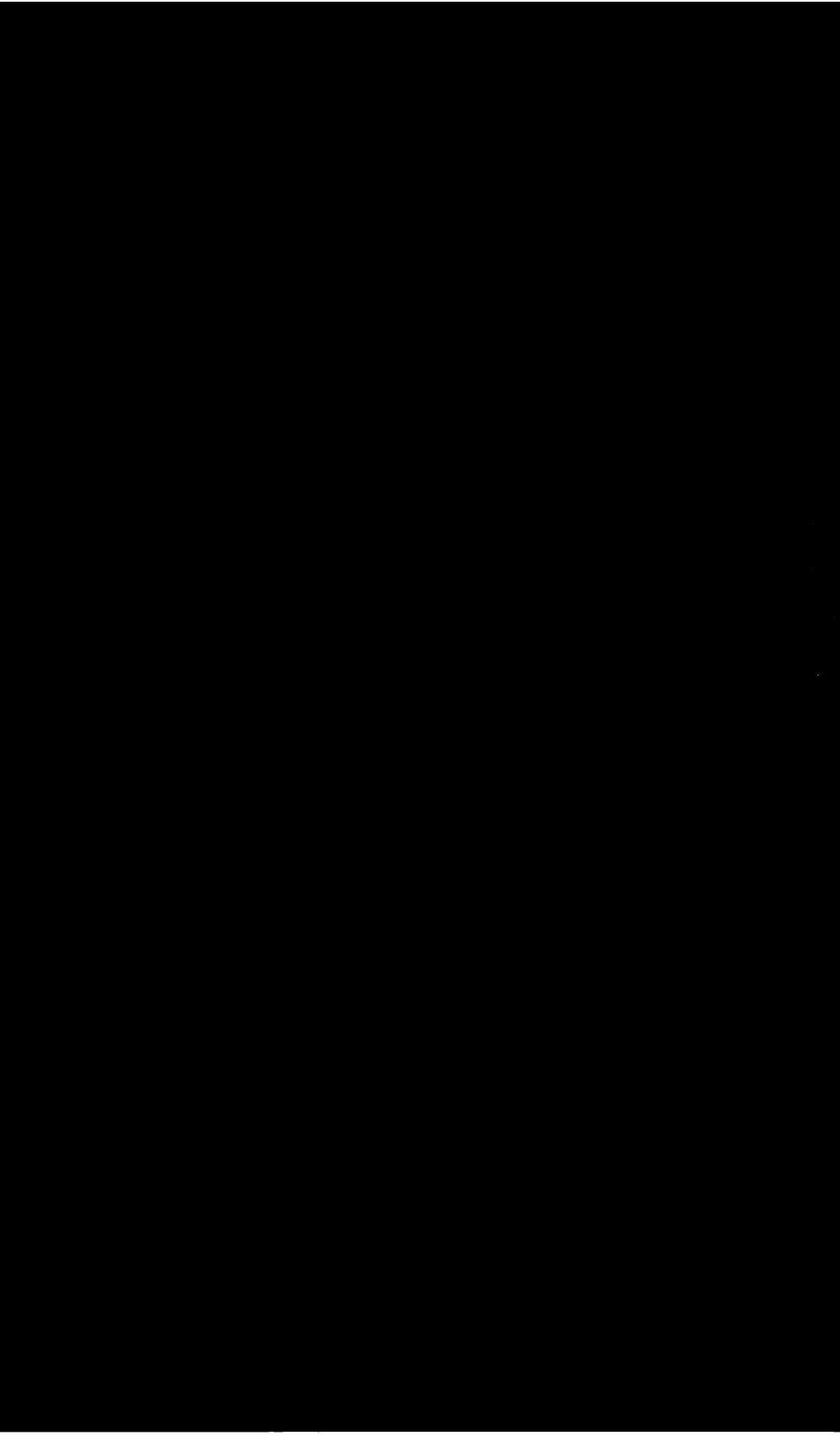
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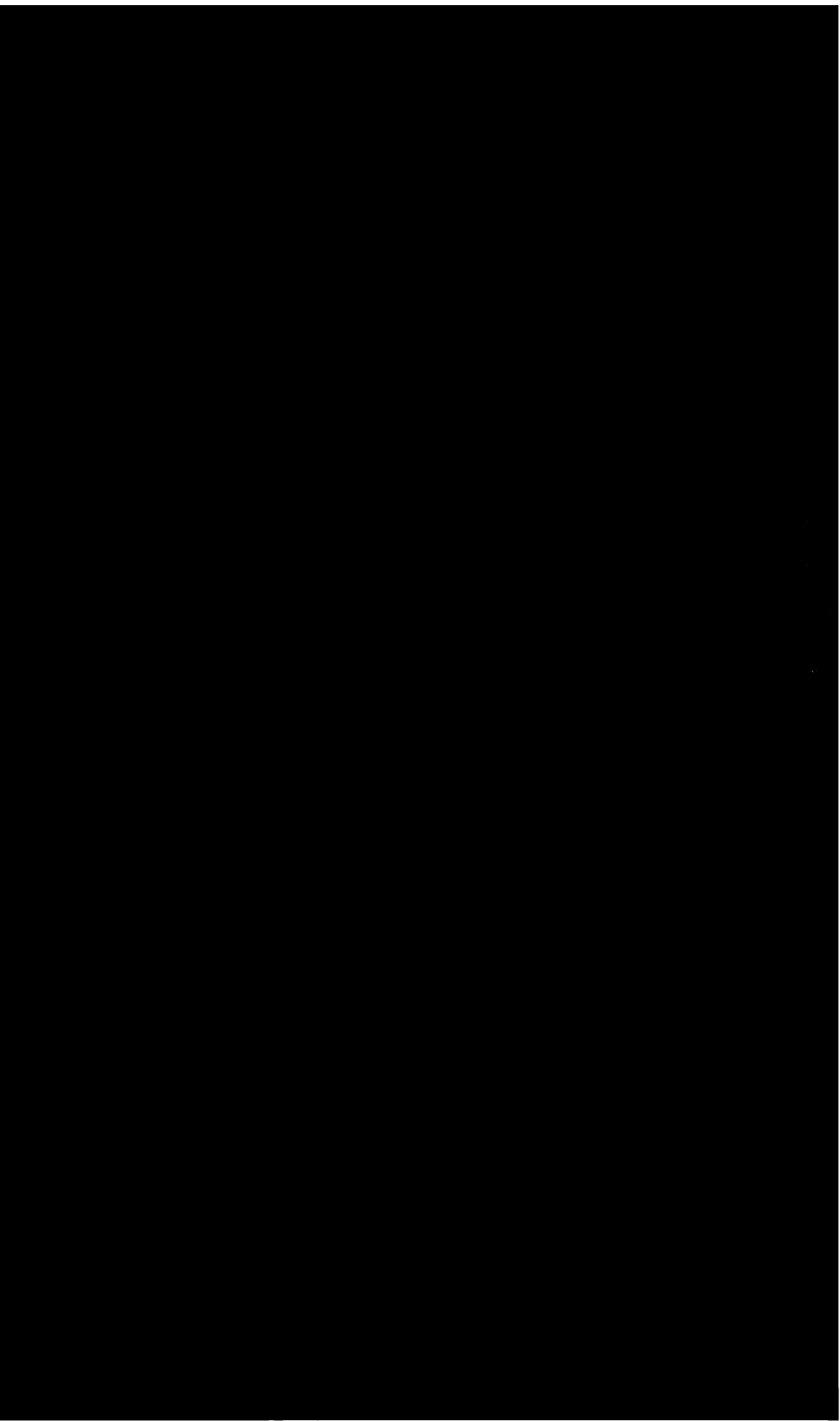
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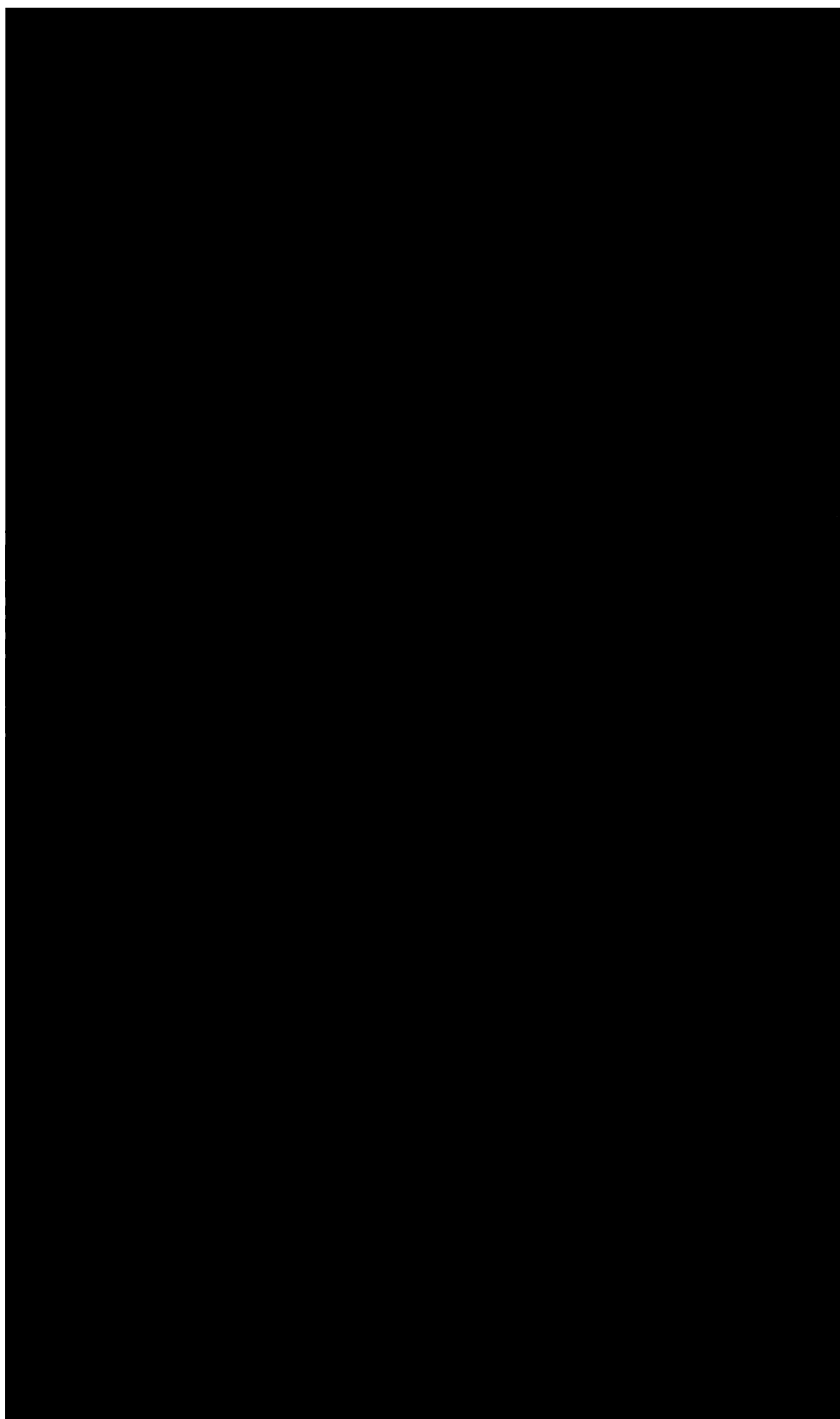
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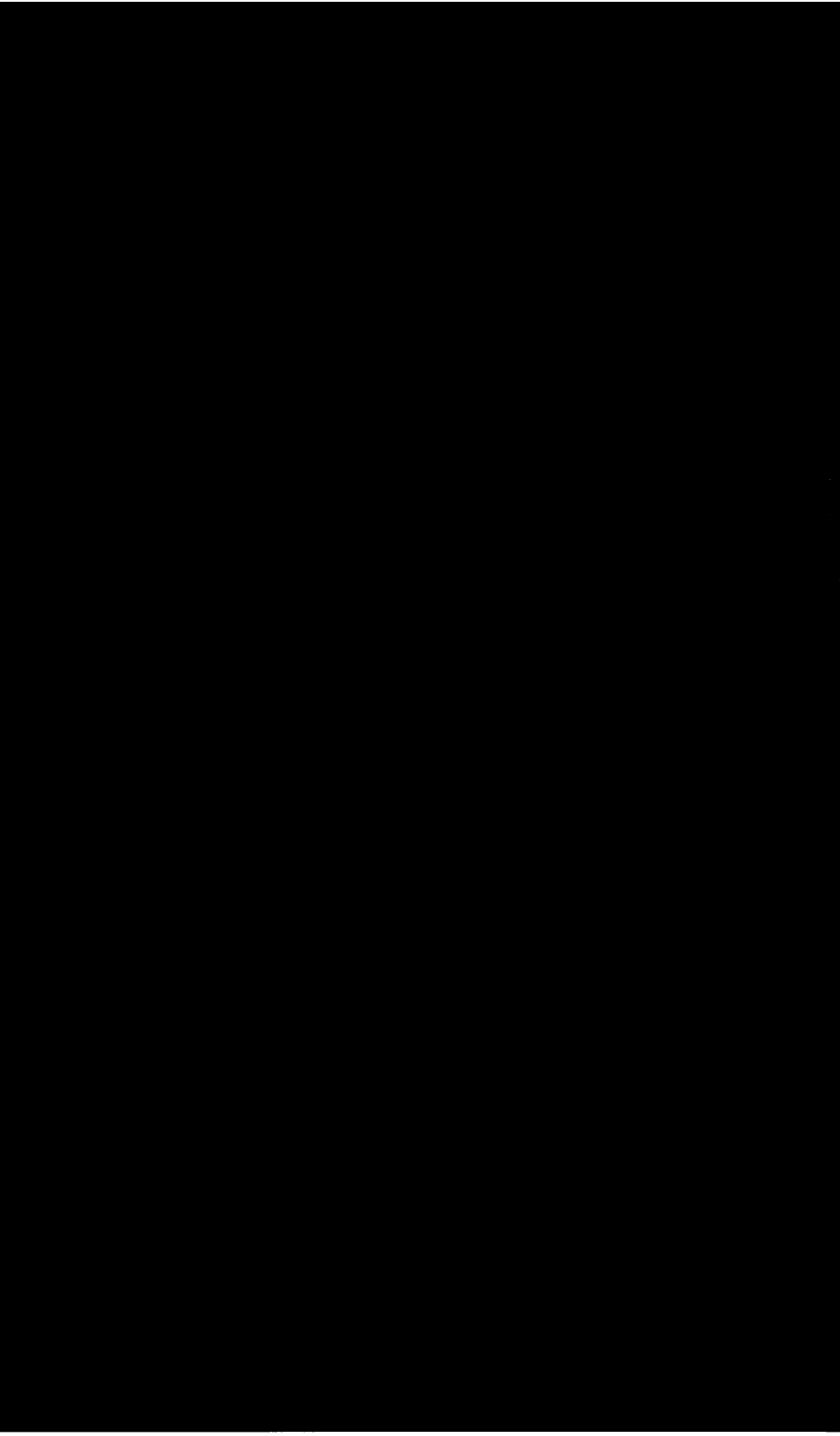












the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 250 million to 300 million (FAO 1996). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are undernourished has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased. The world population is now over 6 billion and is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050 (FAO 1996).

Another reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply is not keeping pace with the world's population. The world's food supply is estimated to be 1.5 billion tonnes per year, which is not enough to feed the world's population of 6 billion people (FAO 1996).

A third reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. The world's food supply is concentrated in a few countries, such as the United States, China, and India, which have large food surpluses. These countries export their surplus food to other countries, but the food is often sold at a high price, which makes it unaffordable for many people in developing countries (FAO 1996).

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the world's food production. This can be done by increasing the area of land used for agriculture, by increasing the number of people working in agriculture, and by increasing the productivity of agriculture (FAO 1996).

Another way to increase the world's food supply is to reduce food waste. The world's food supply is estimated to be 1.5 billion tonnes per year, but only 1.1 billion tonnes are actually consumed. The rest is wasted. This waste can be reduced by improving food storage and distribution systems, and by encouraging people to eat less food (FAO 1996).

A third way to increase the world's food supply is to improve the distribution of food. The world's food supply is concentrated in a few countries, which export their surplus food to other countries. This can be improved by encouraging countries to produce food for their own people, and by improving food distribution systems (FAO 1996).

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more affordable. One way is to reduce the cost of food production. This can be done by increasing the productivity of agriculture, and by reducing the cost of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides (FAO 1996).

Another way to make food more affordable is to reduce food waste. The world's food supply is estimated to be 1.5 billion tonnes per year, but only 1.1 billion tonnes are actually consumed. The rest is wasted. This waste can be reduced by improving food storage and distribution systems, and by encouraging people to eat less food (FAO 1996).

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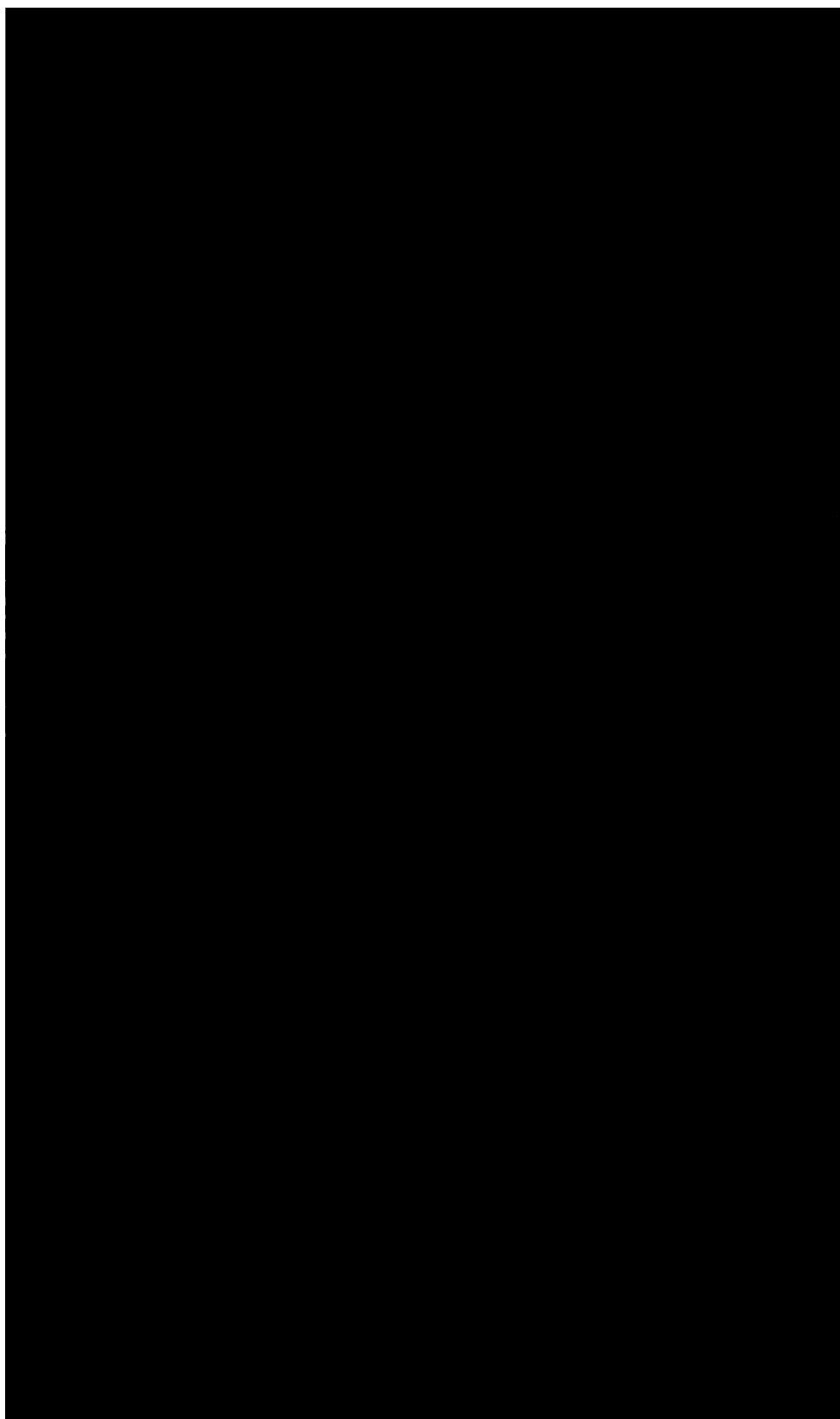
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations (1999) has also identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals.

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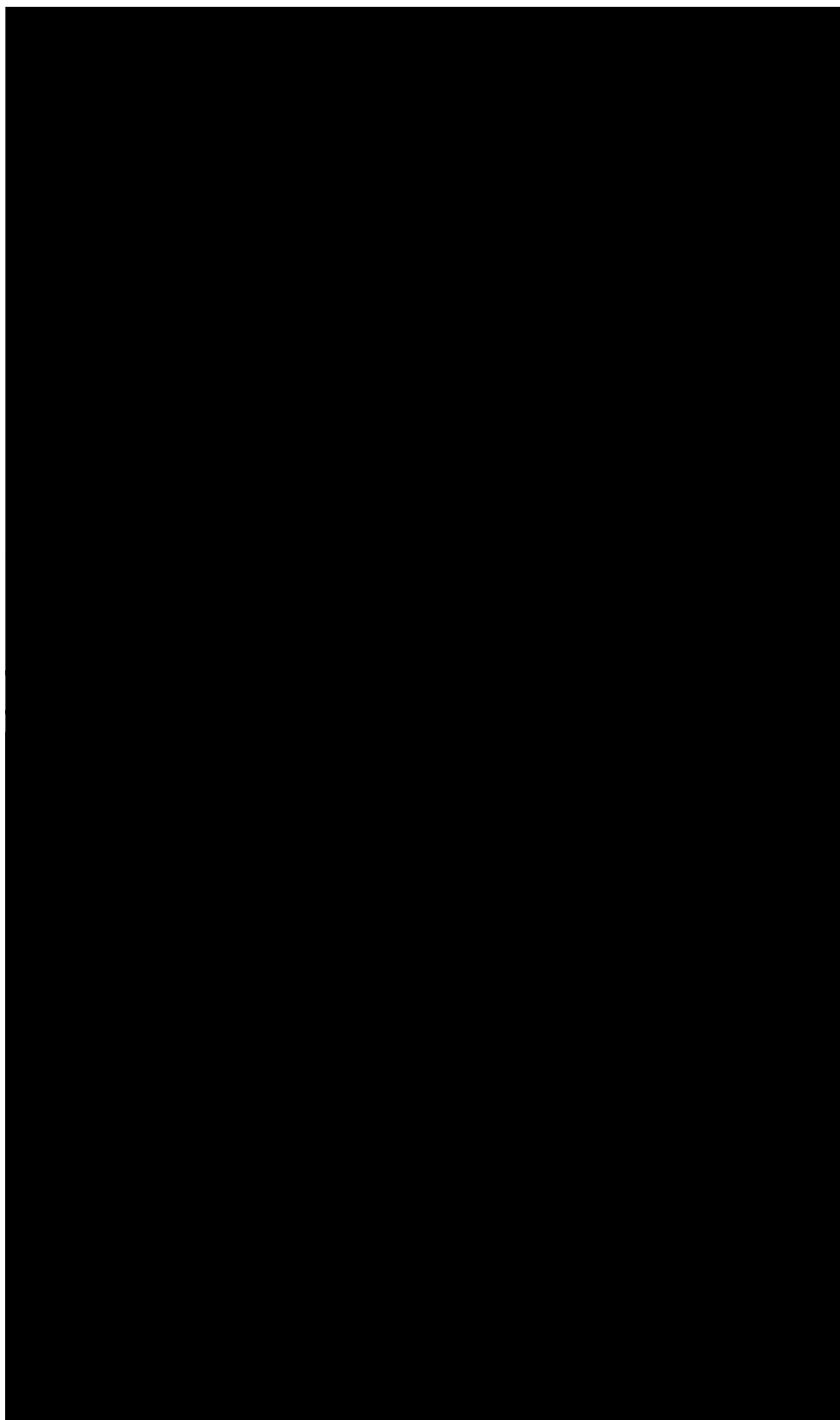
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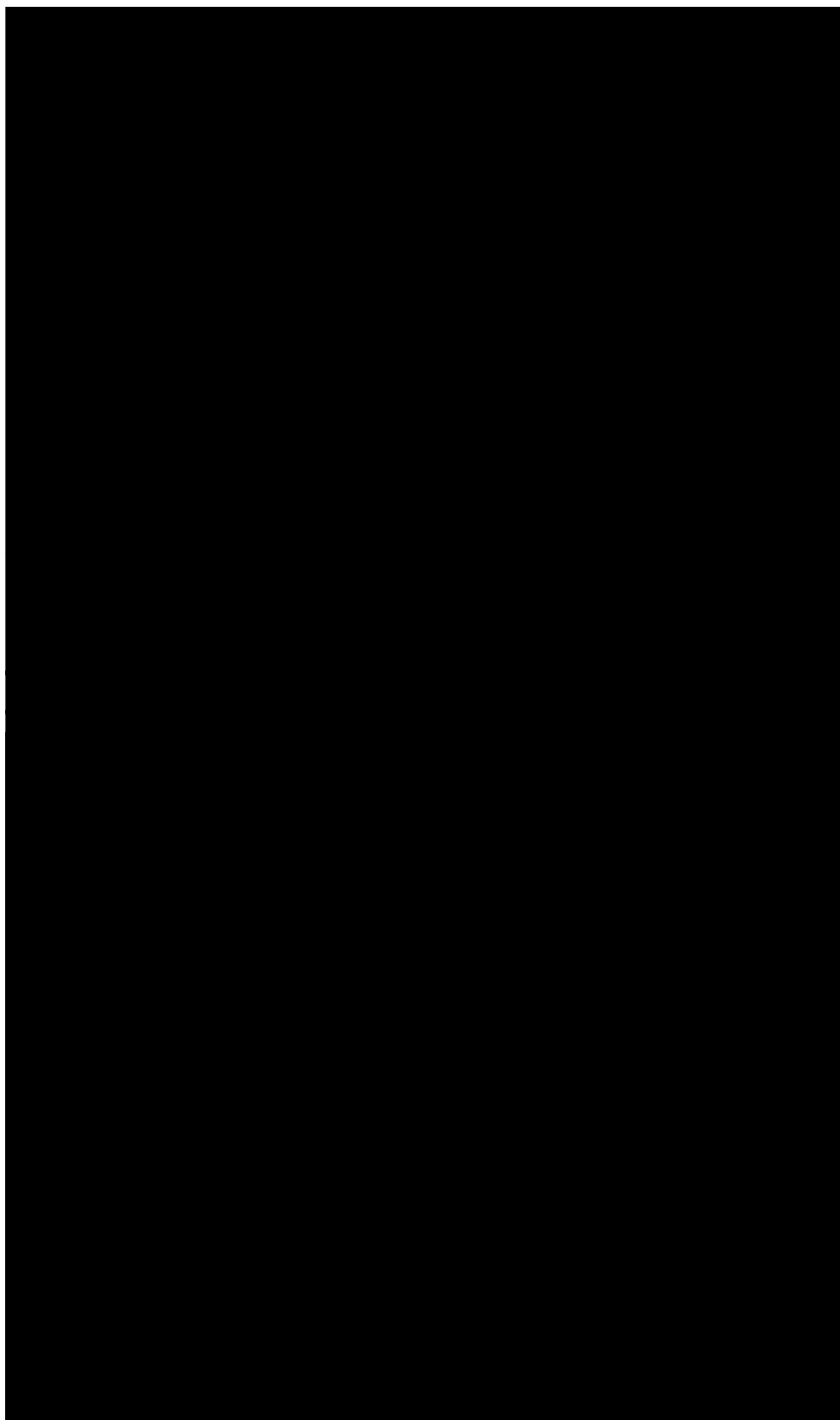
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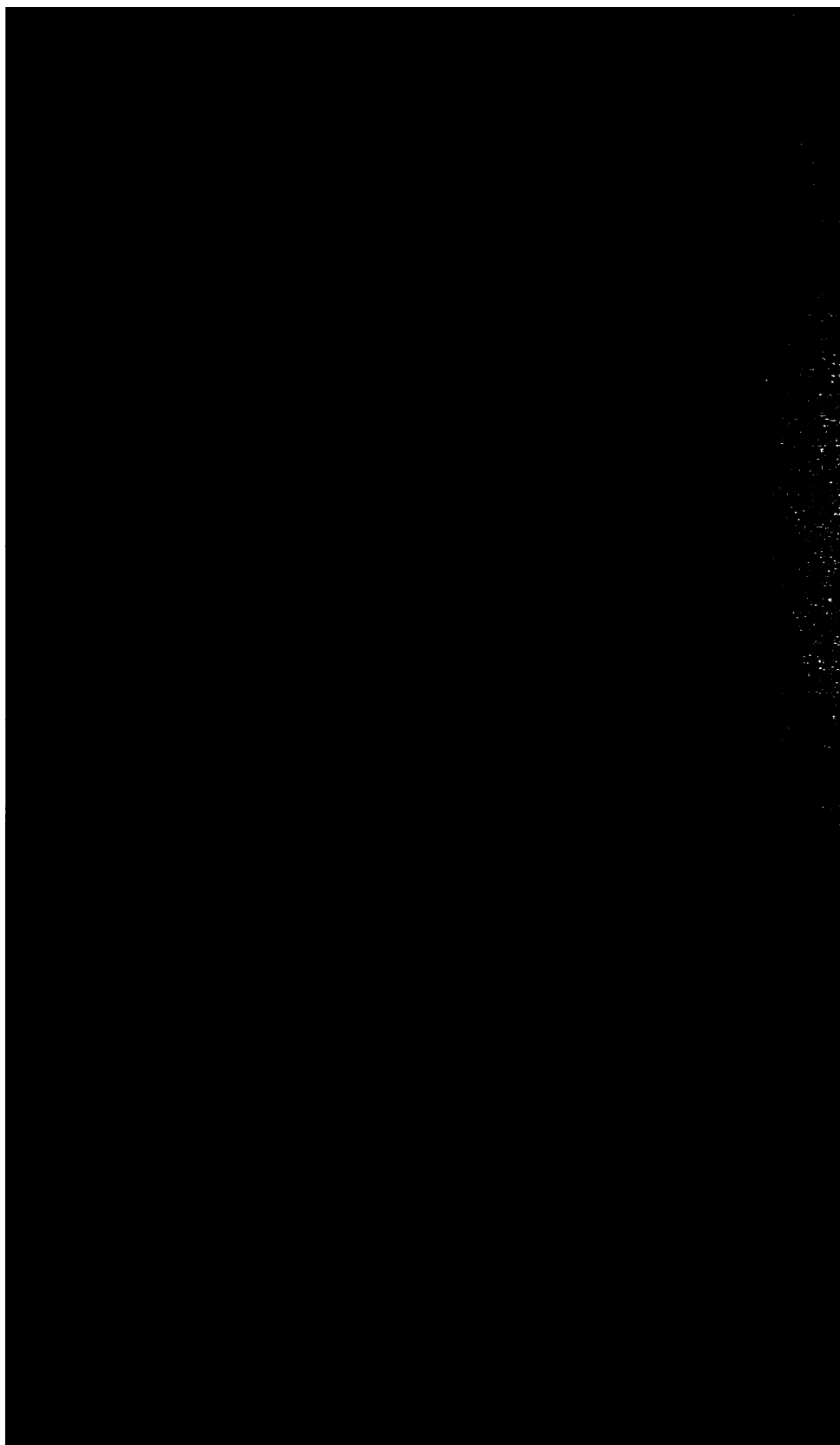
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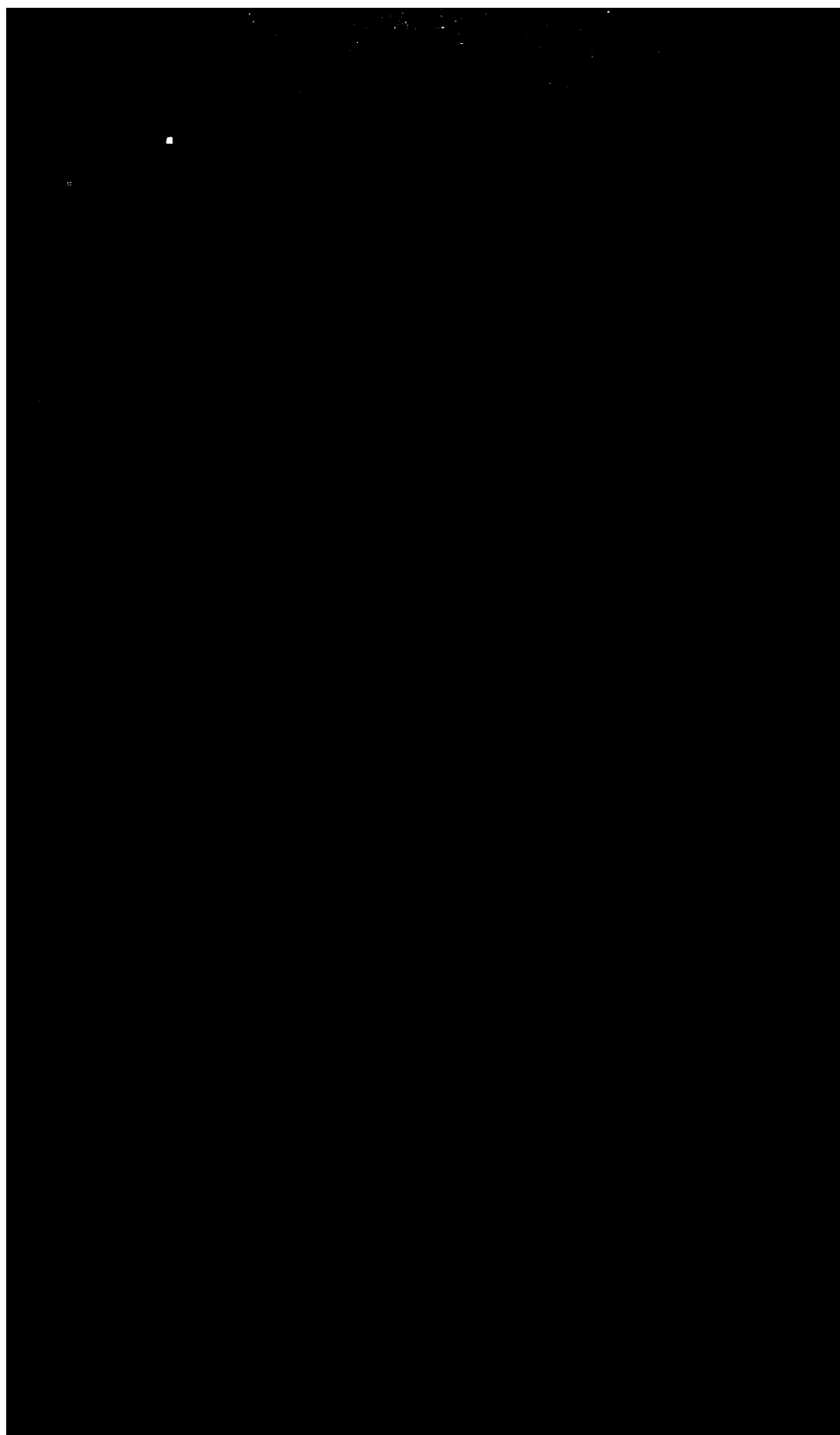
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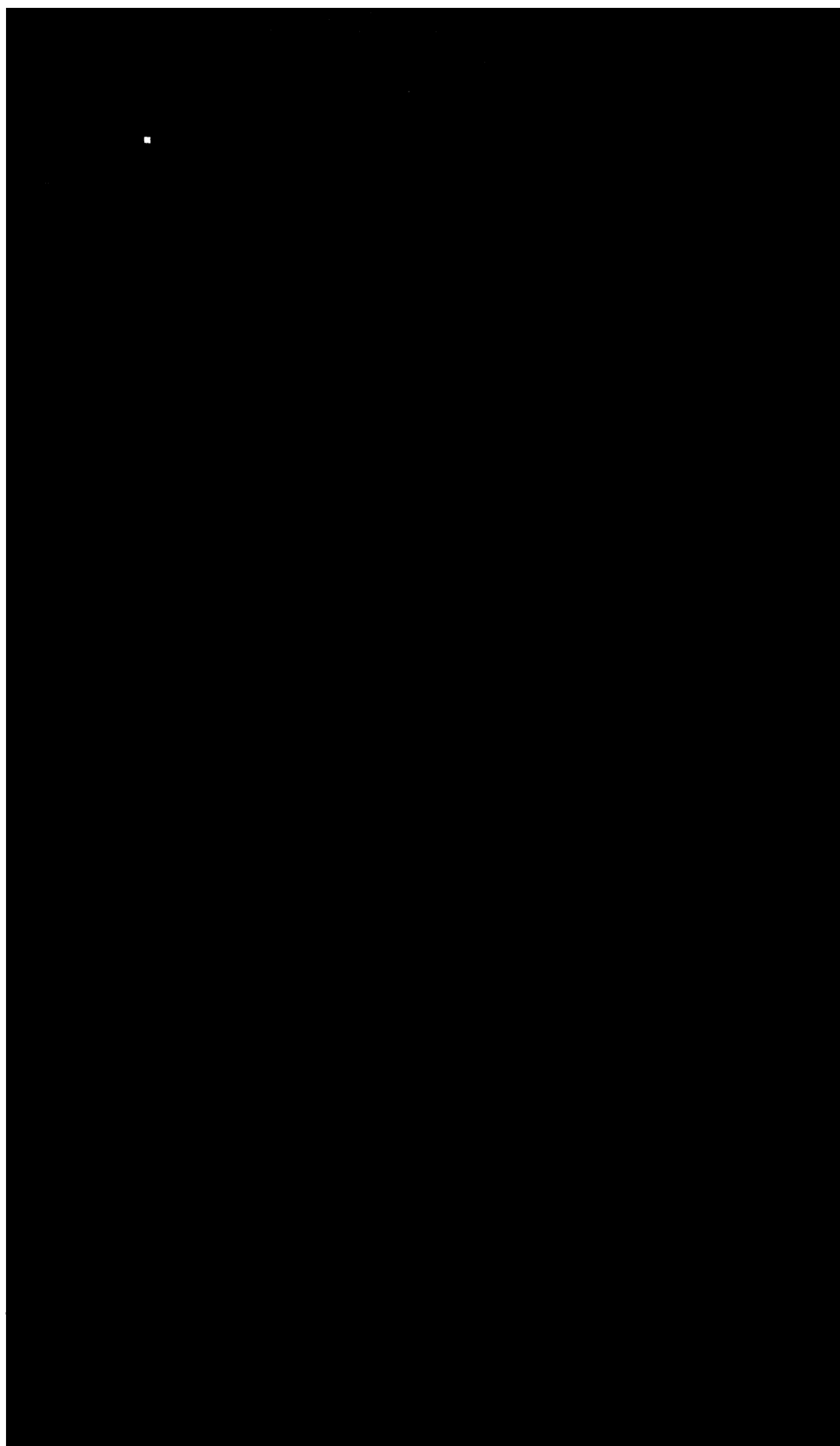
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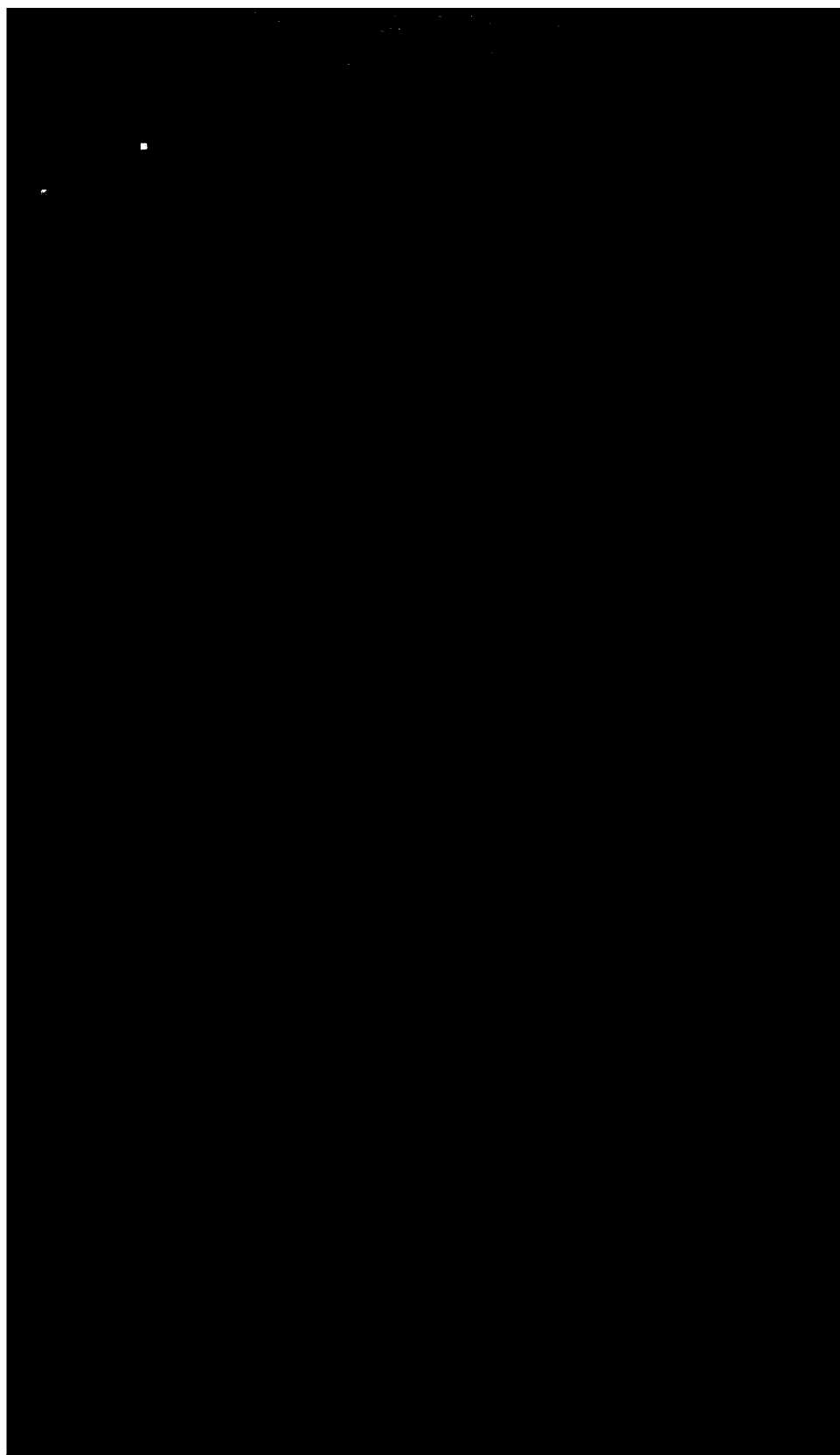




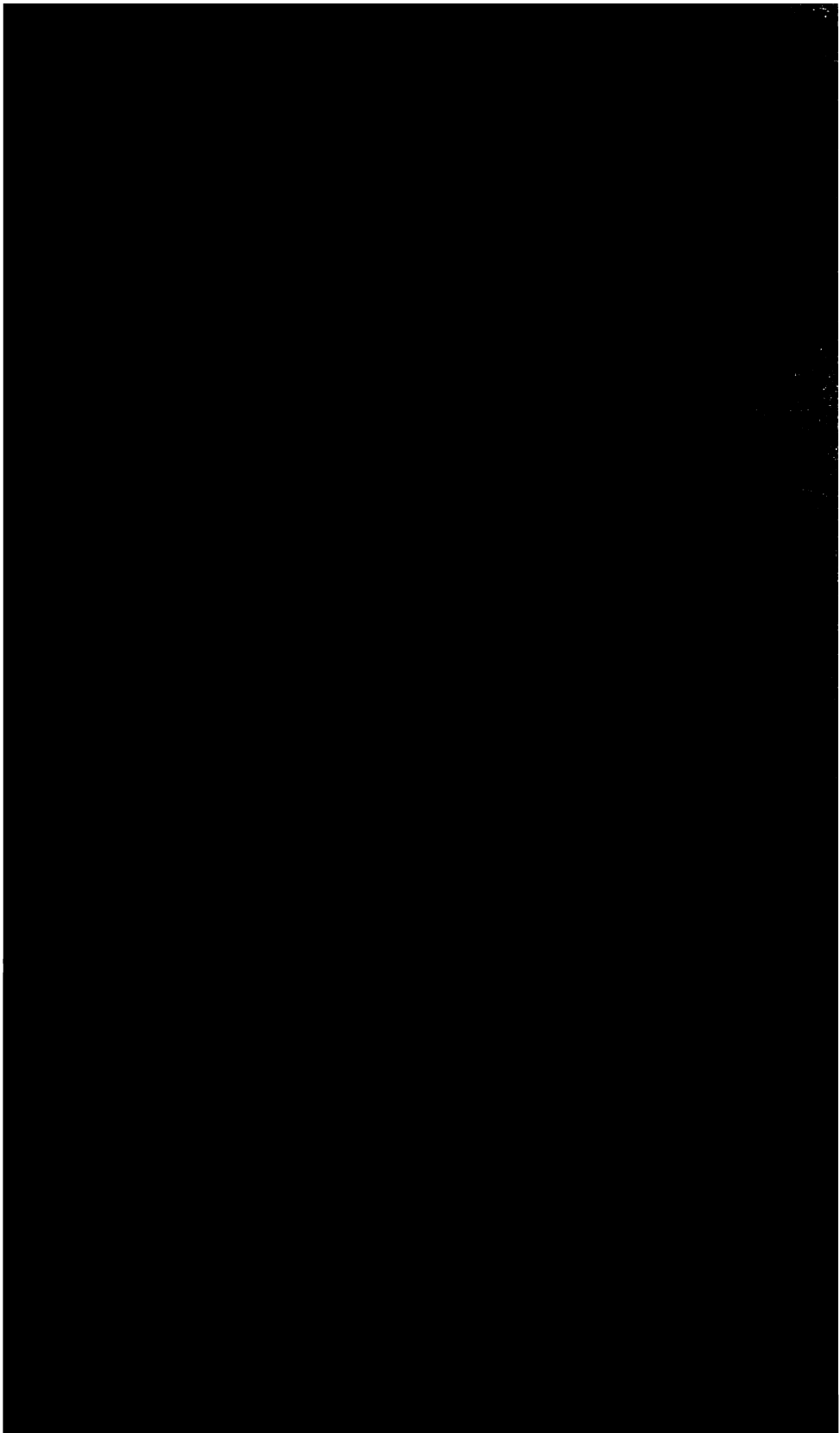


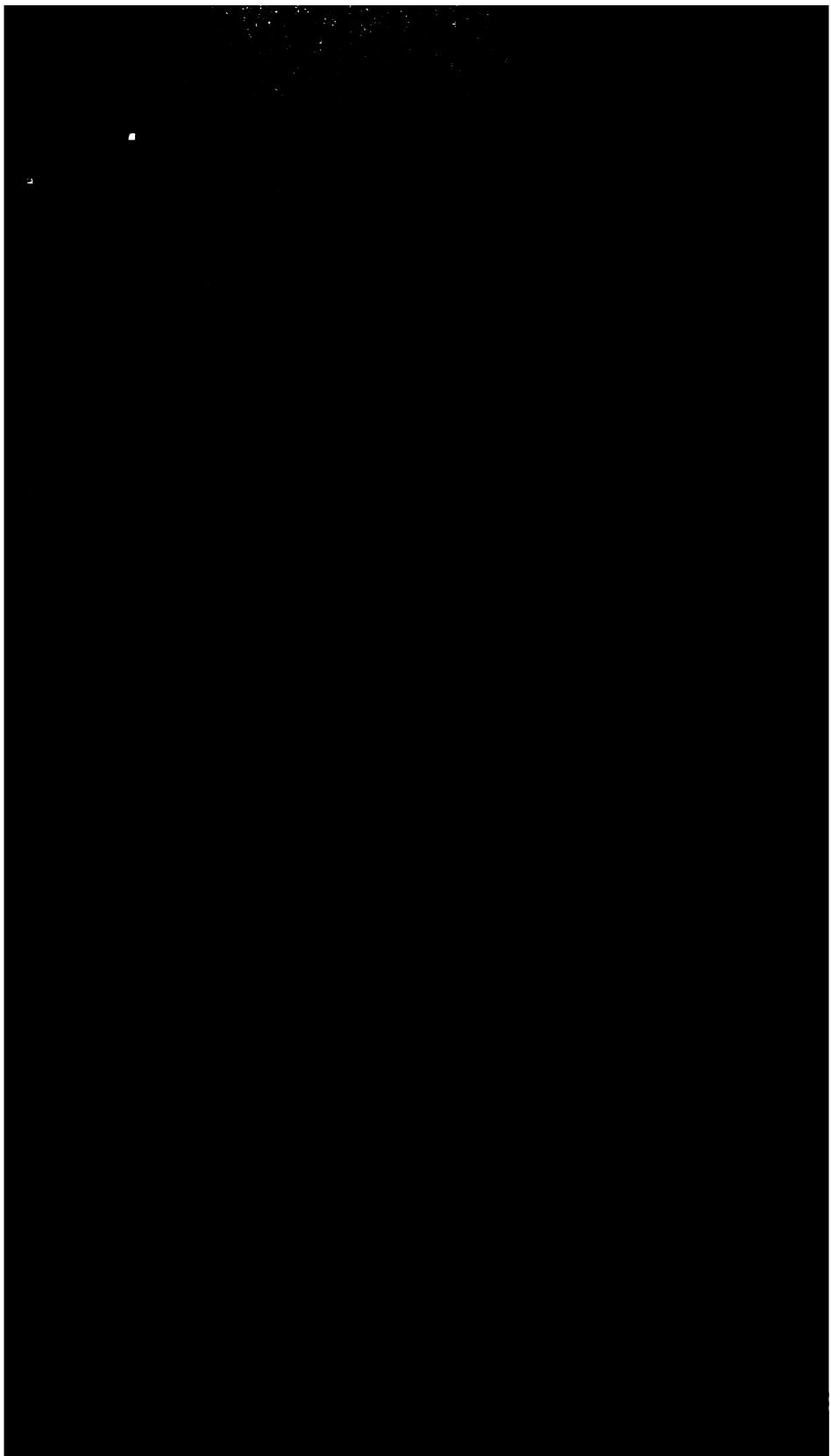




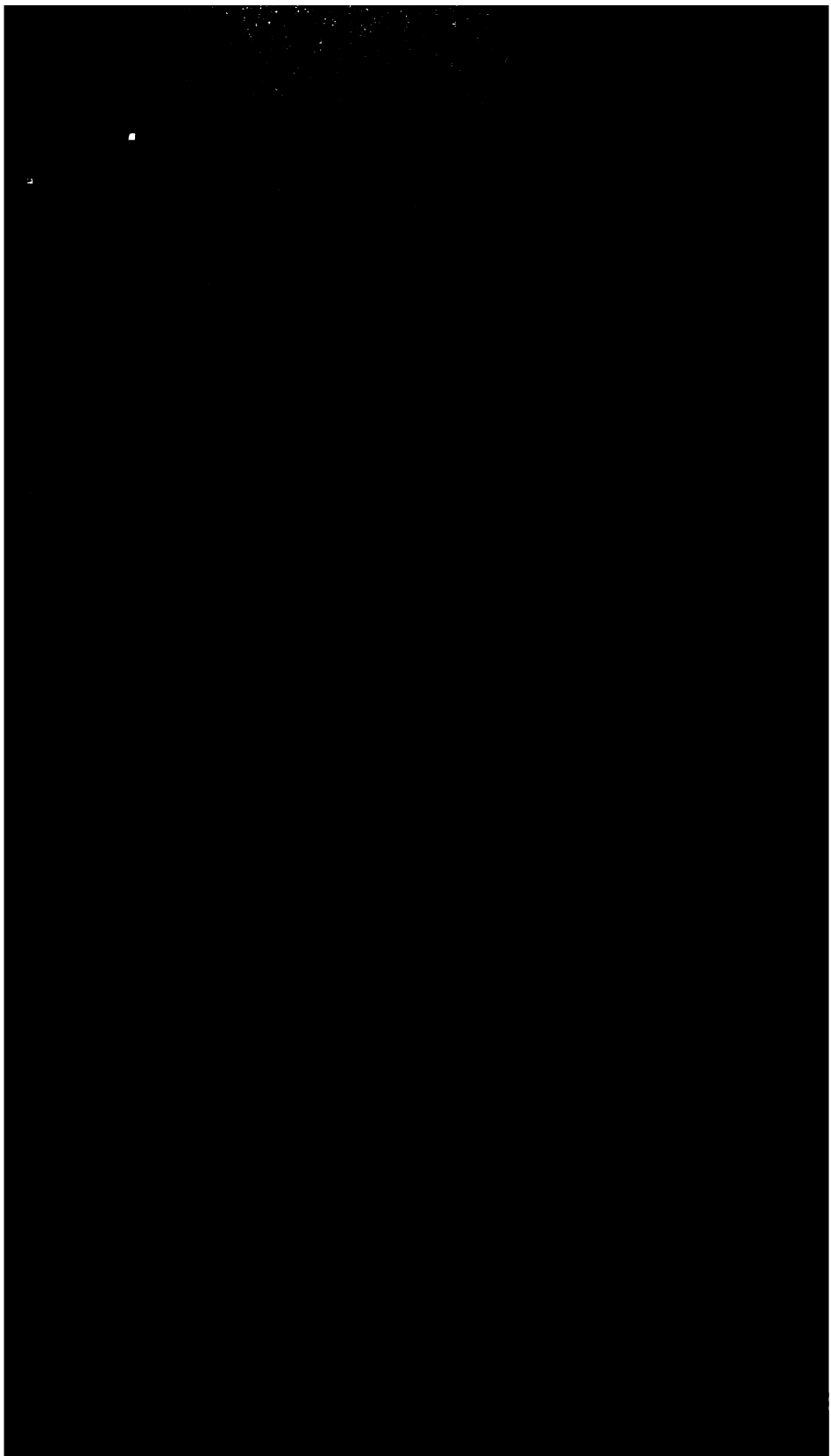




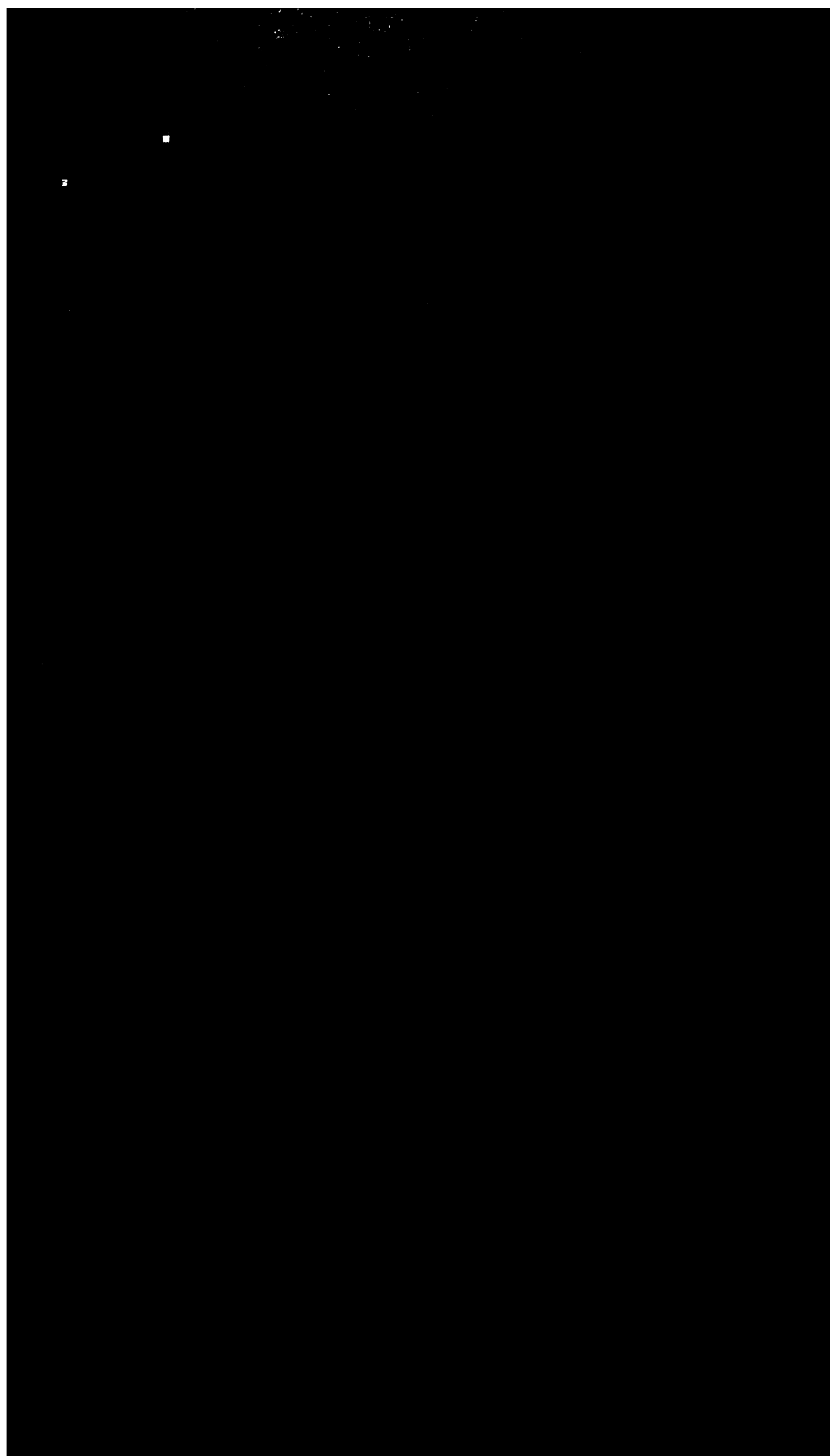


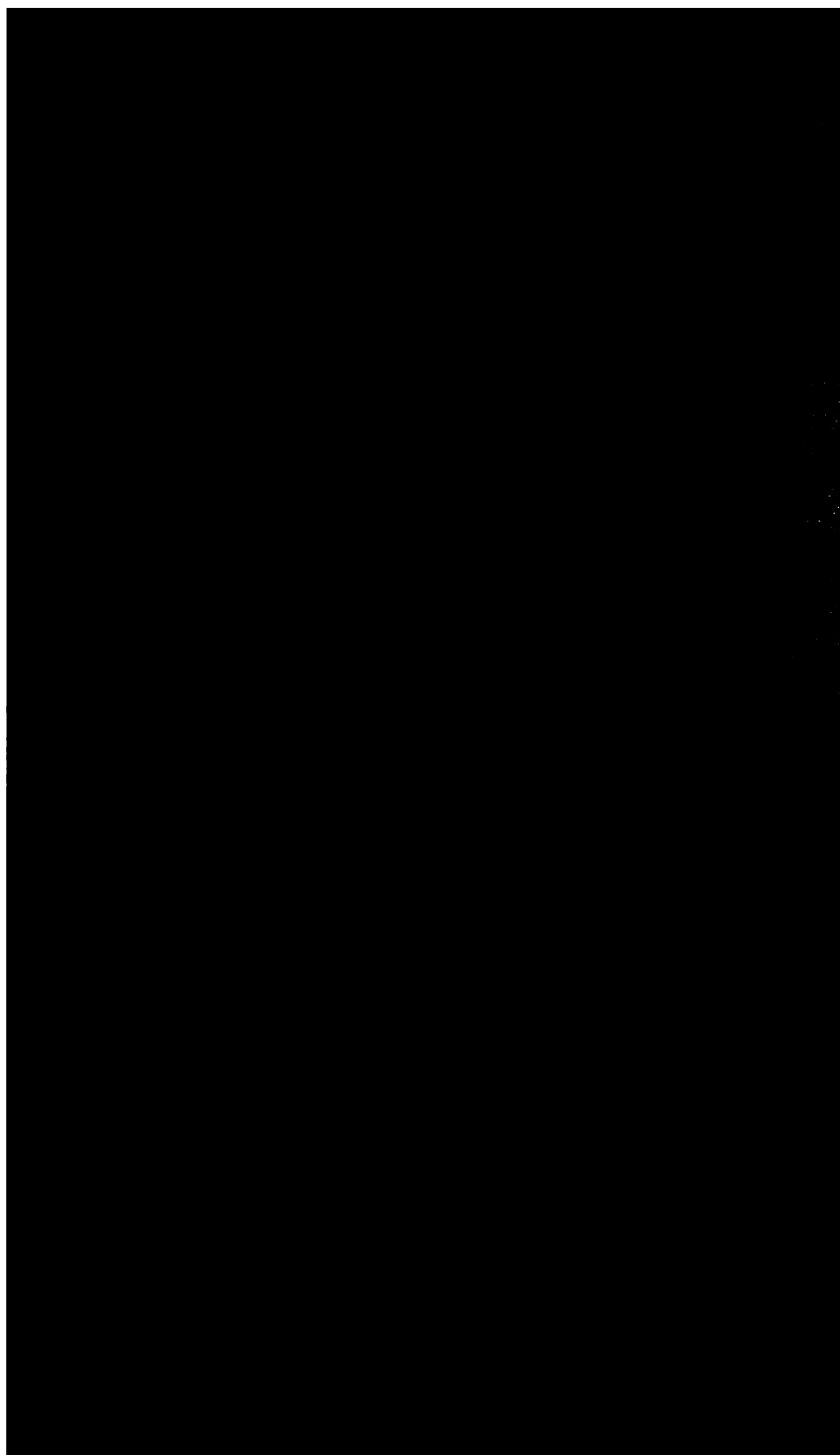




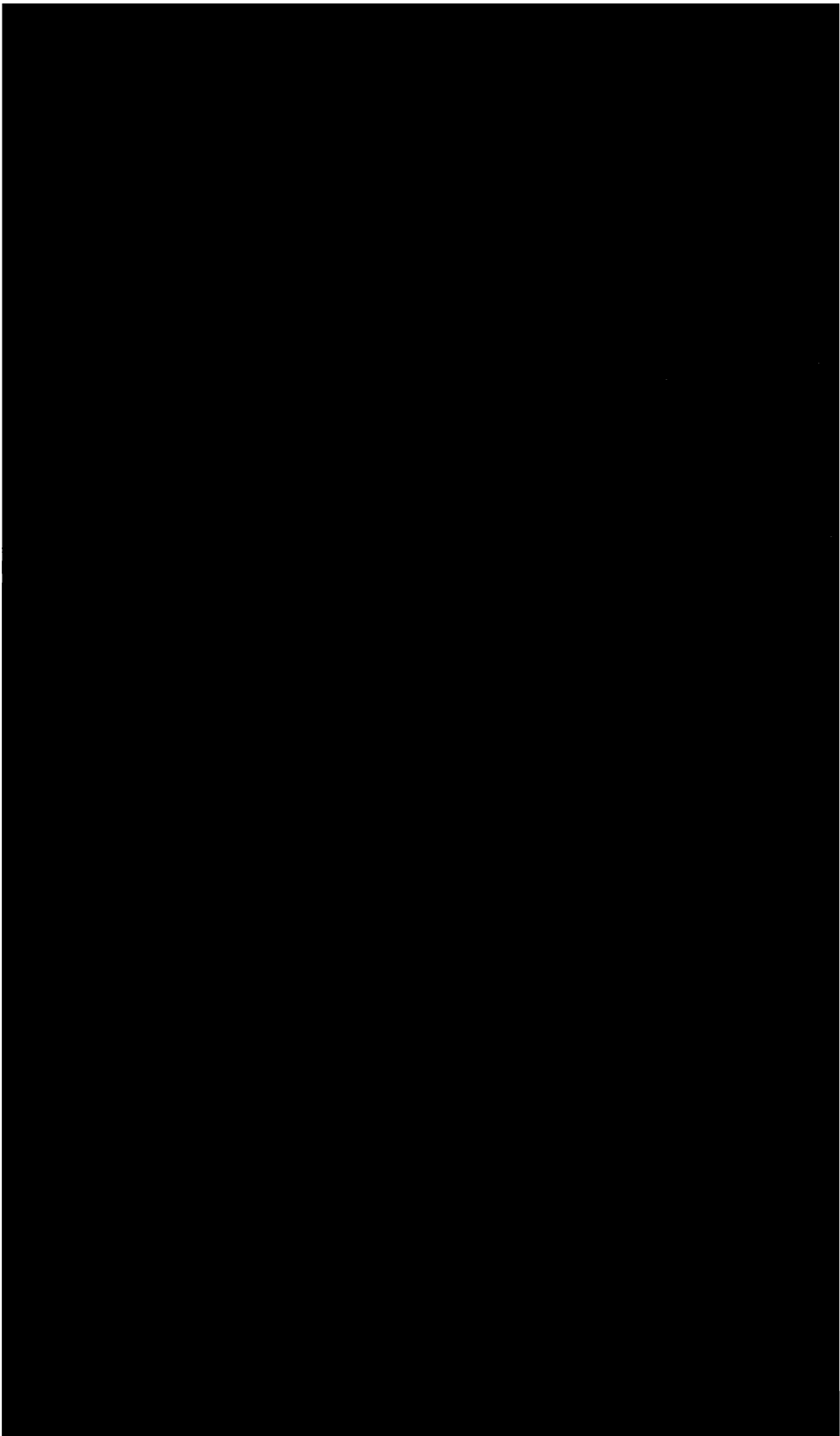


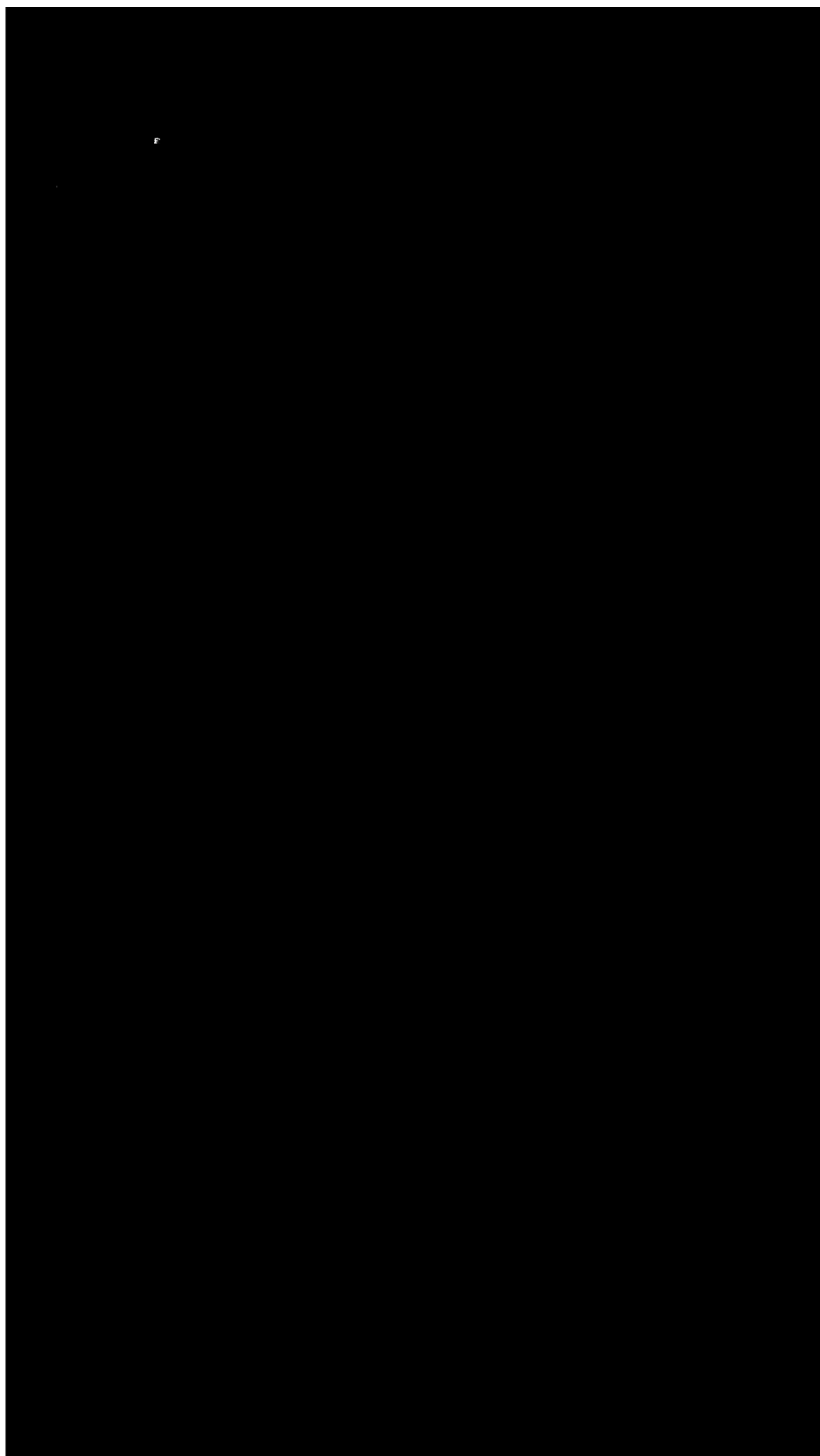


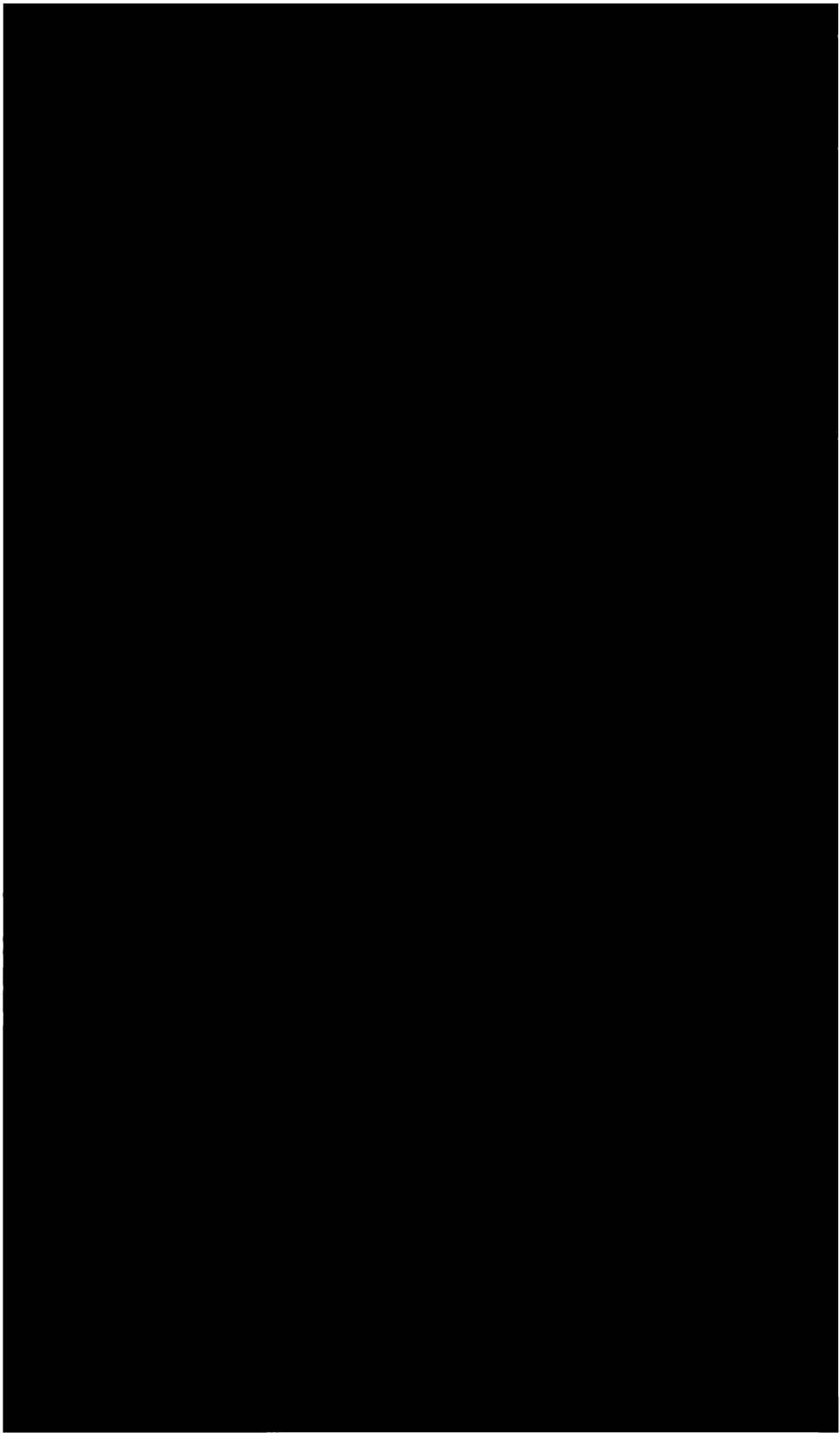


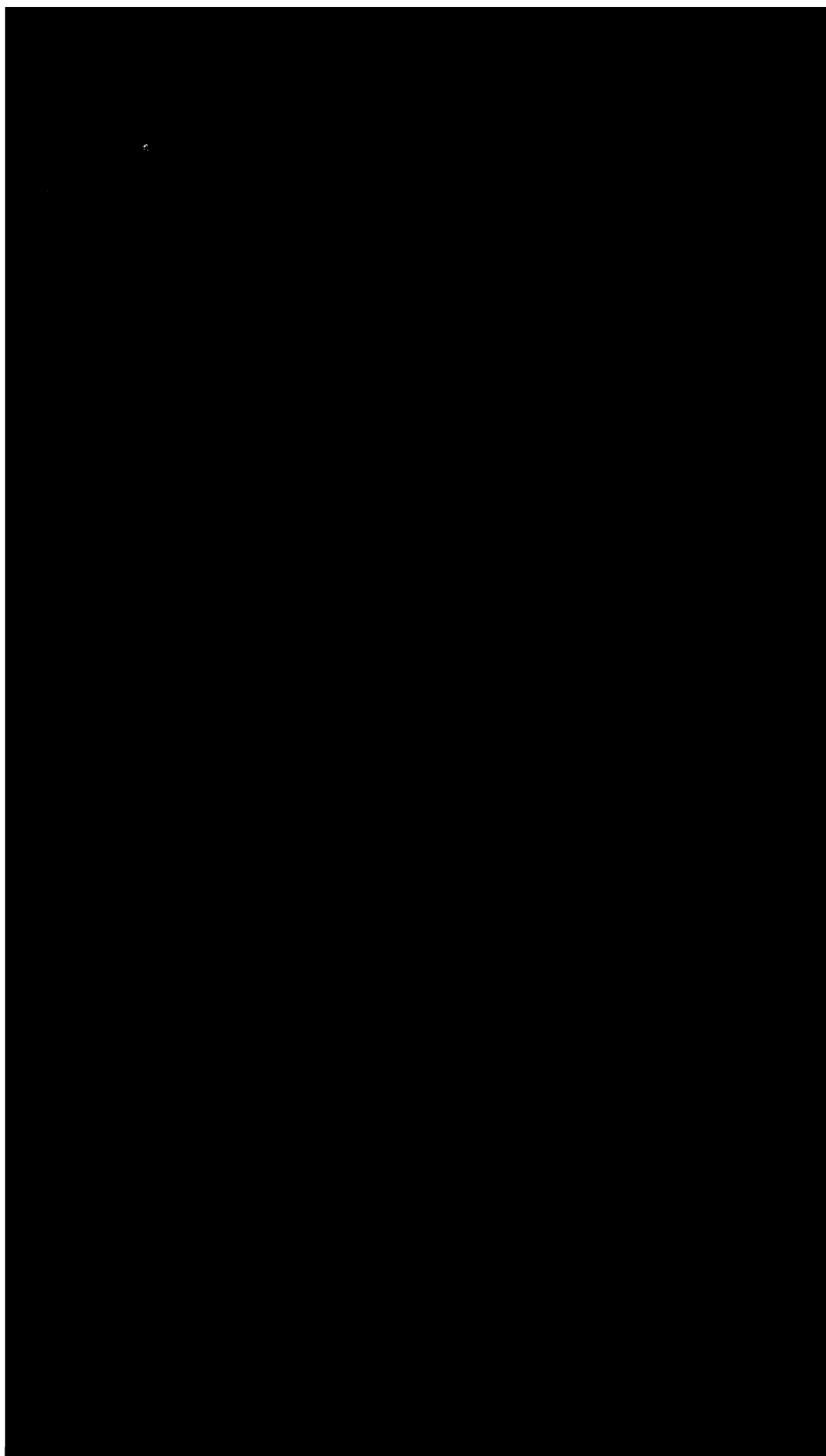


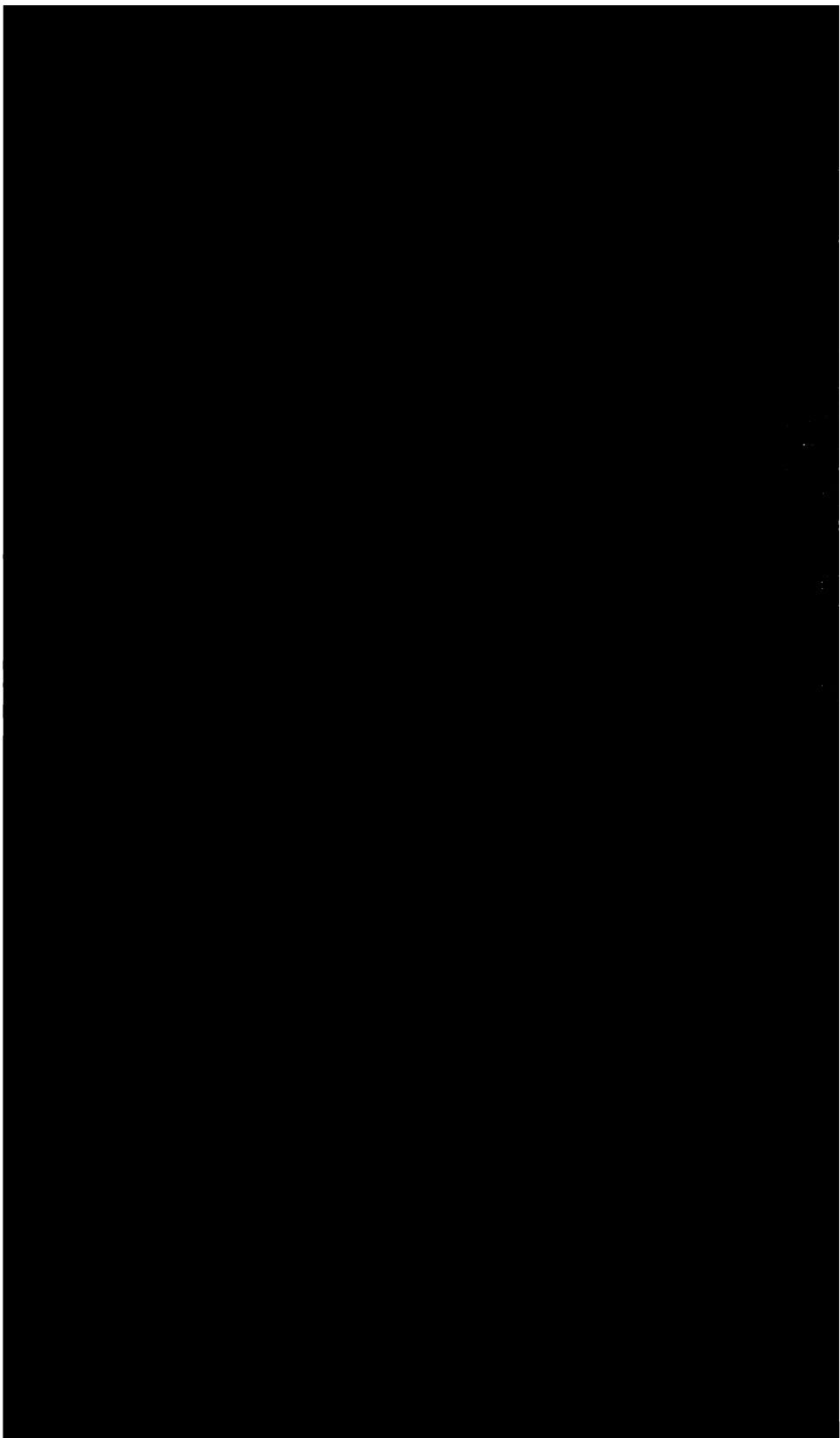
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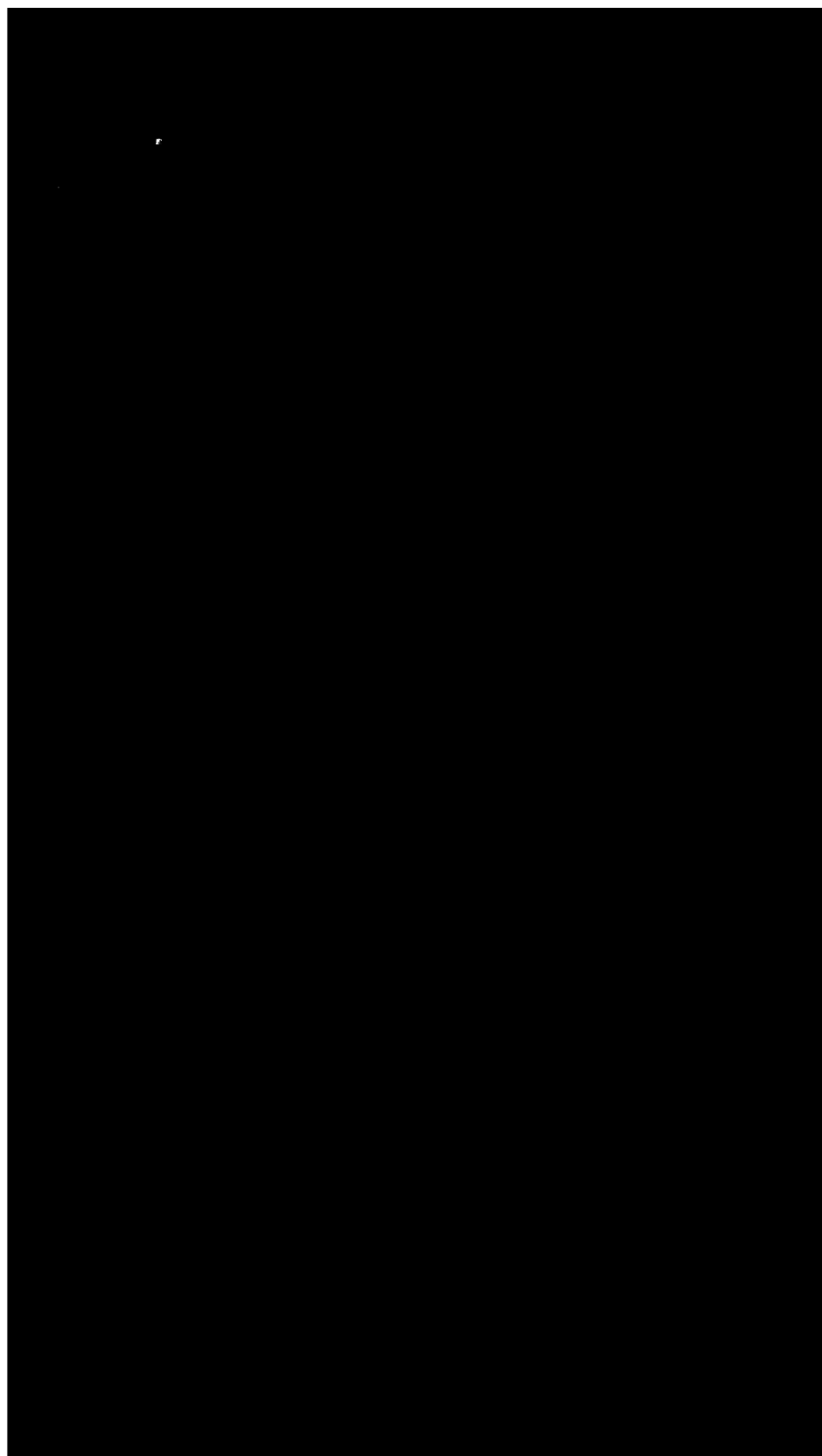


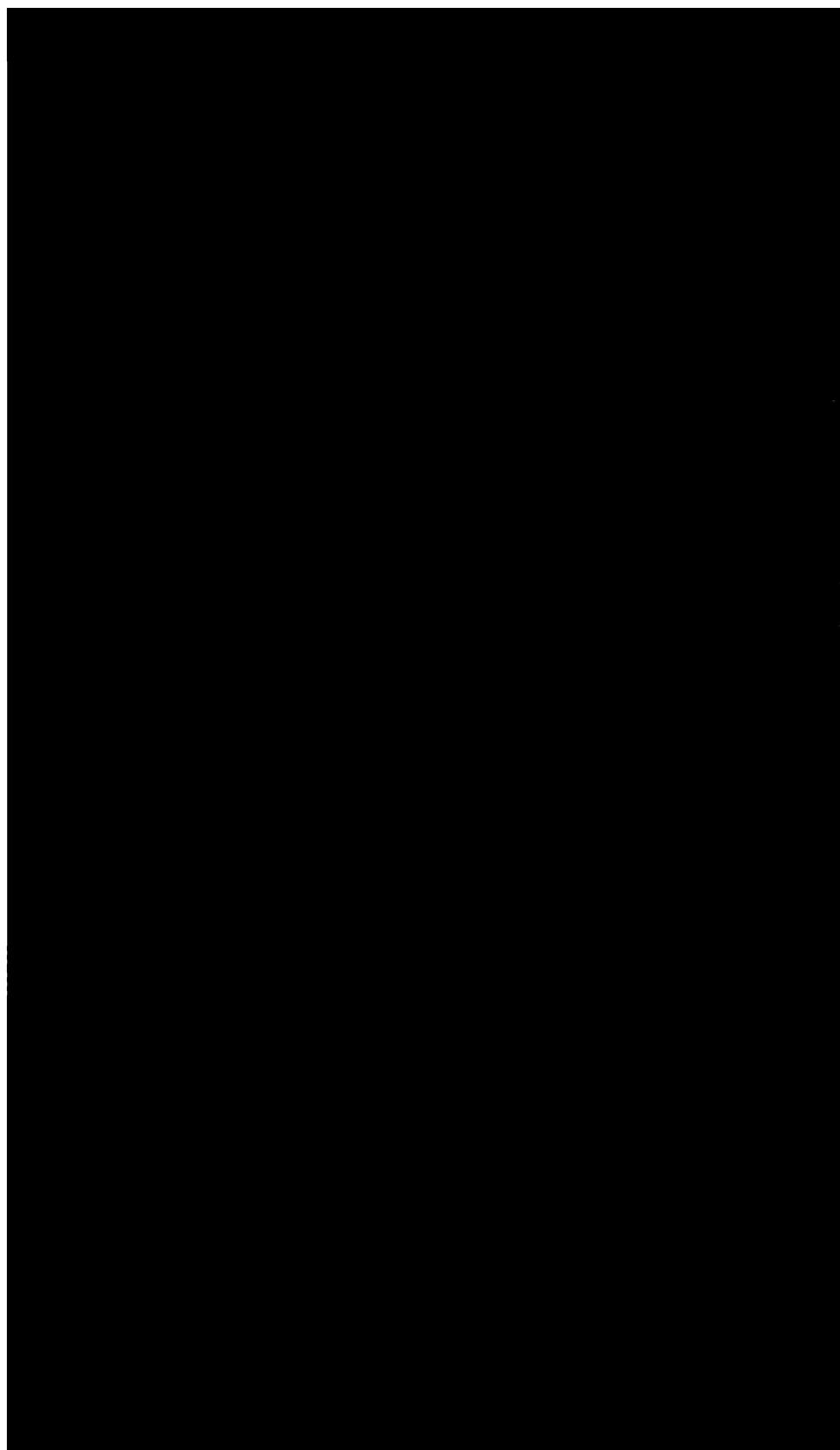


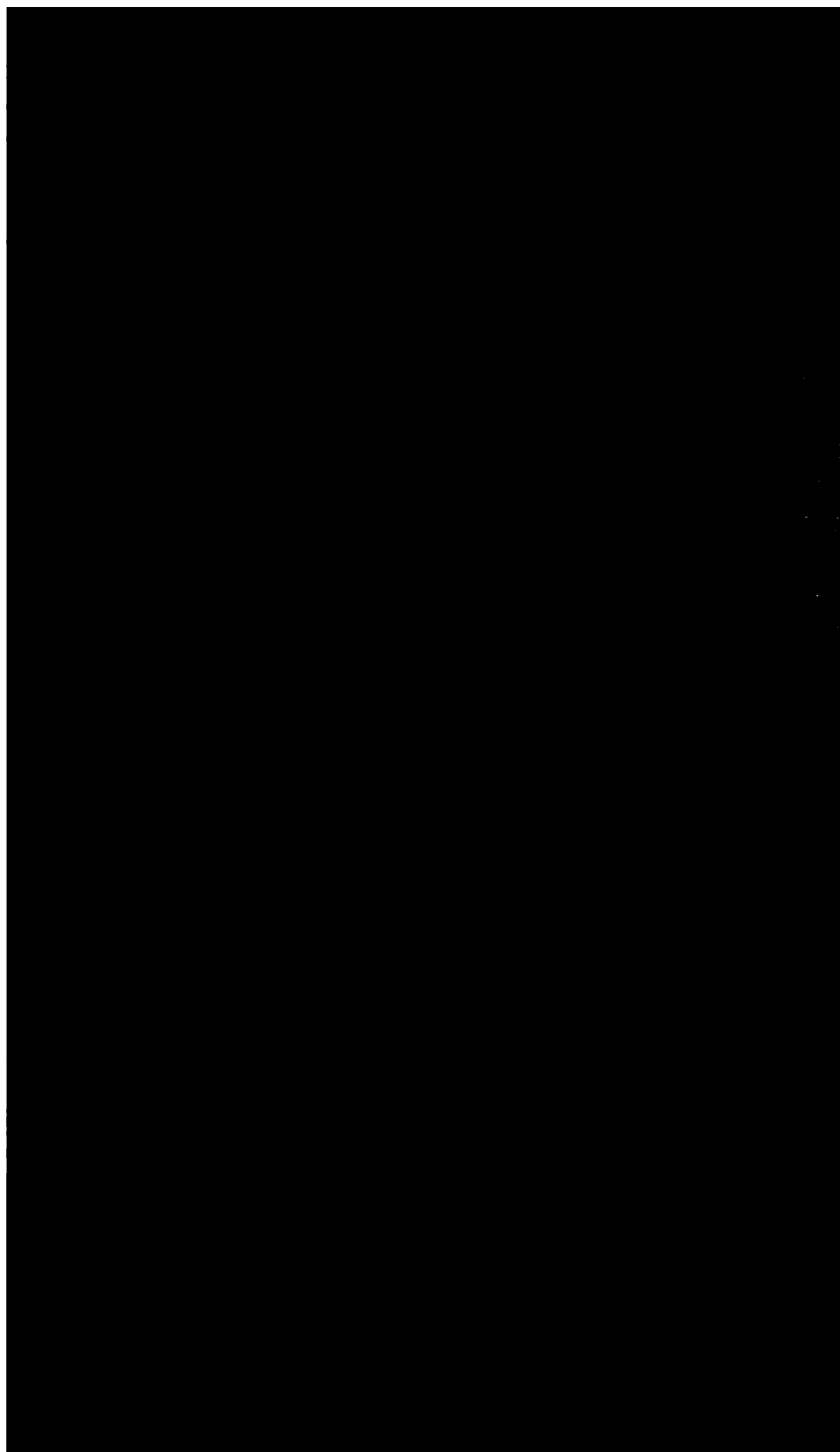






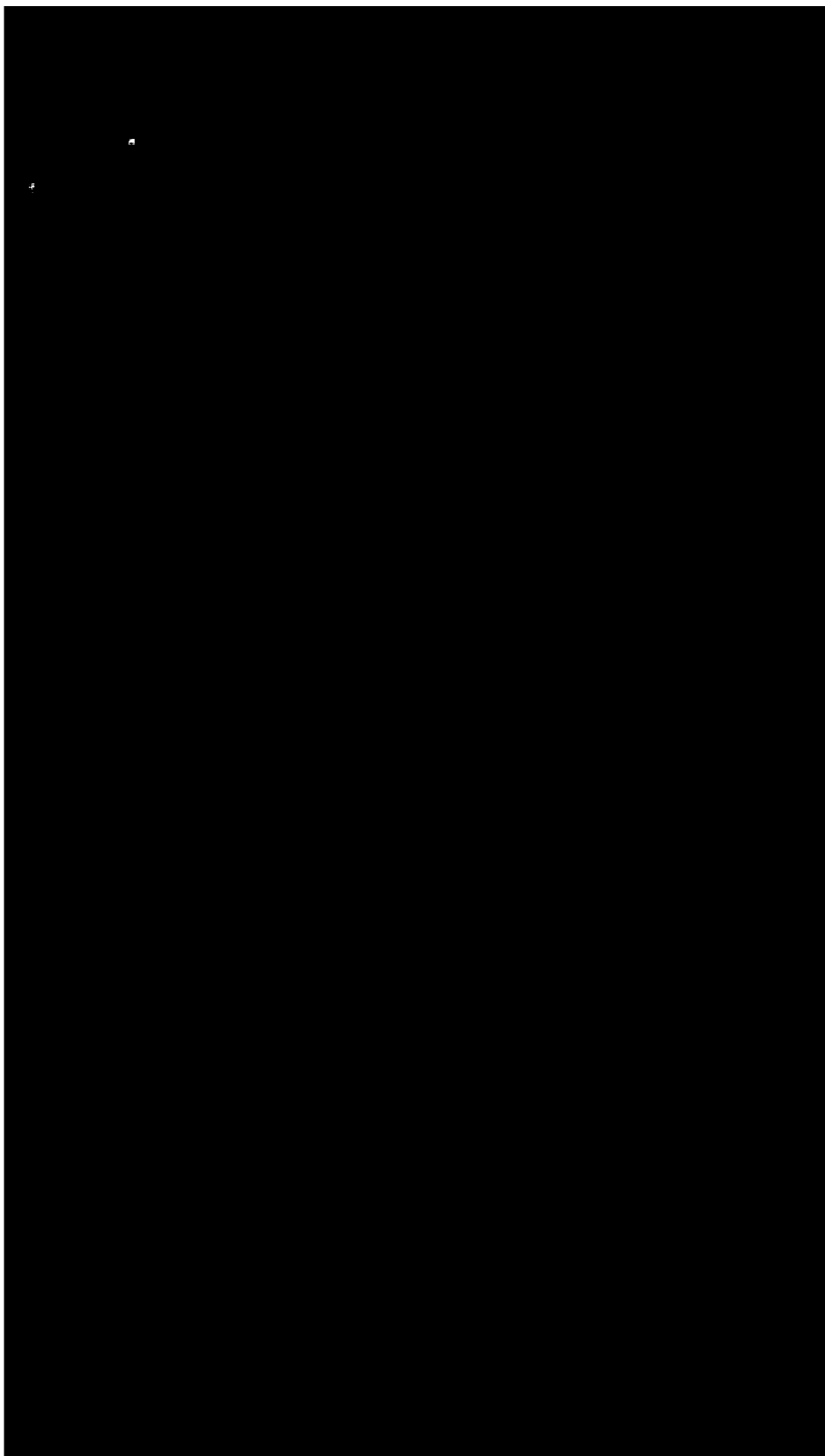


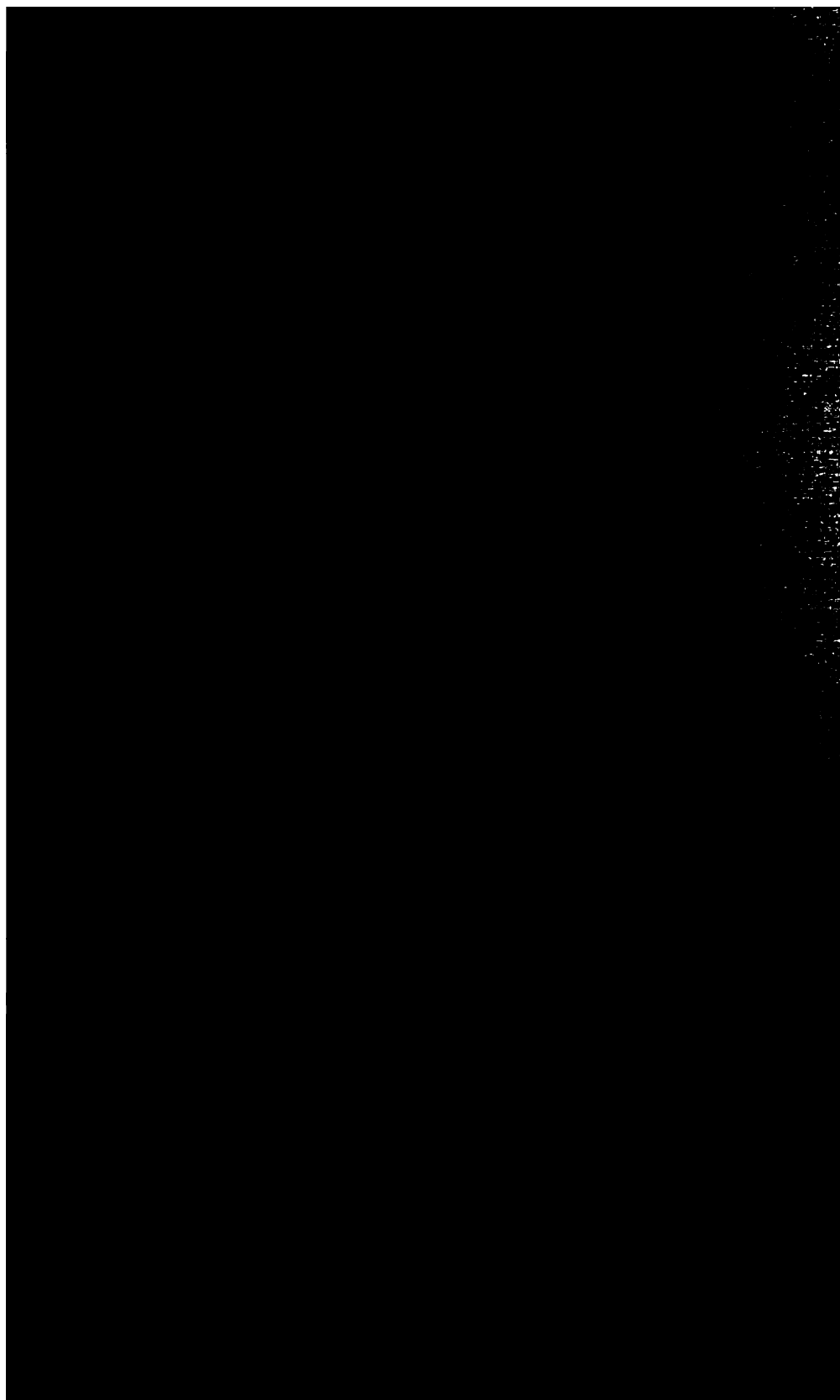


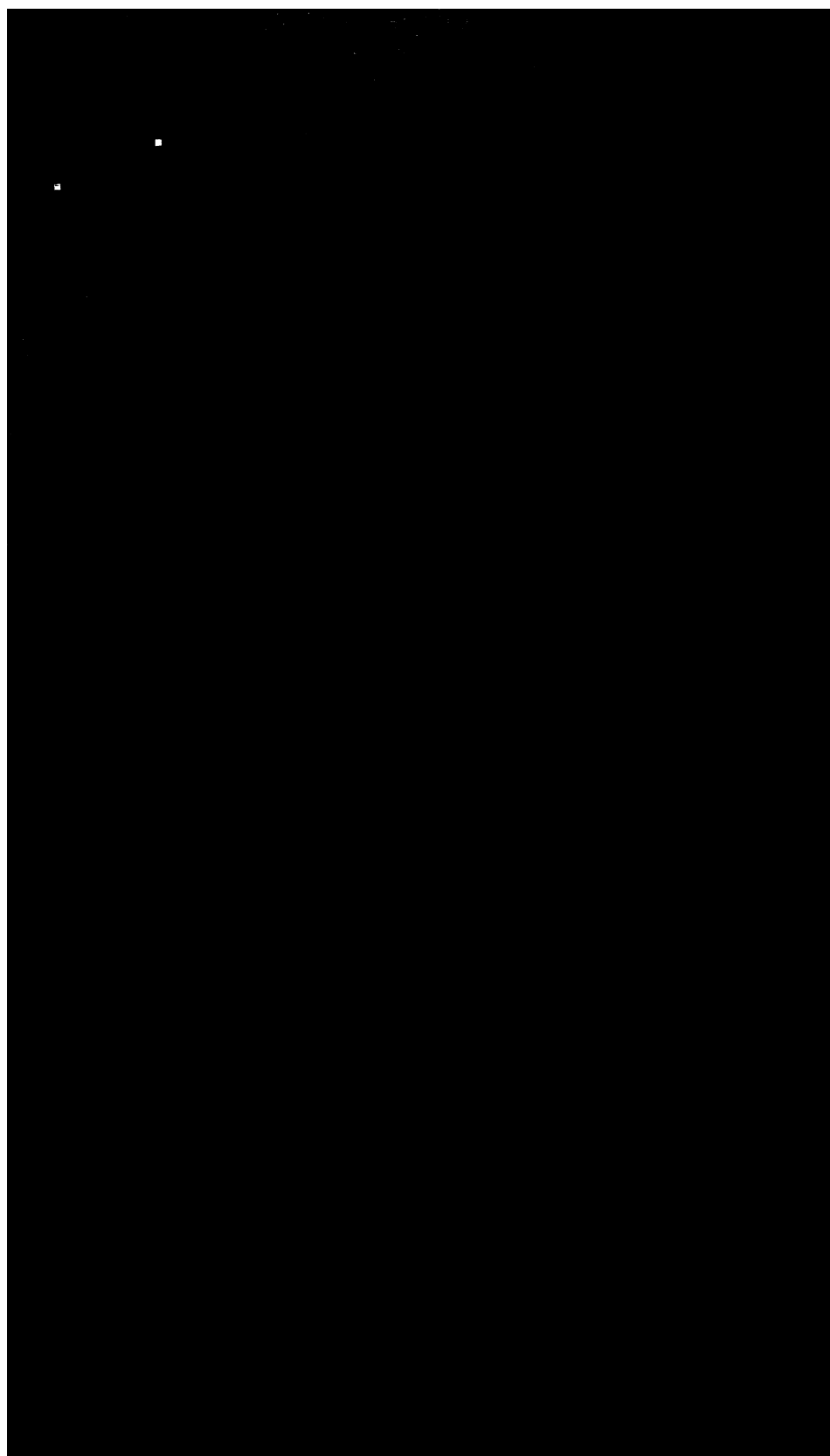


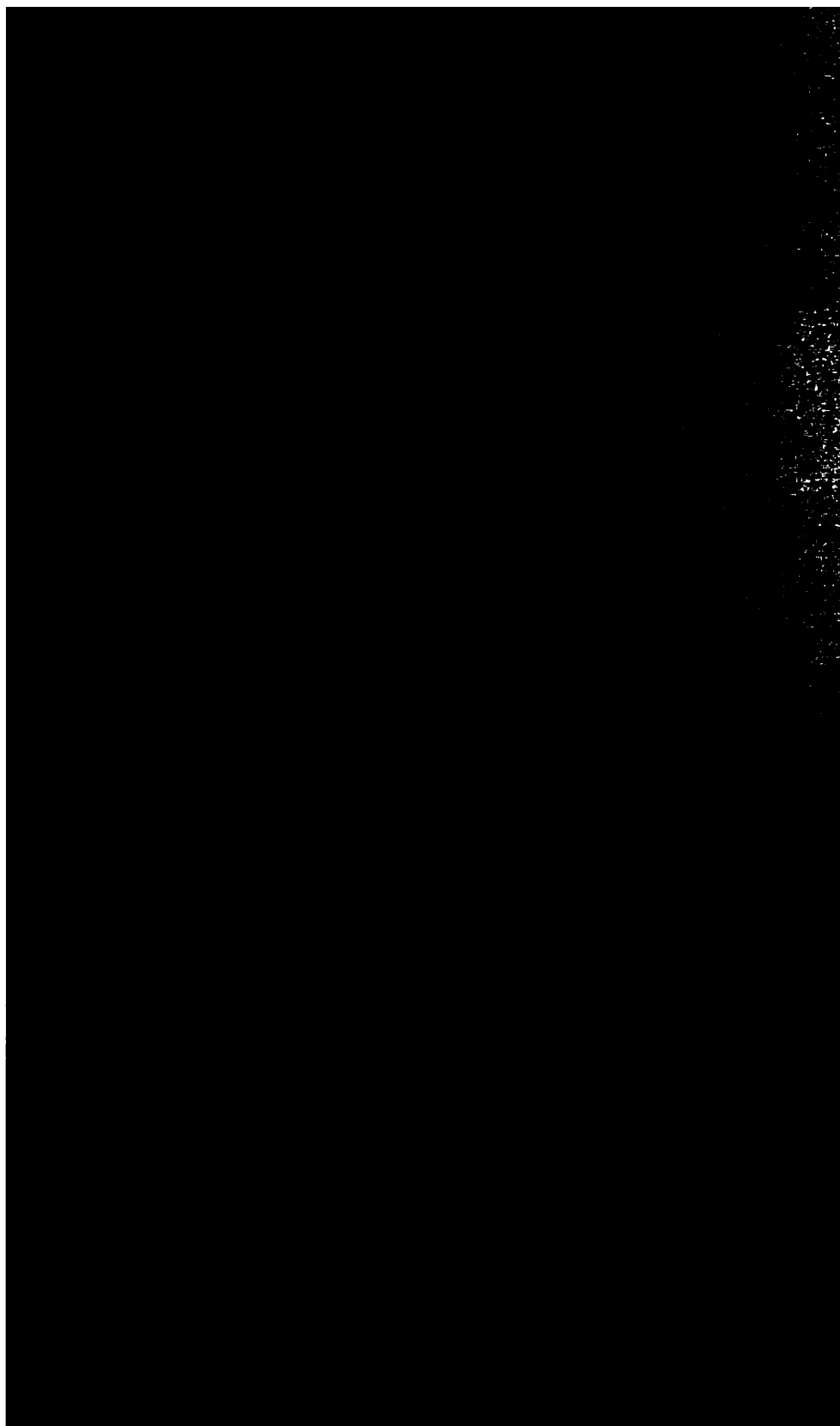


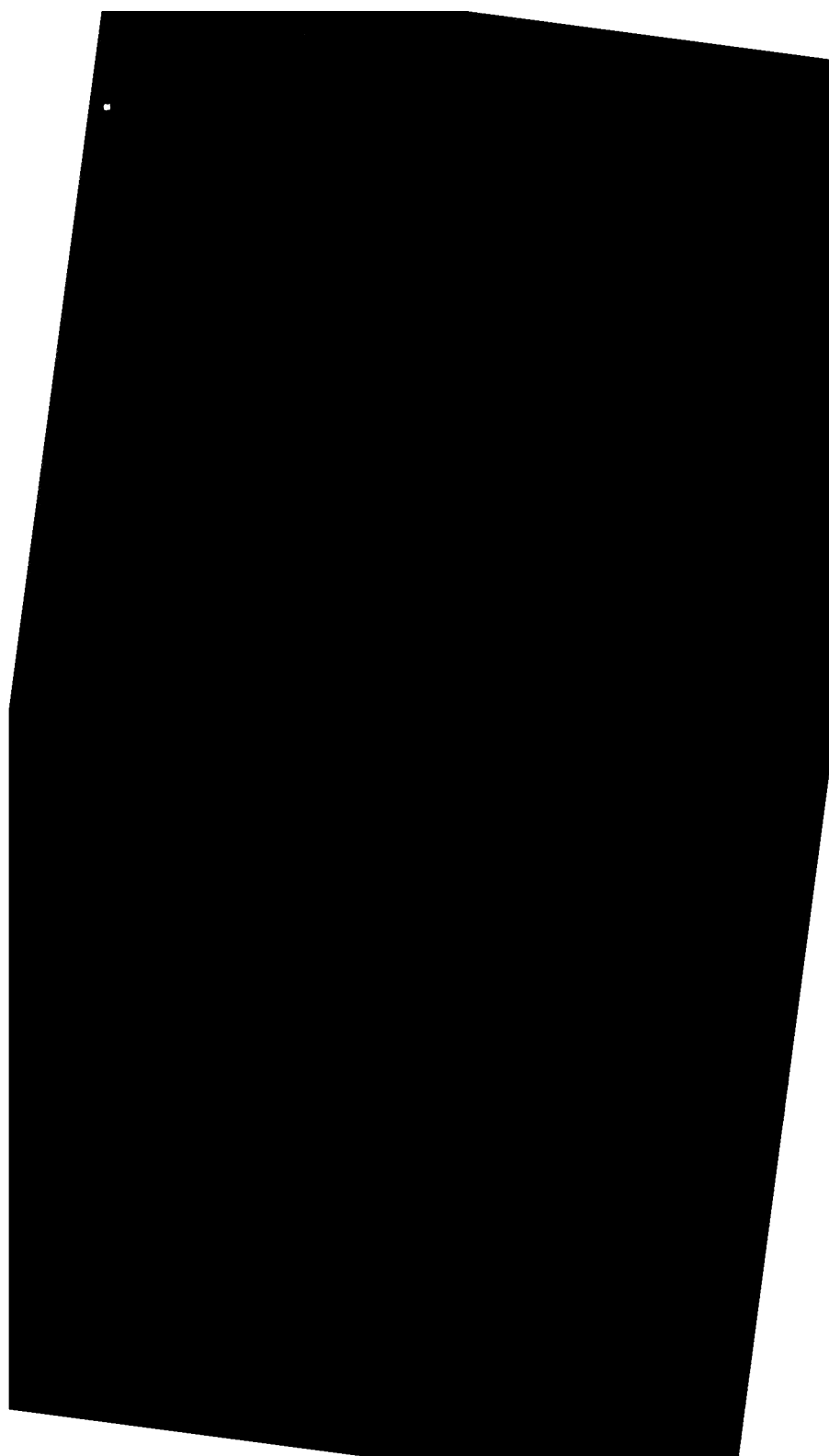


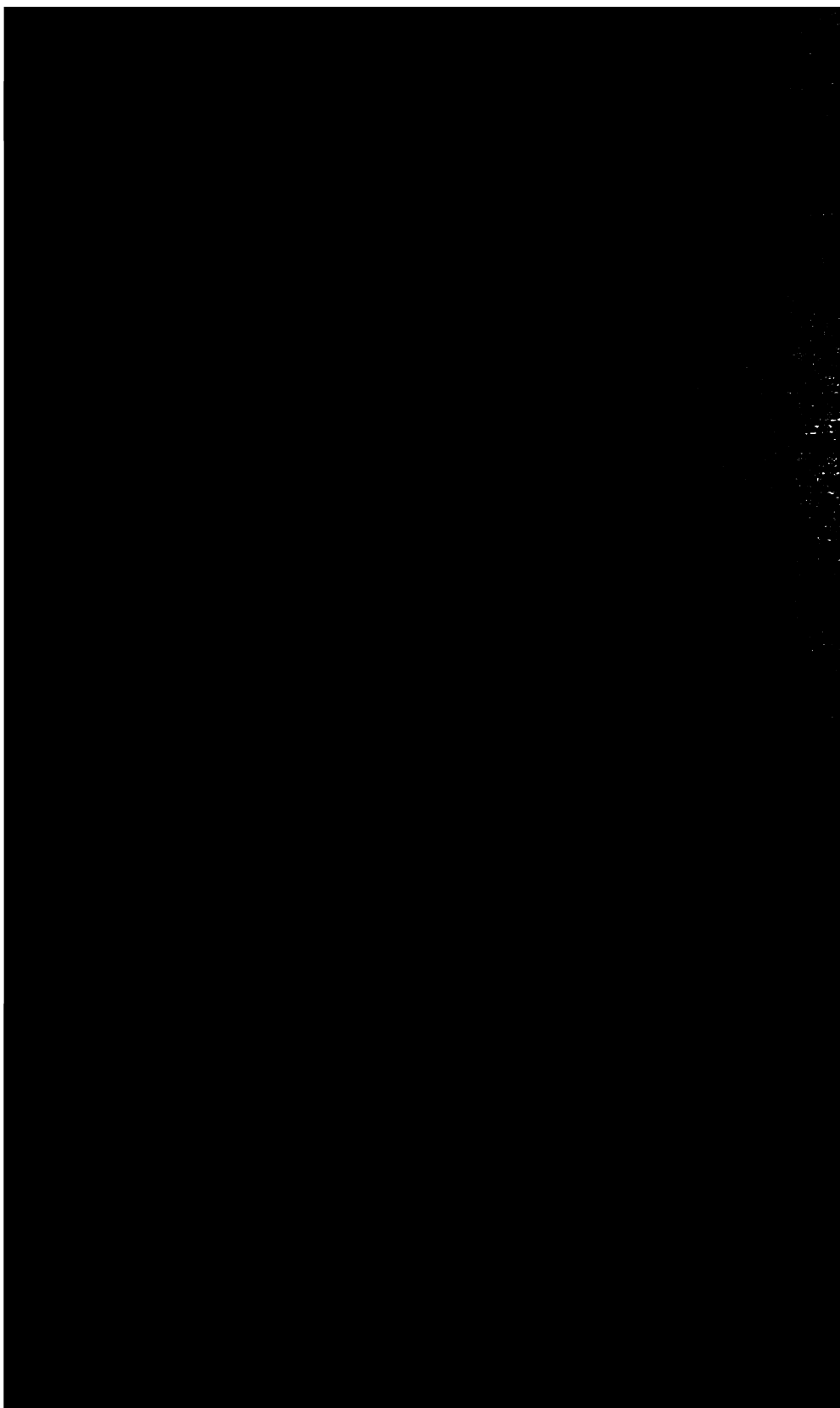


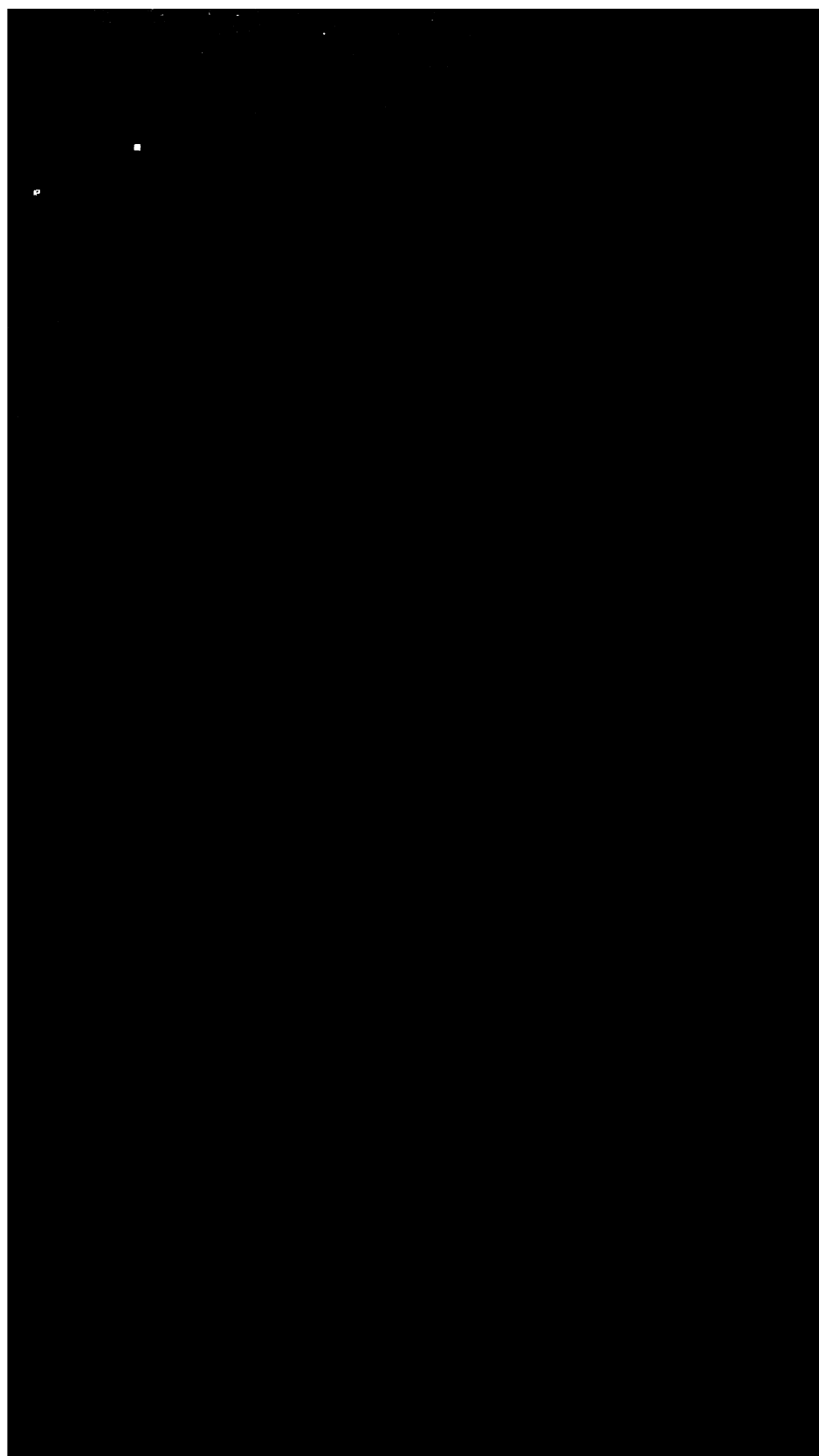


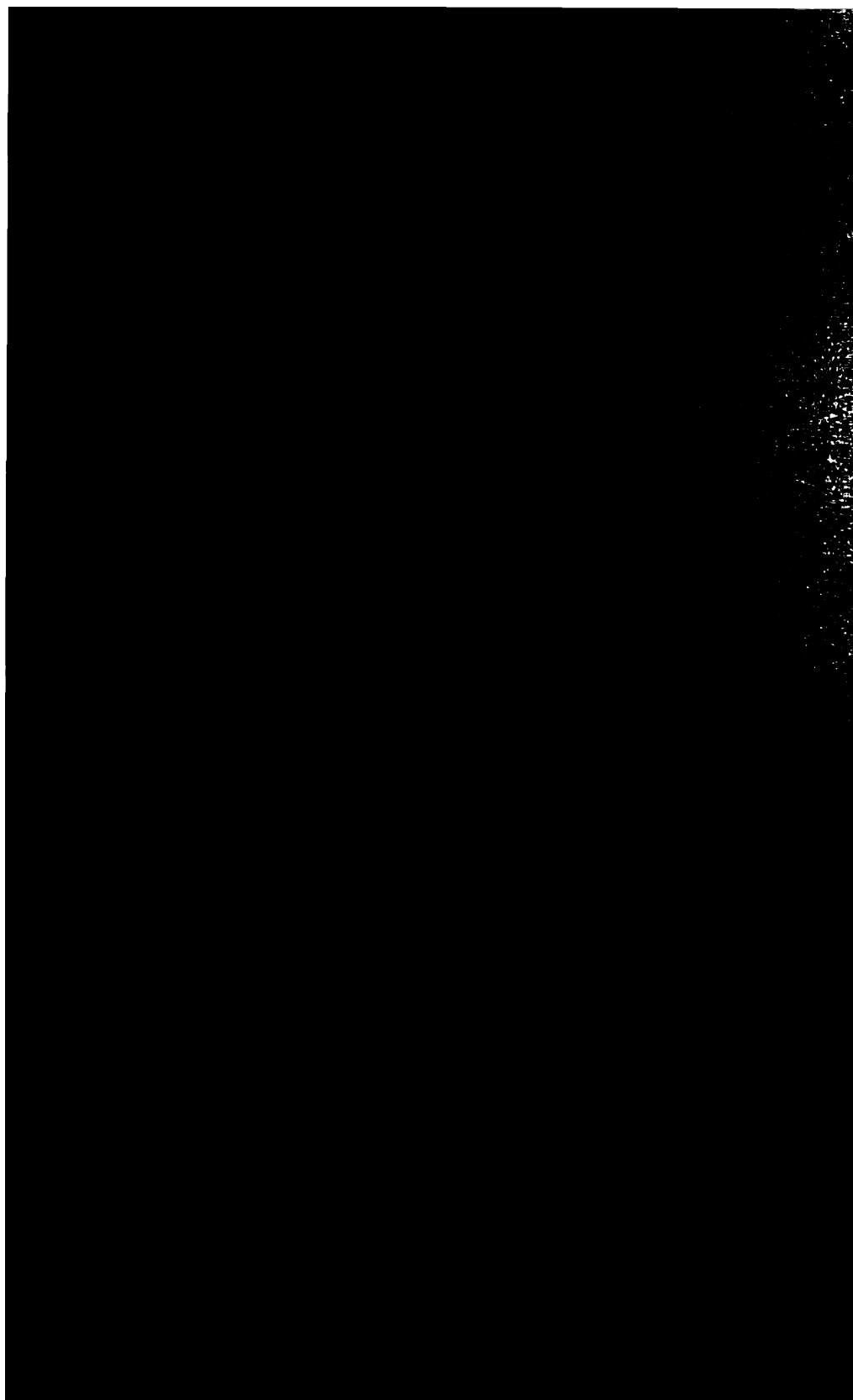


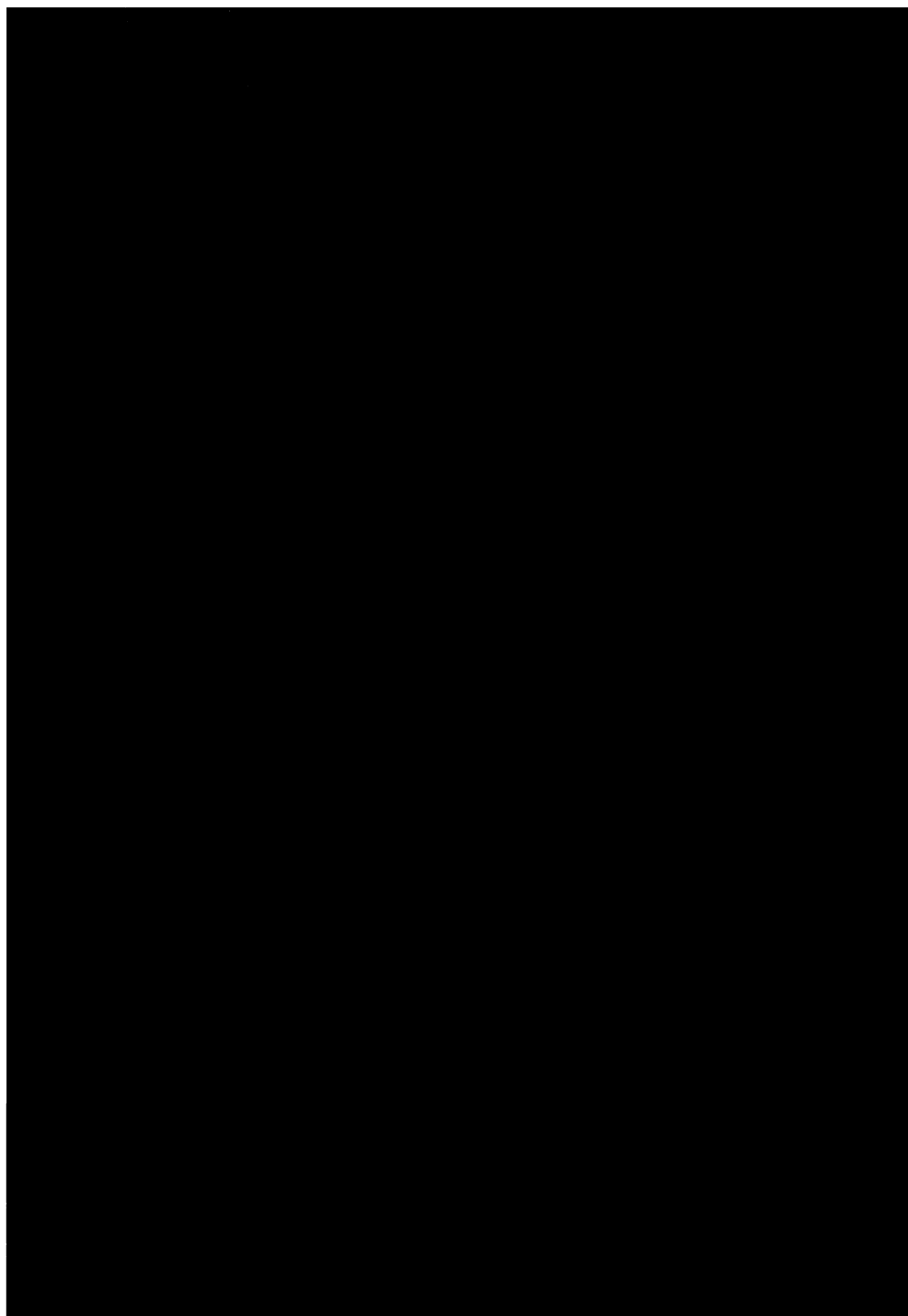


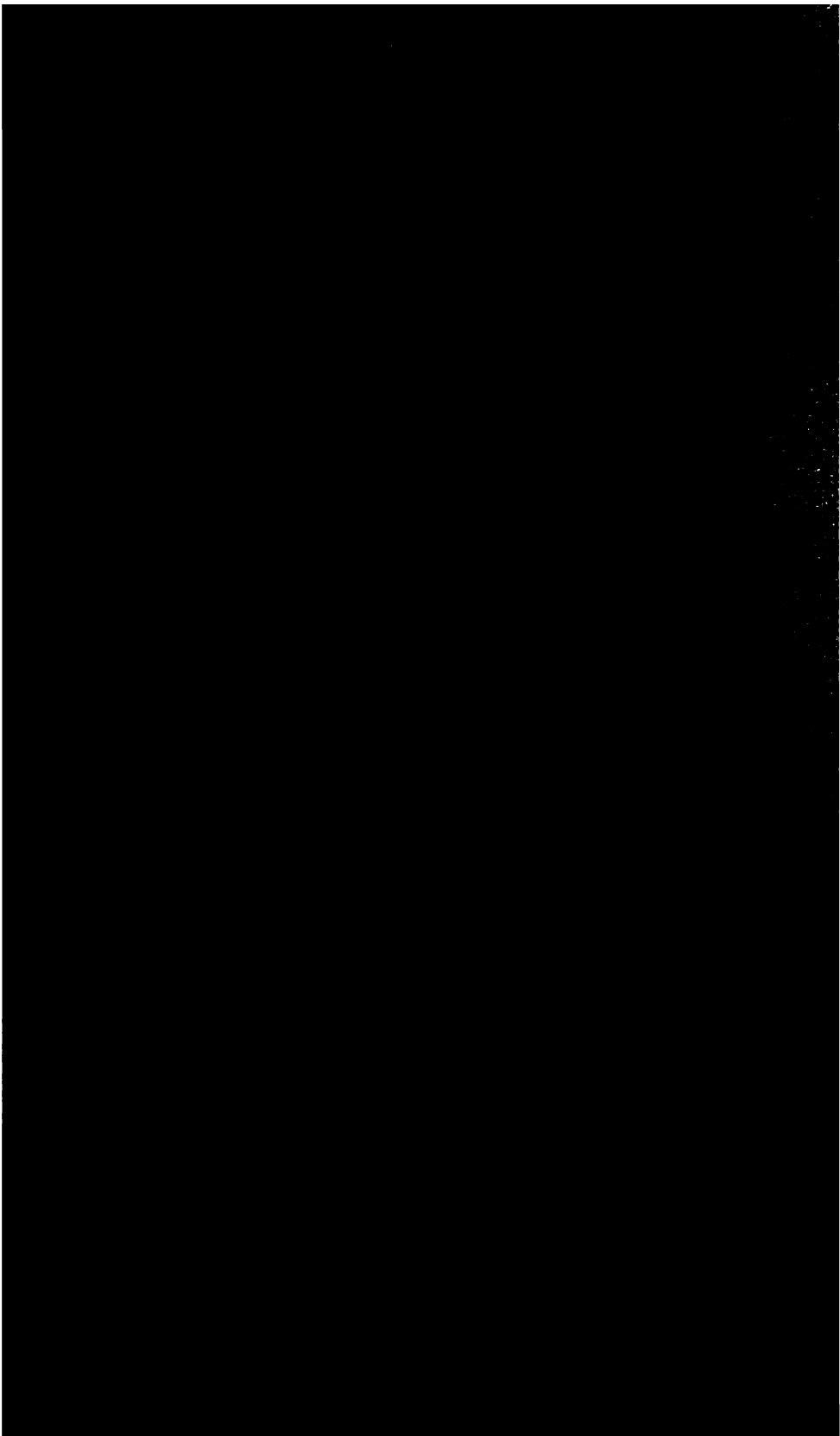








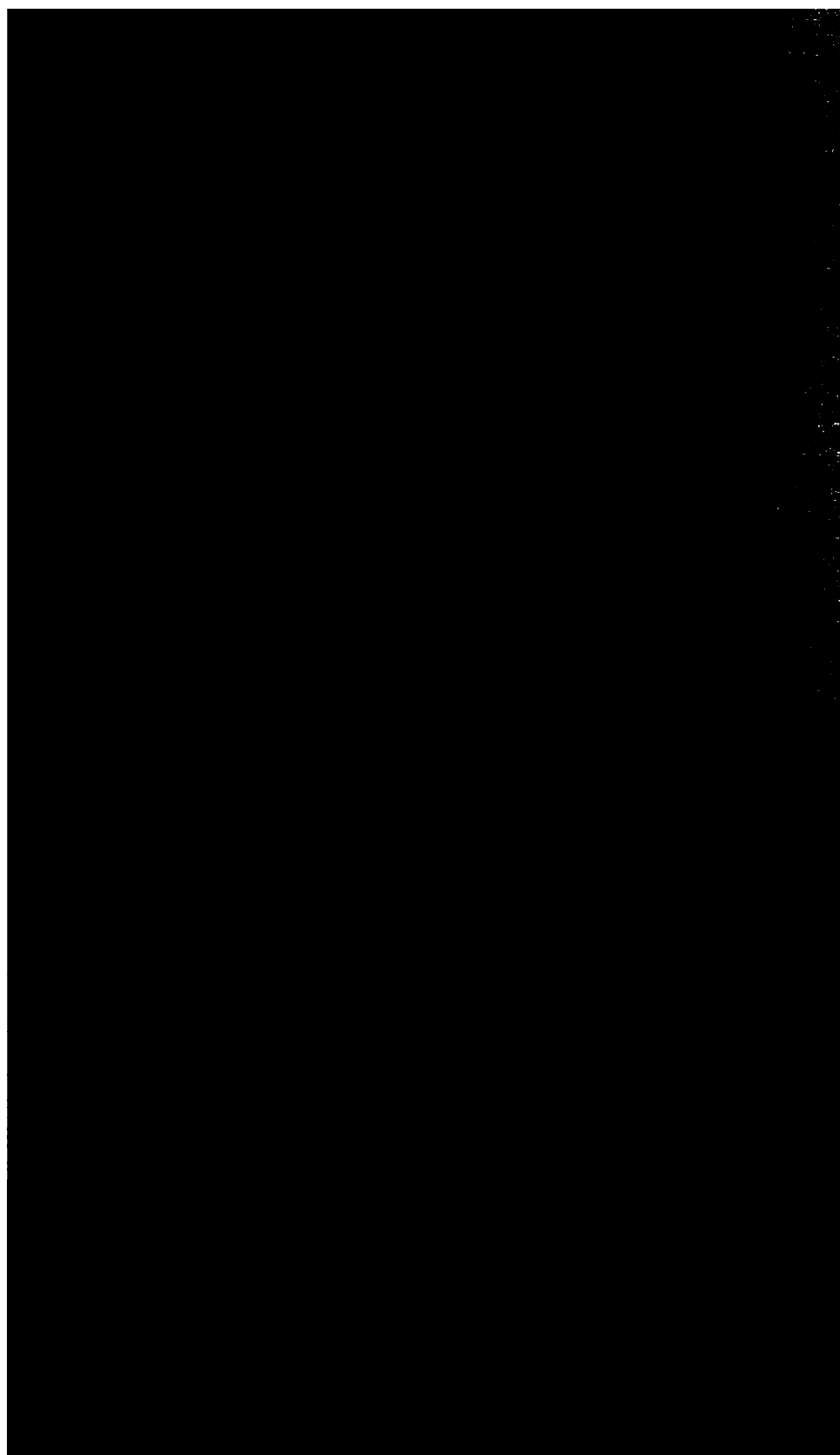


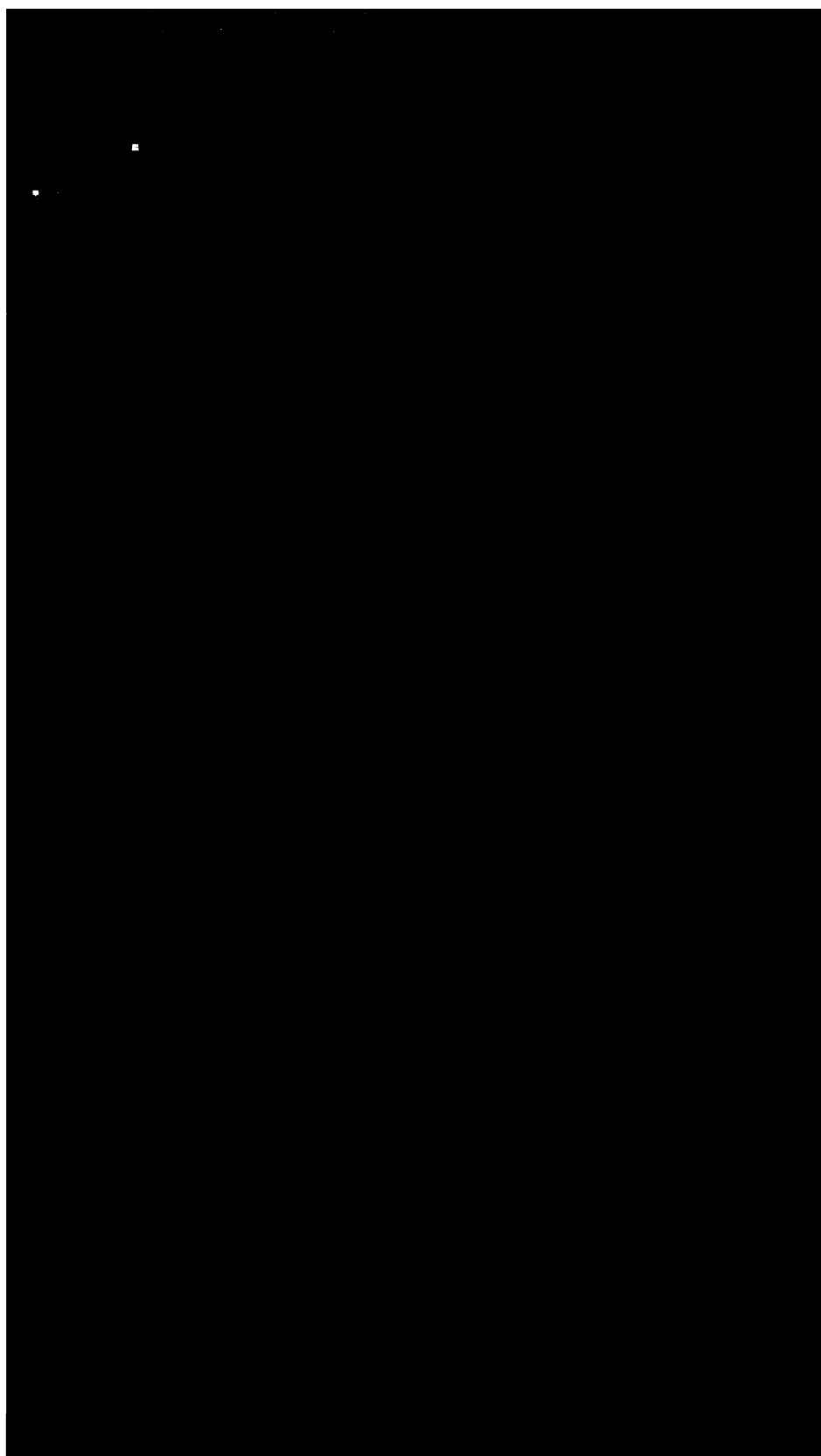


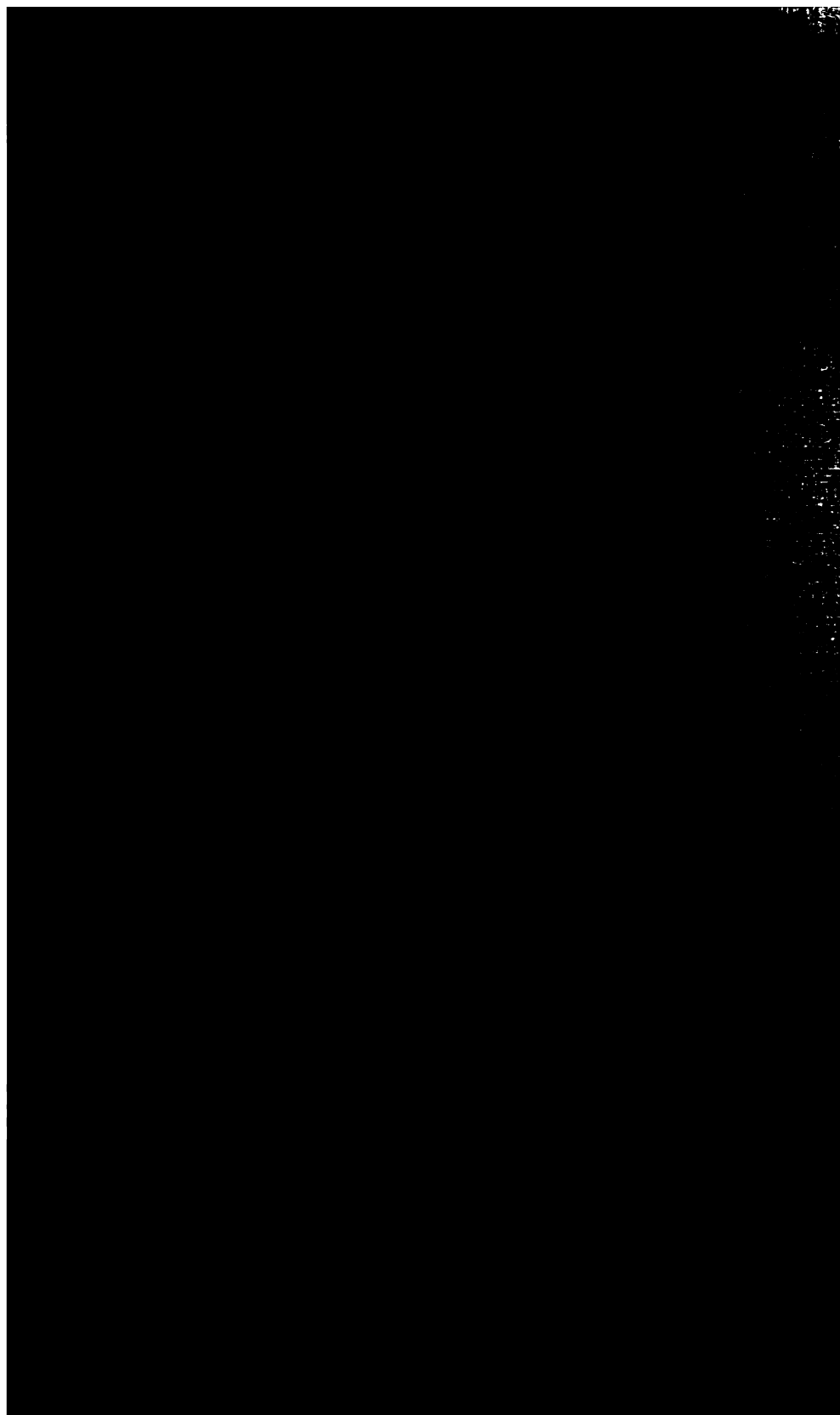
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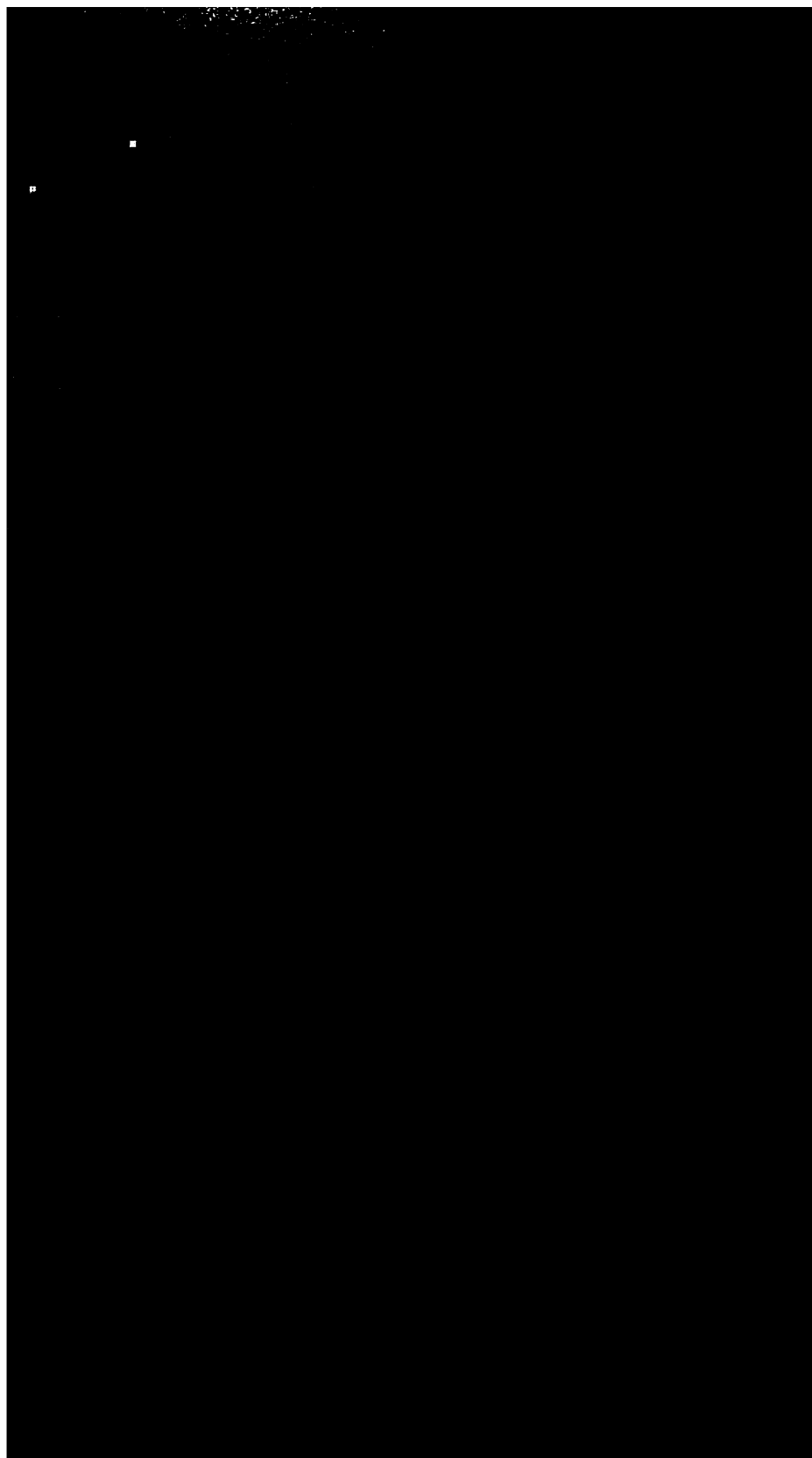
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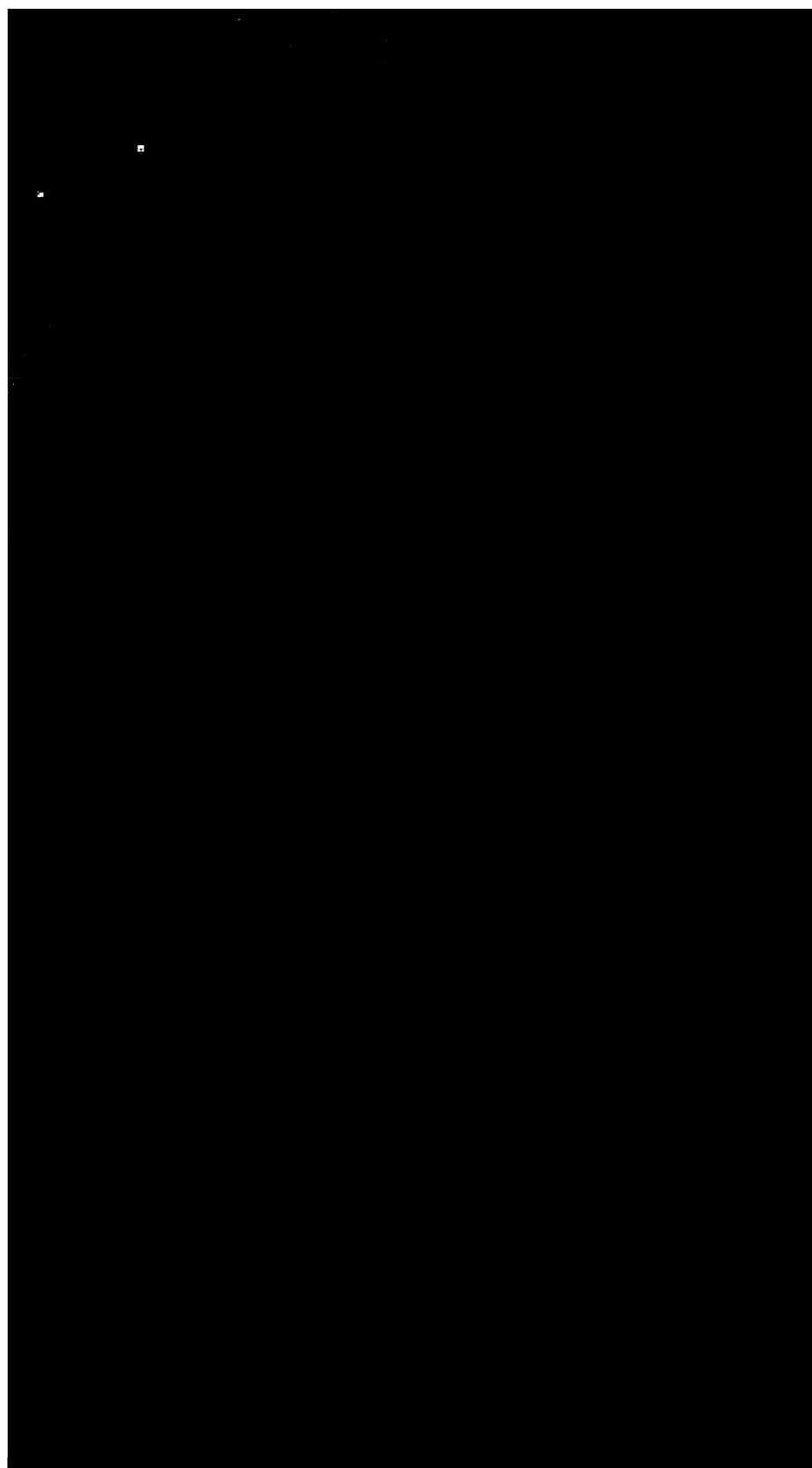
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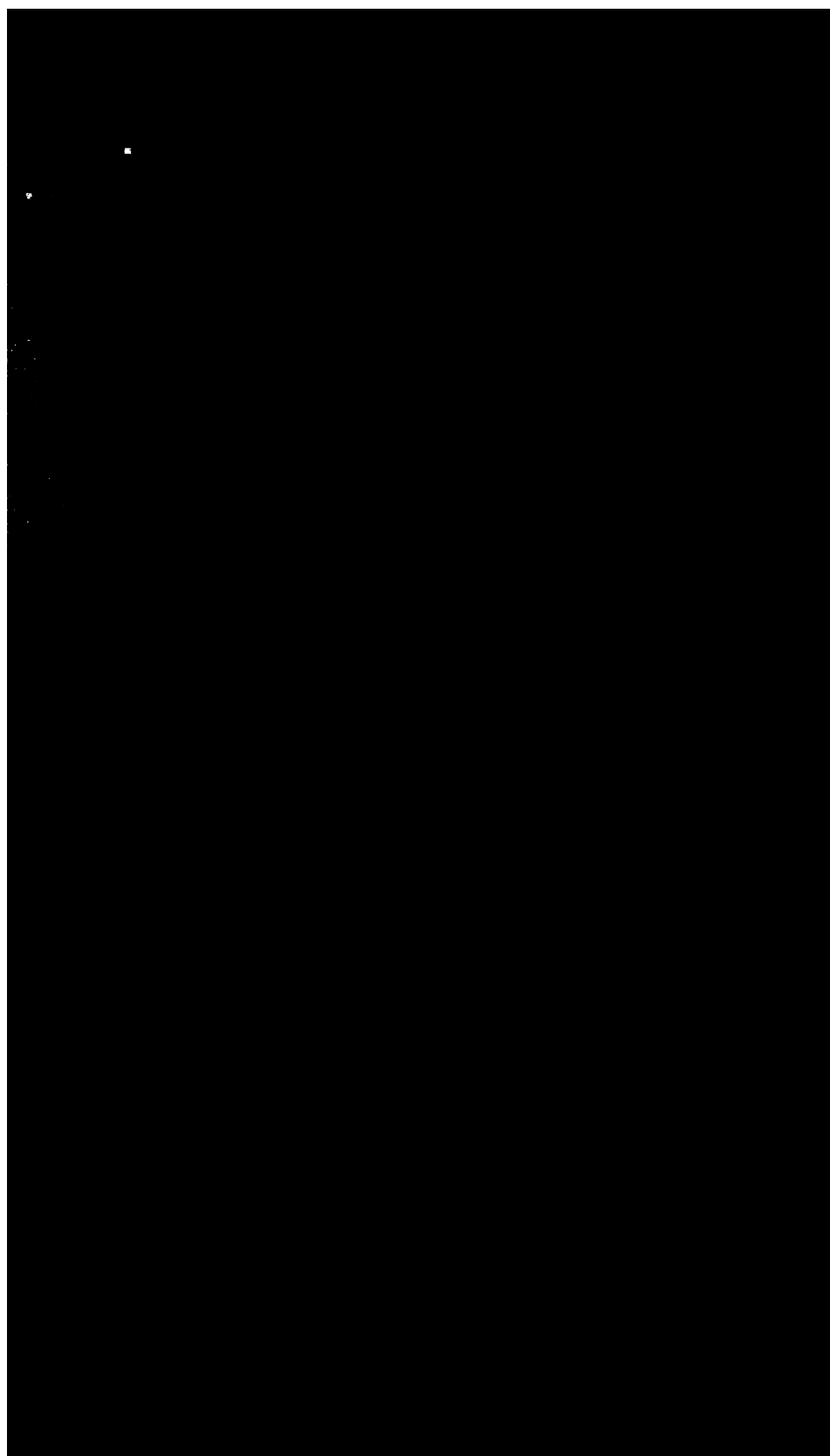








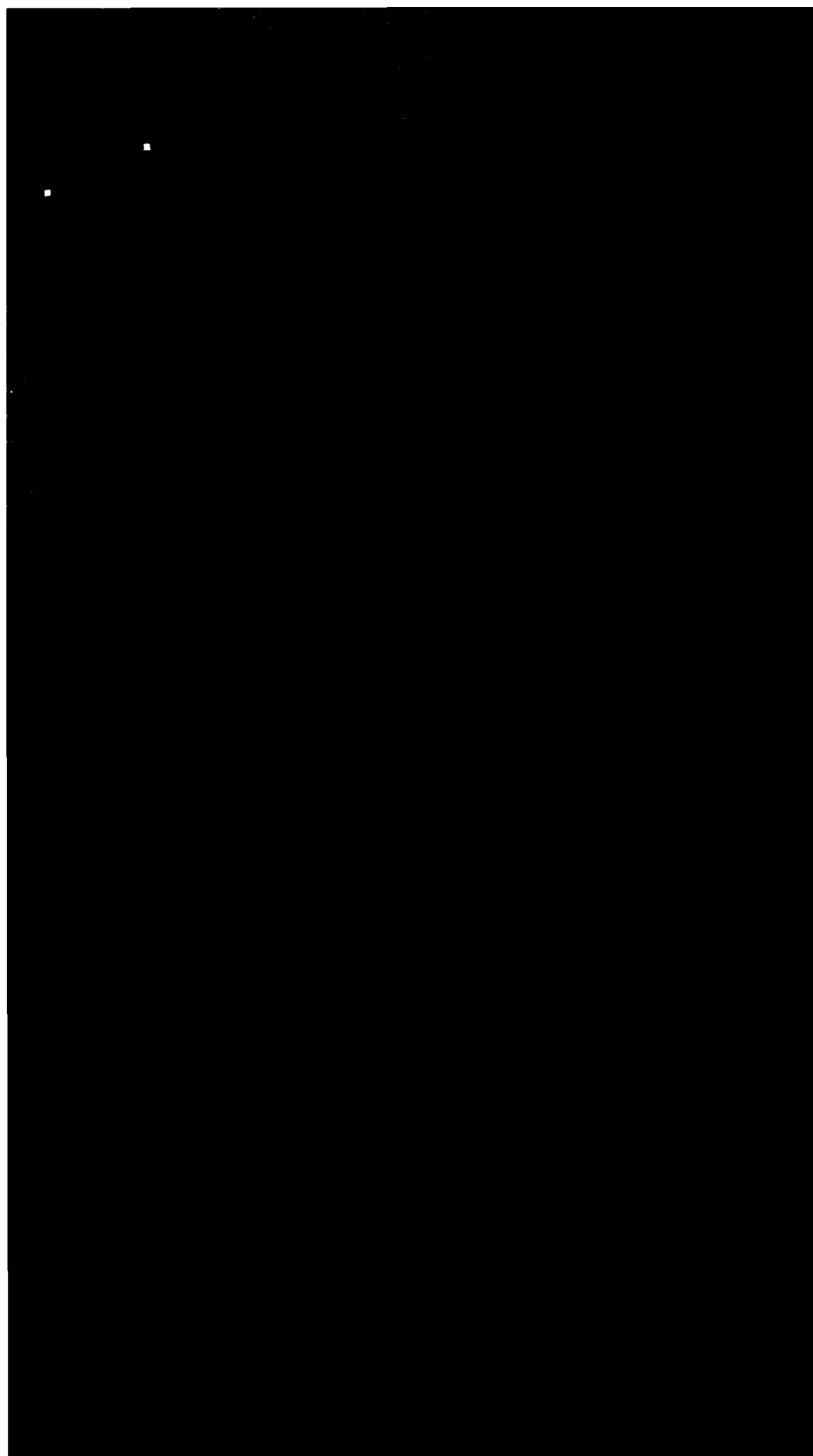




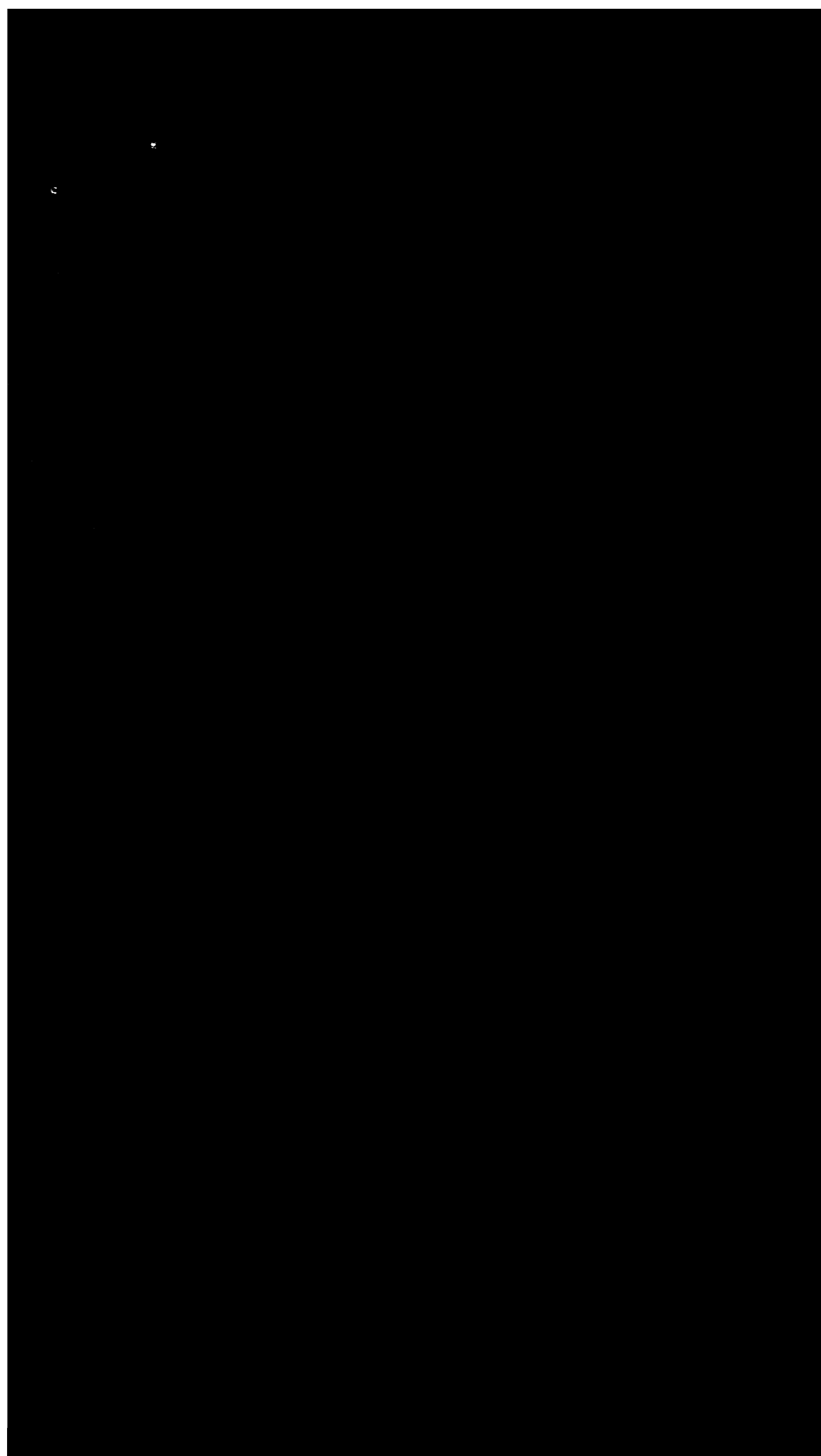
the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

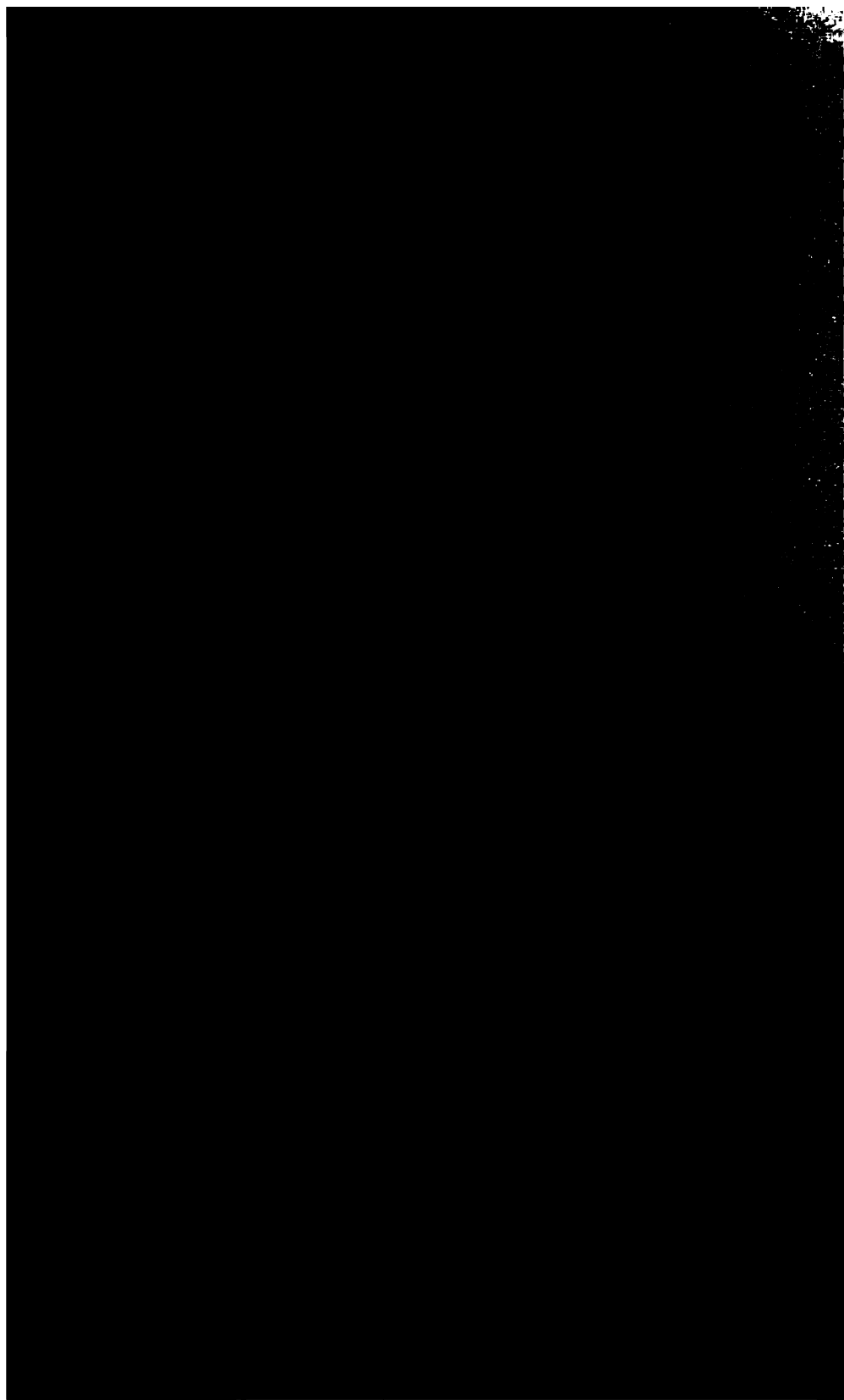
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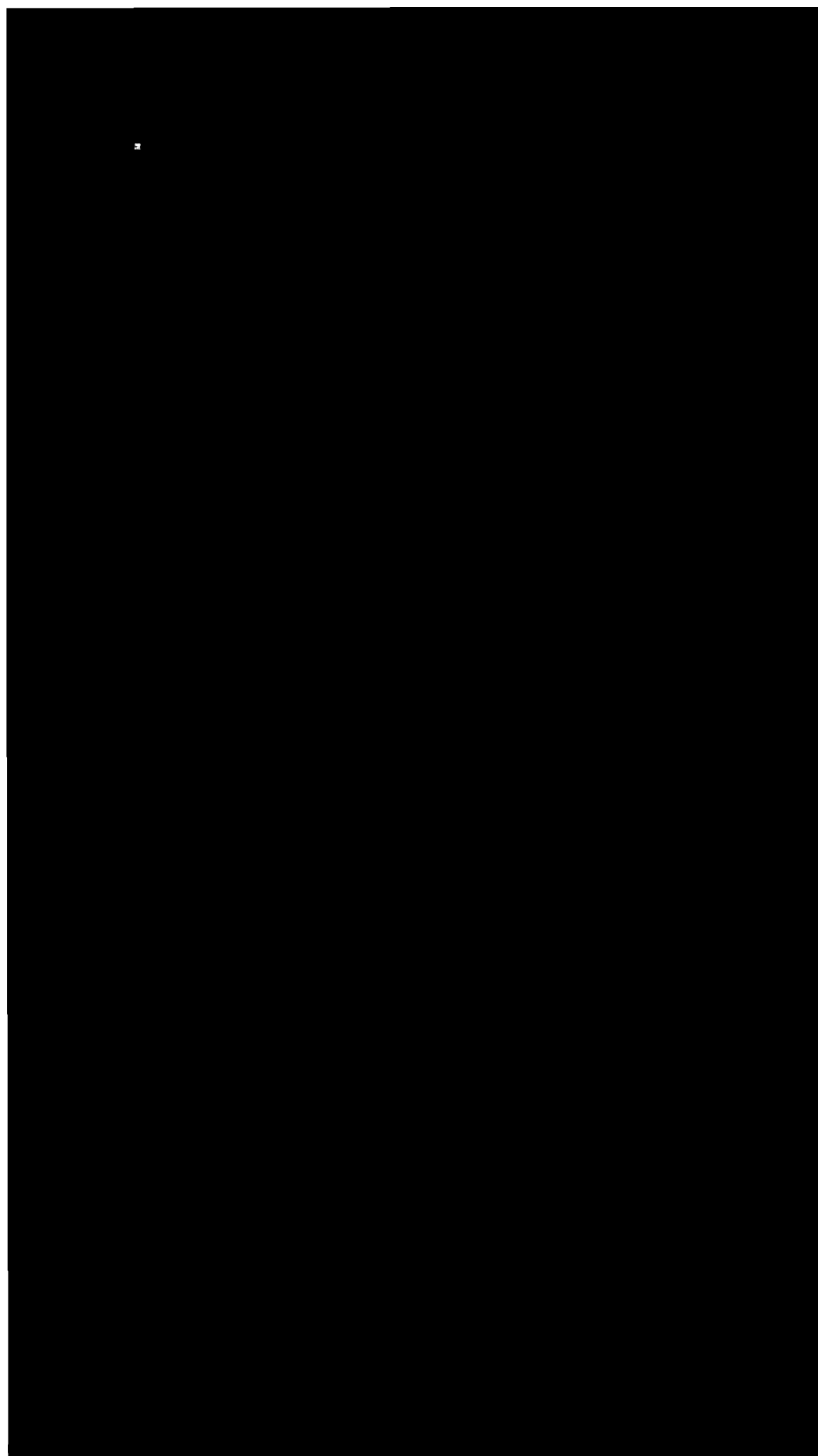


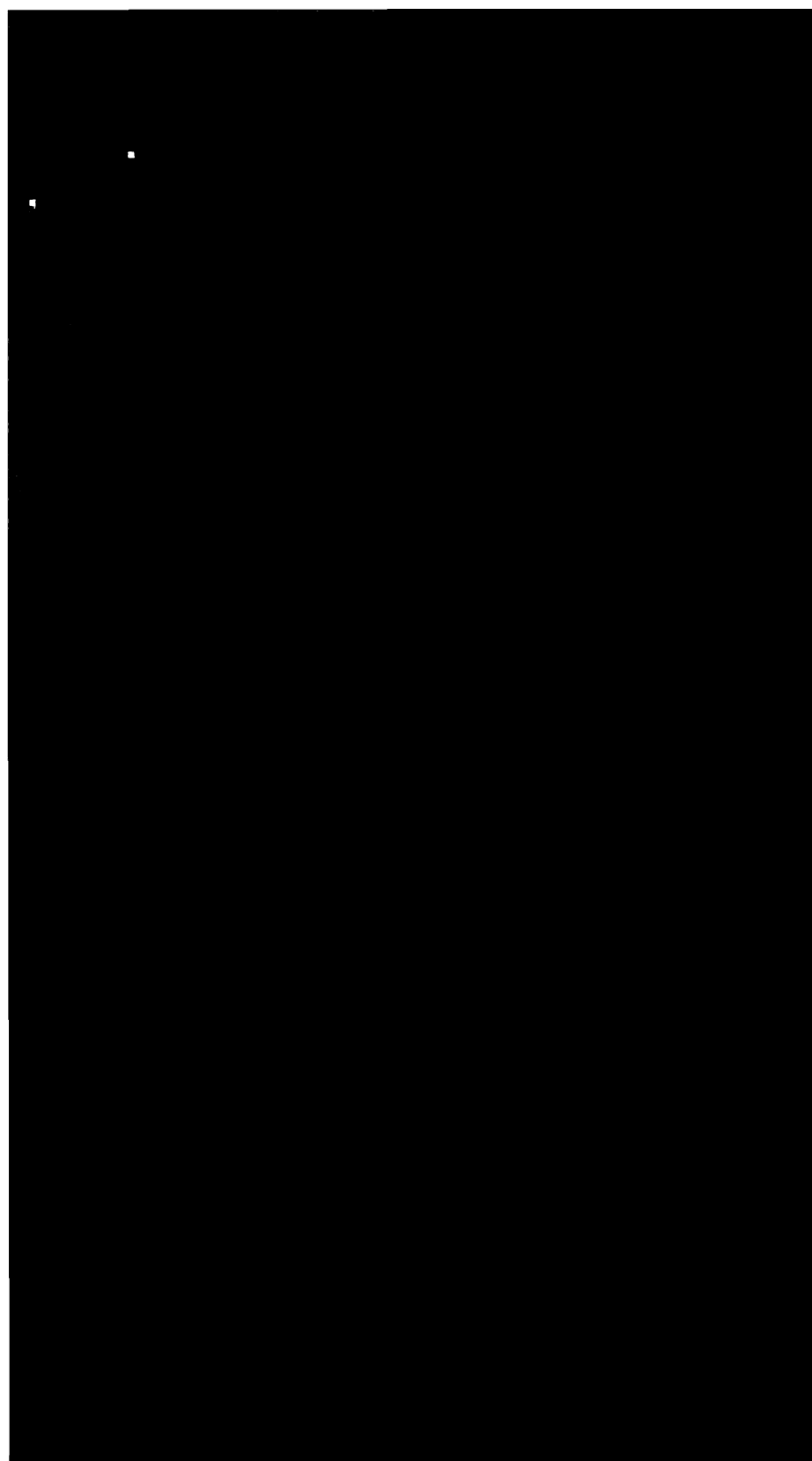


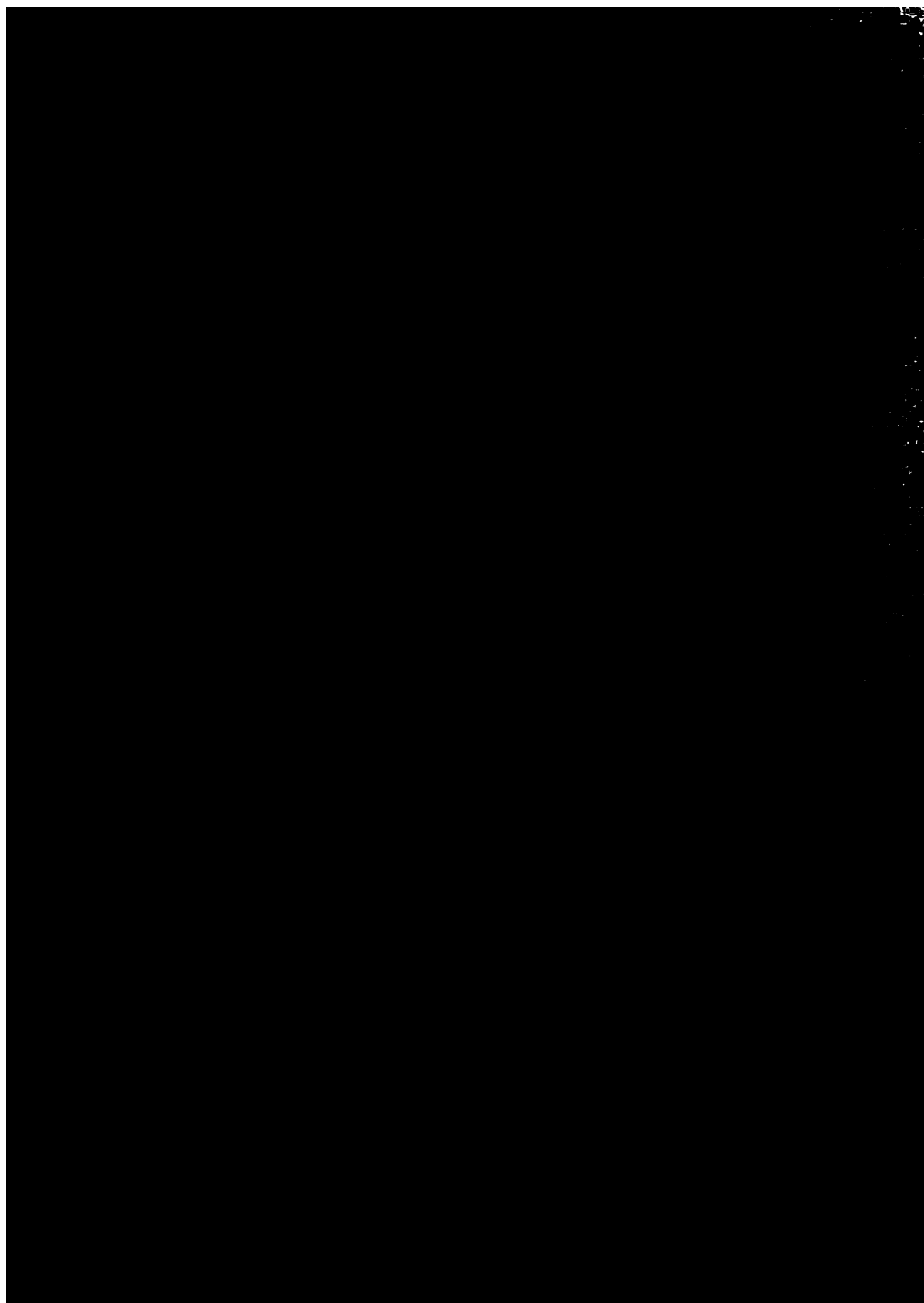


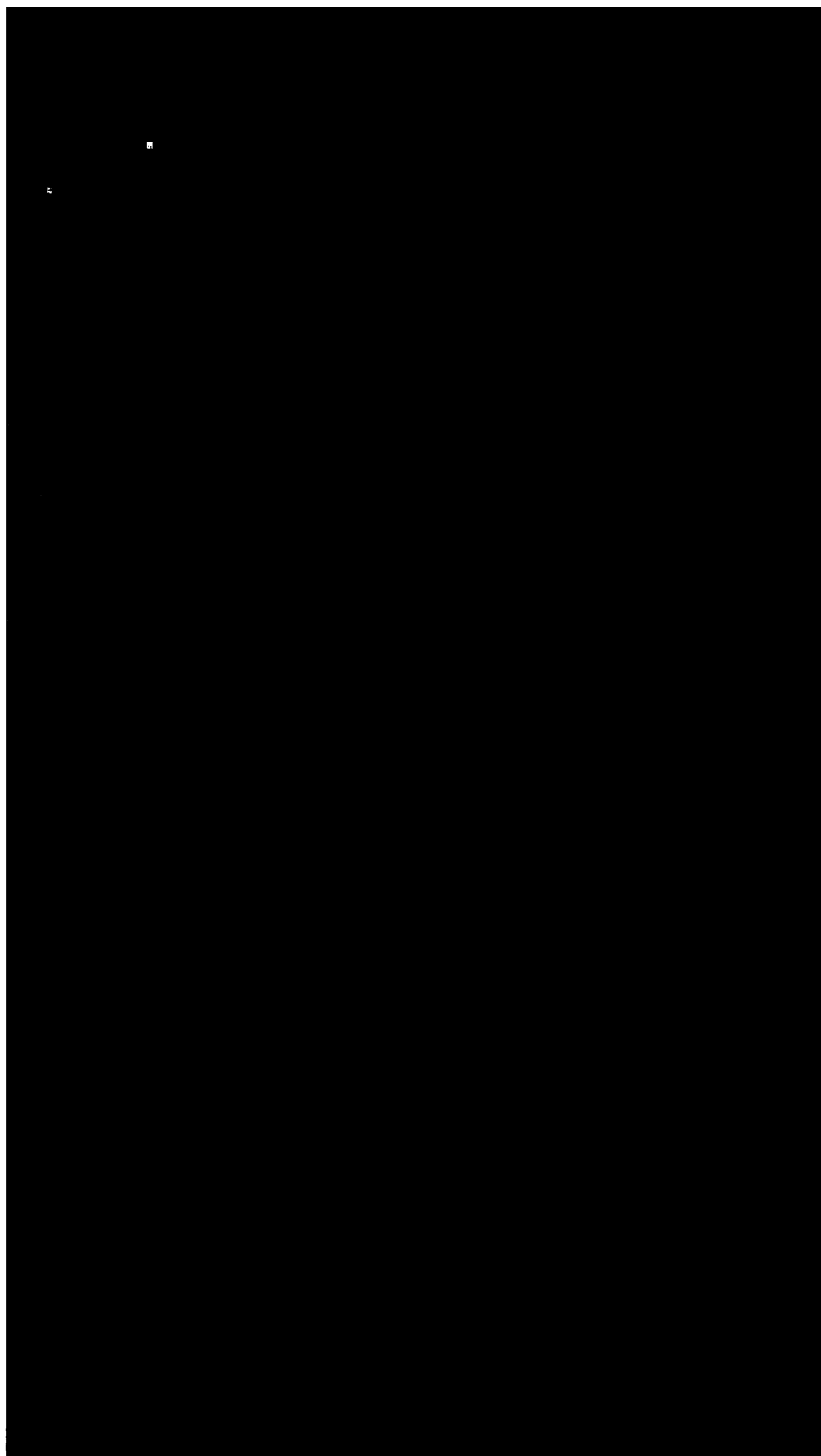


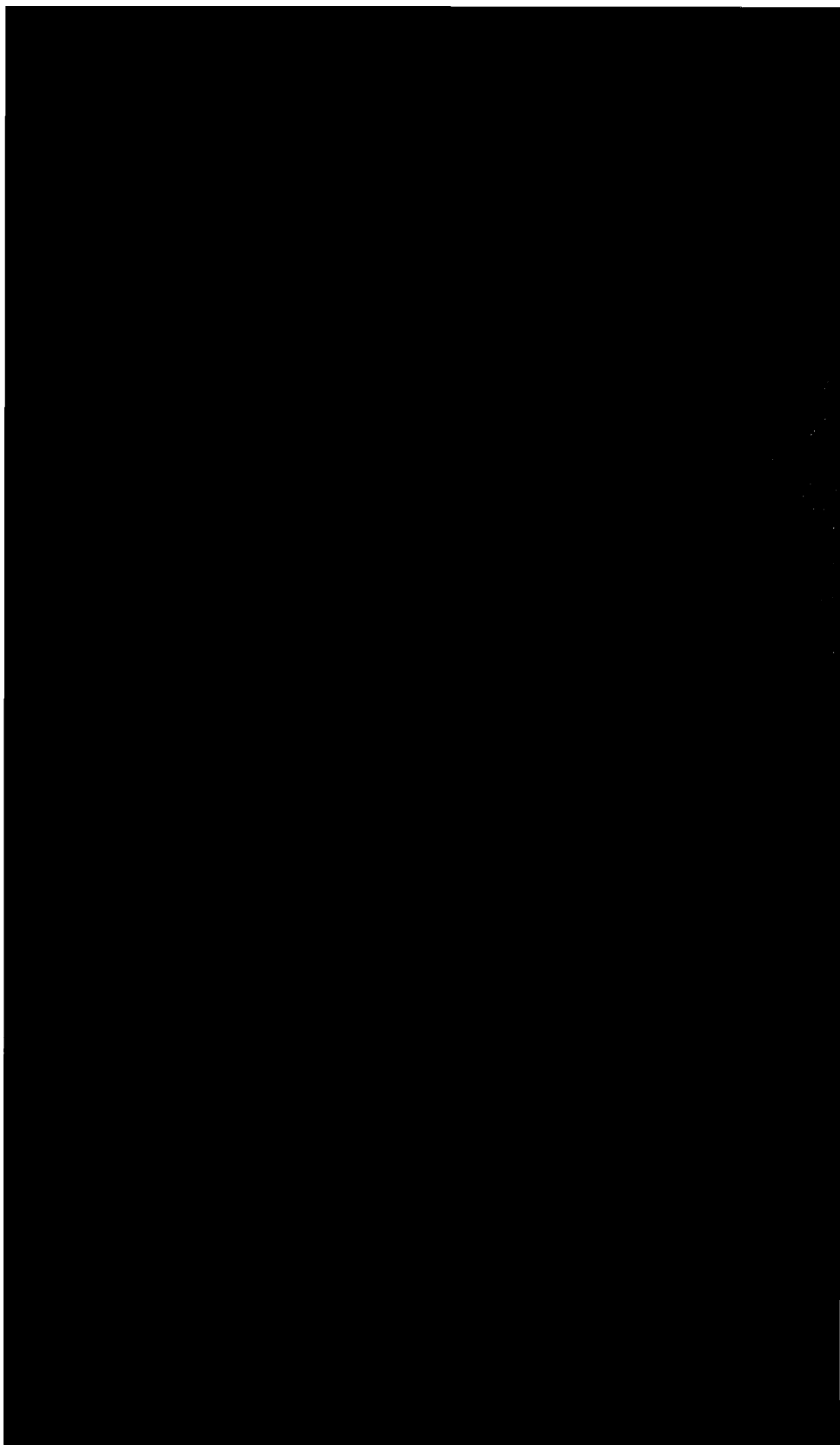


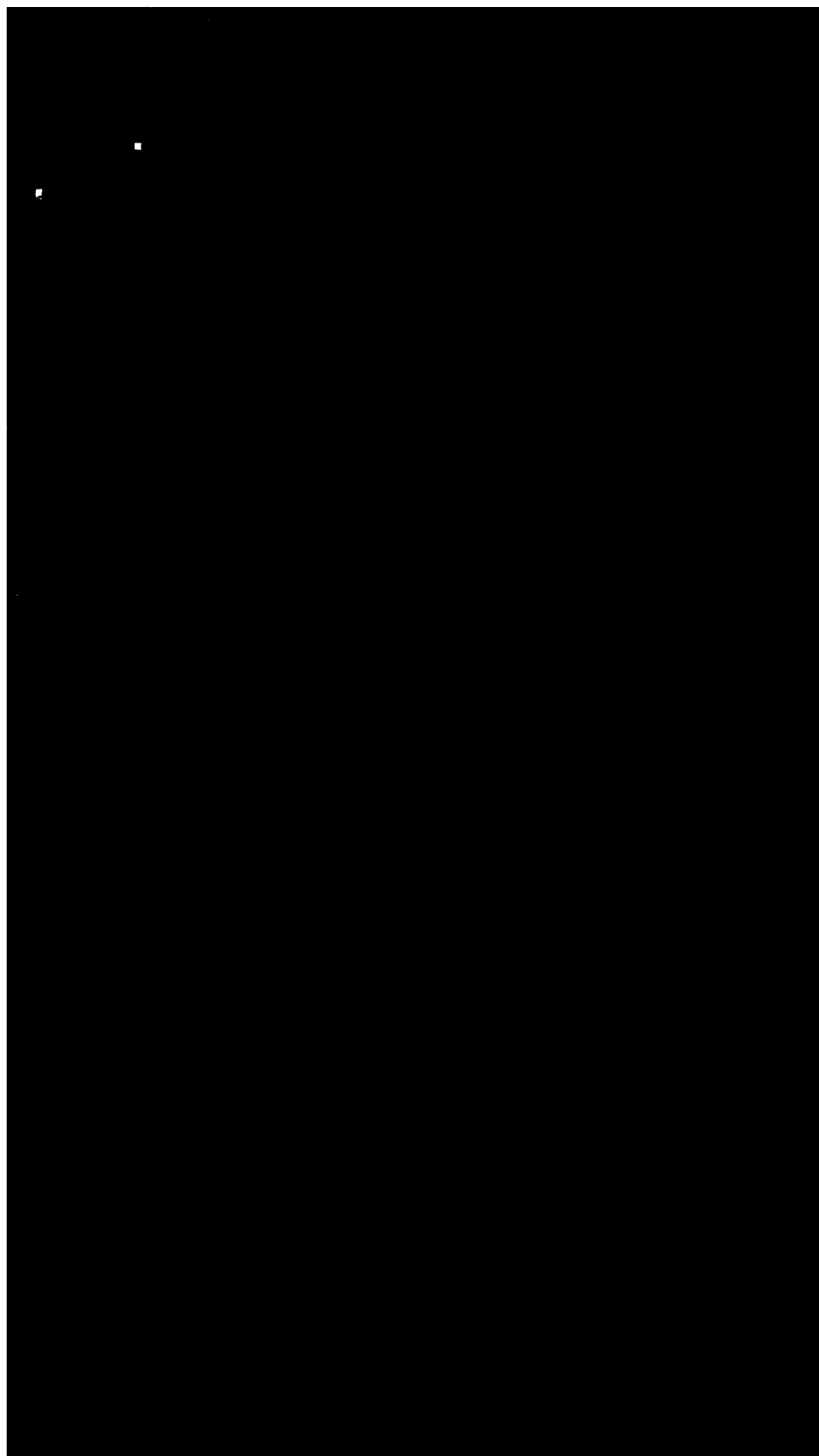


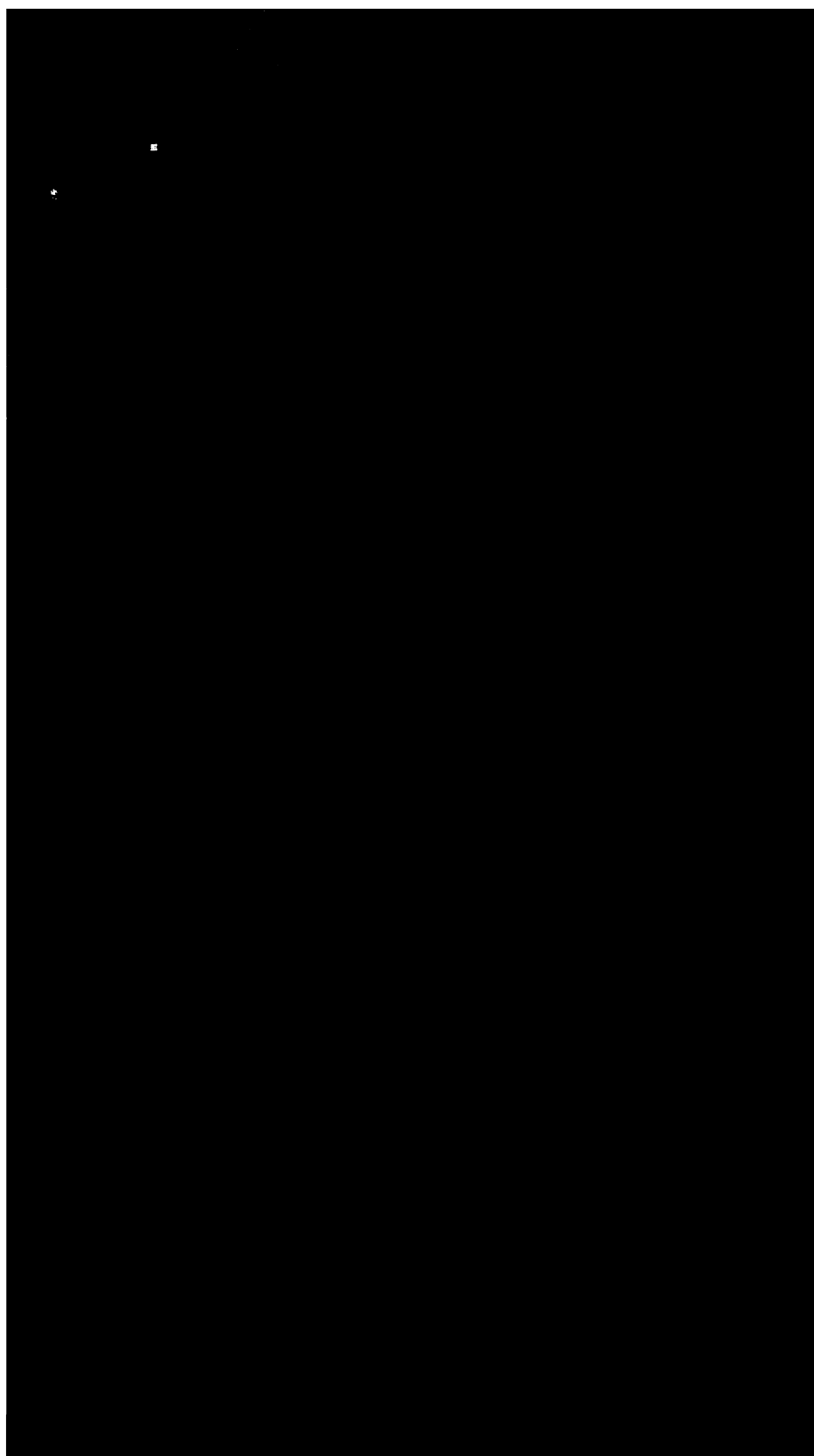












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased by 20% in the United Kingdom (Meltzer 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and the importance of the role of the community mental health team (CMHT) in this regard. The CMHT is a multi-disciplinary team of professionals, including psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, and occupational therapists, who work together to provide a range of services to people with mental health problems. The CMHT is responsible for the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of mental health problems, and for the provision of ongoing support and care. The CMHT is also responsible for the coordination of services between different agencies, and for the provision of information and advice to the public.

The CMHT is a key component of the mental health services, and its role is becoming increasingly important. The CMHT is responsible for the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of mental health problems, and for the provision of ongoing support and care. The CMHT is also responsible for the coordination of services between different agencies, and for the provision of information and advice to the public.

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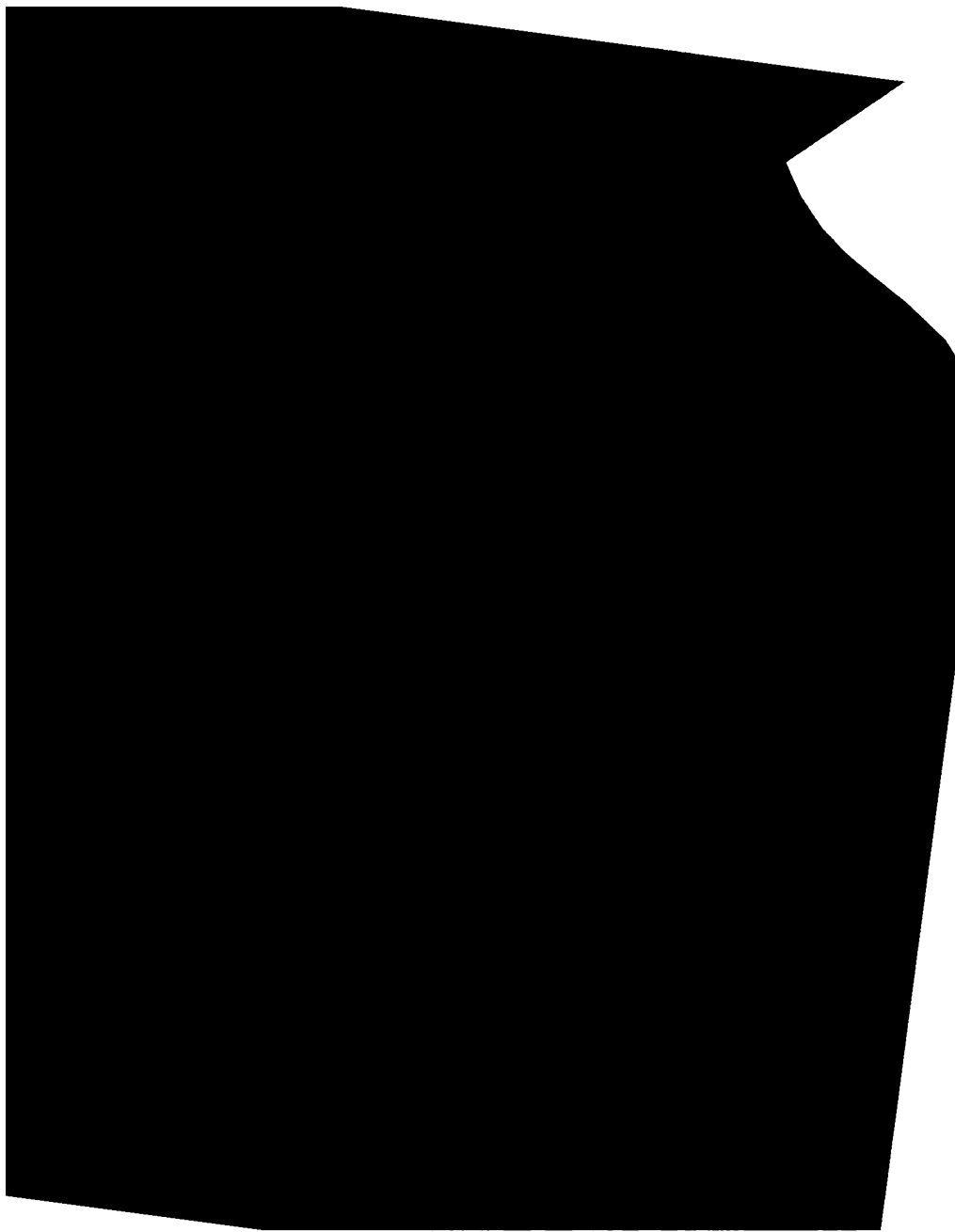
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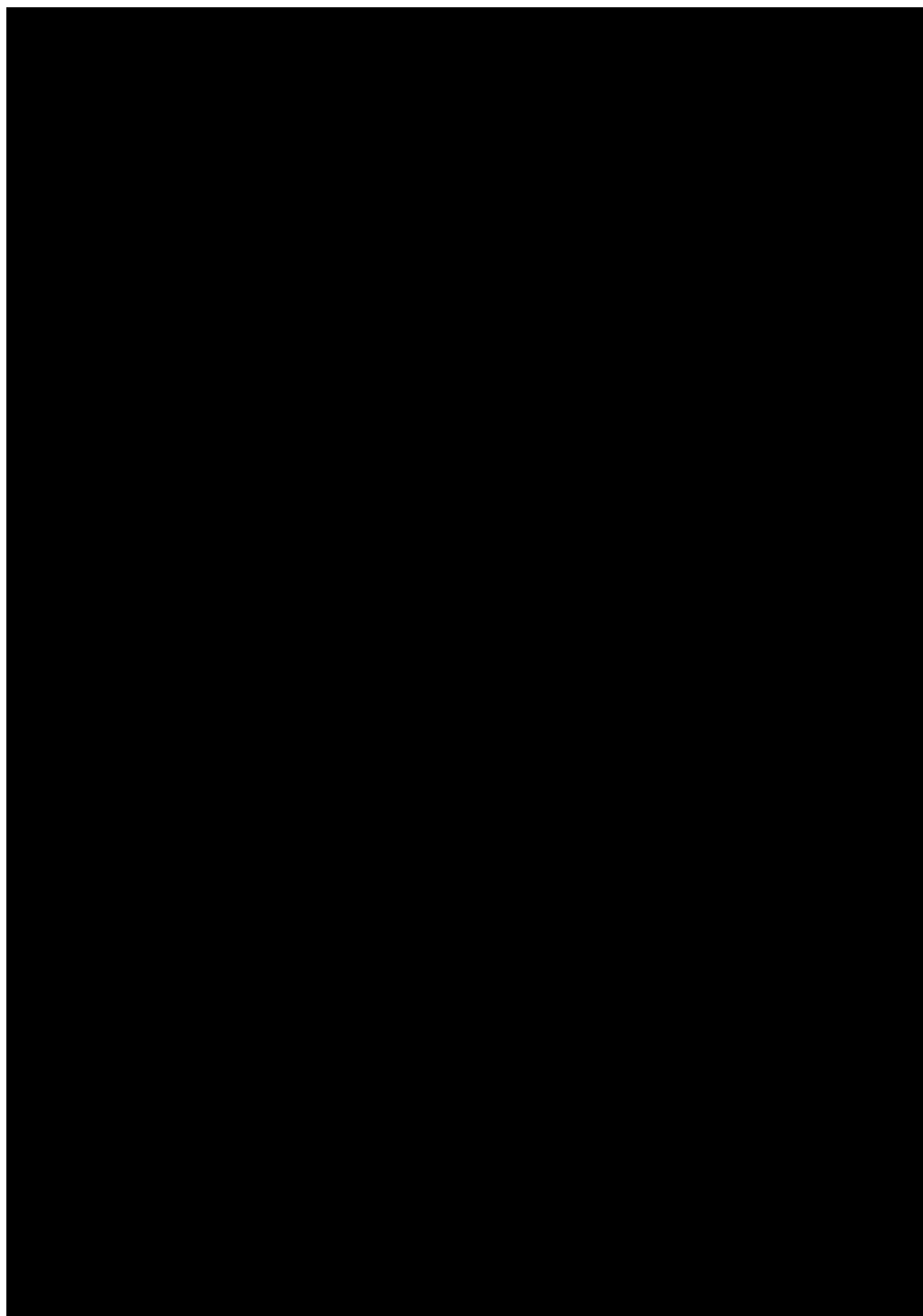
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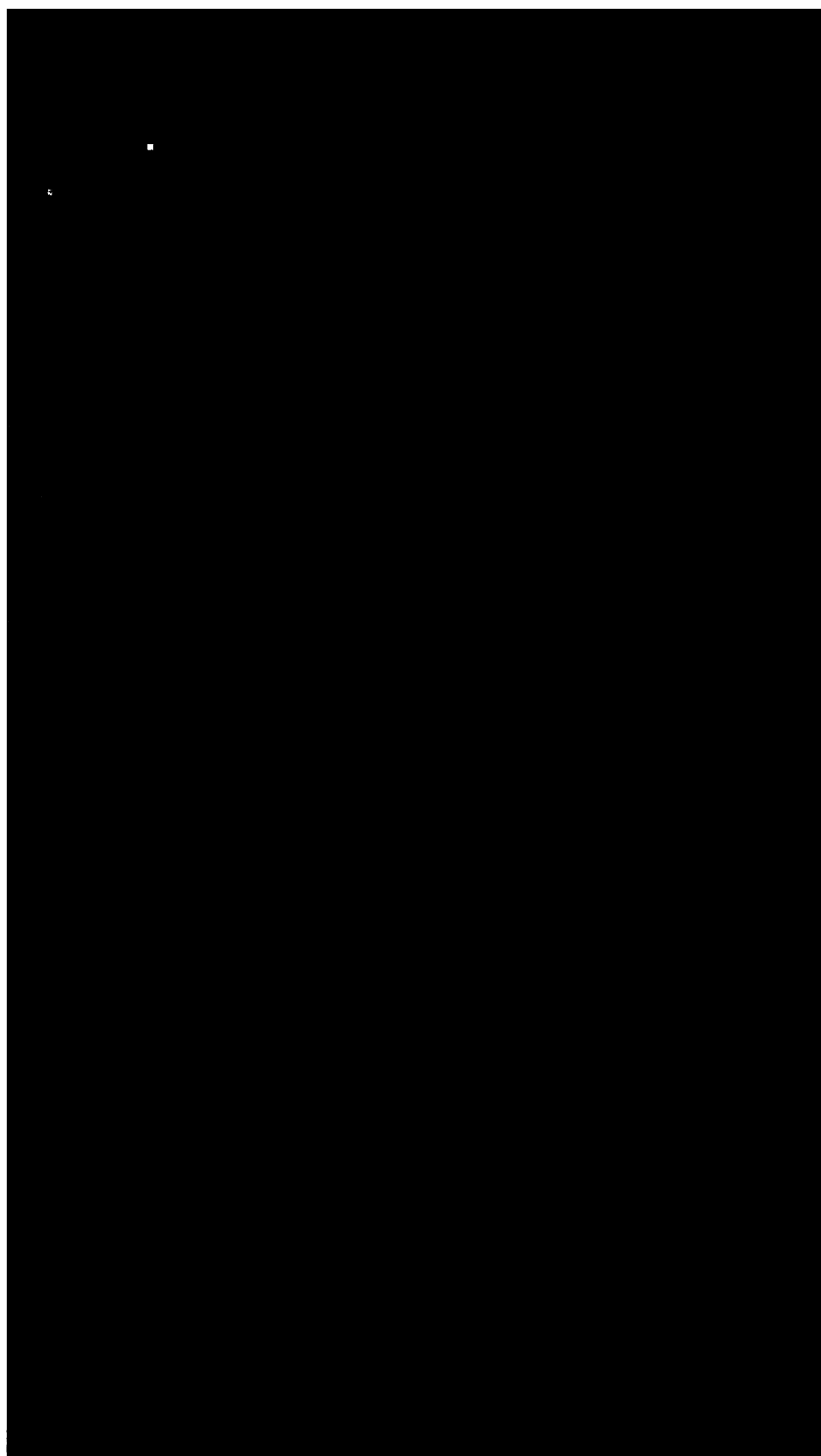
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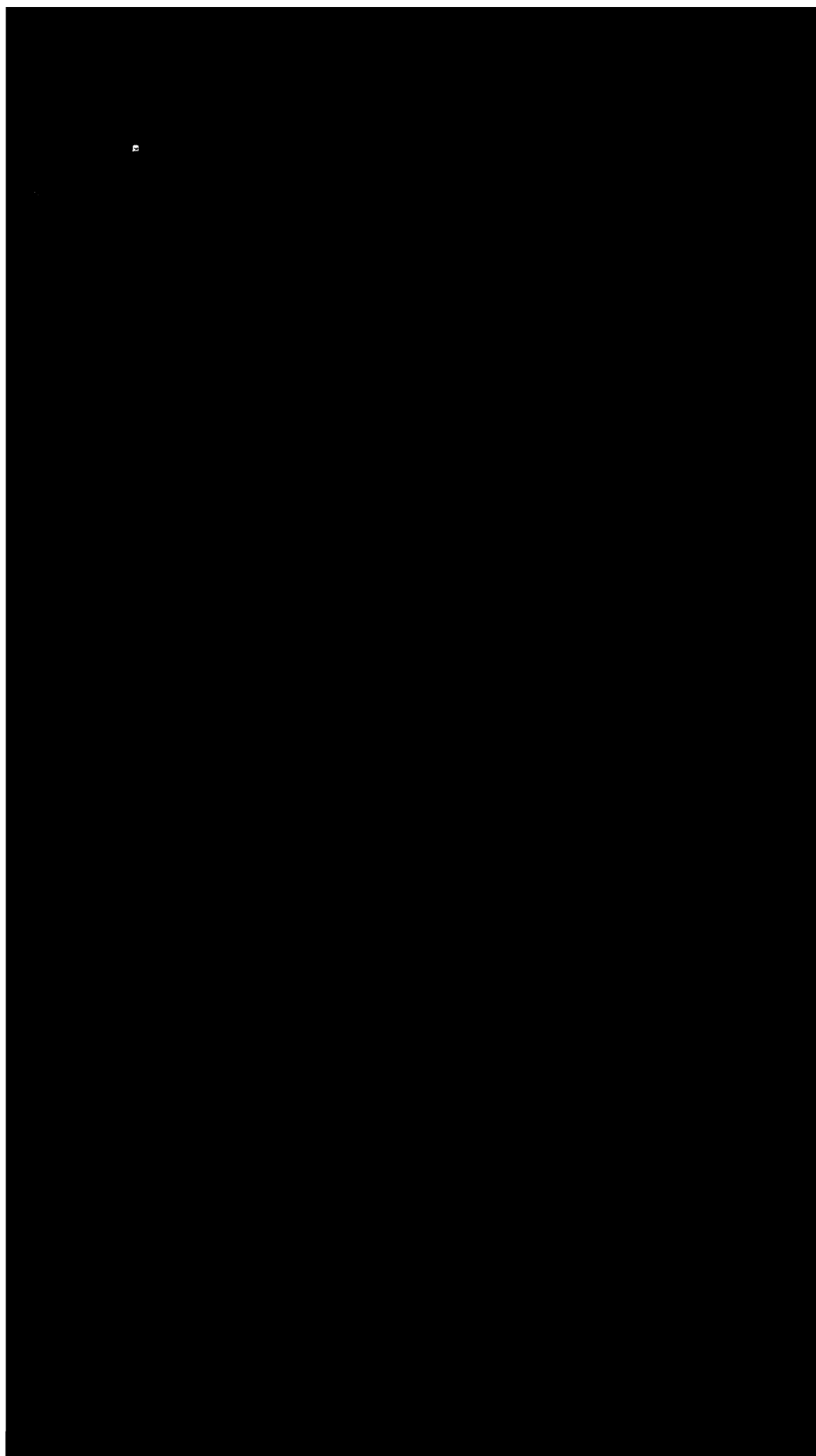
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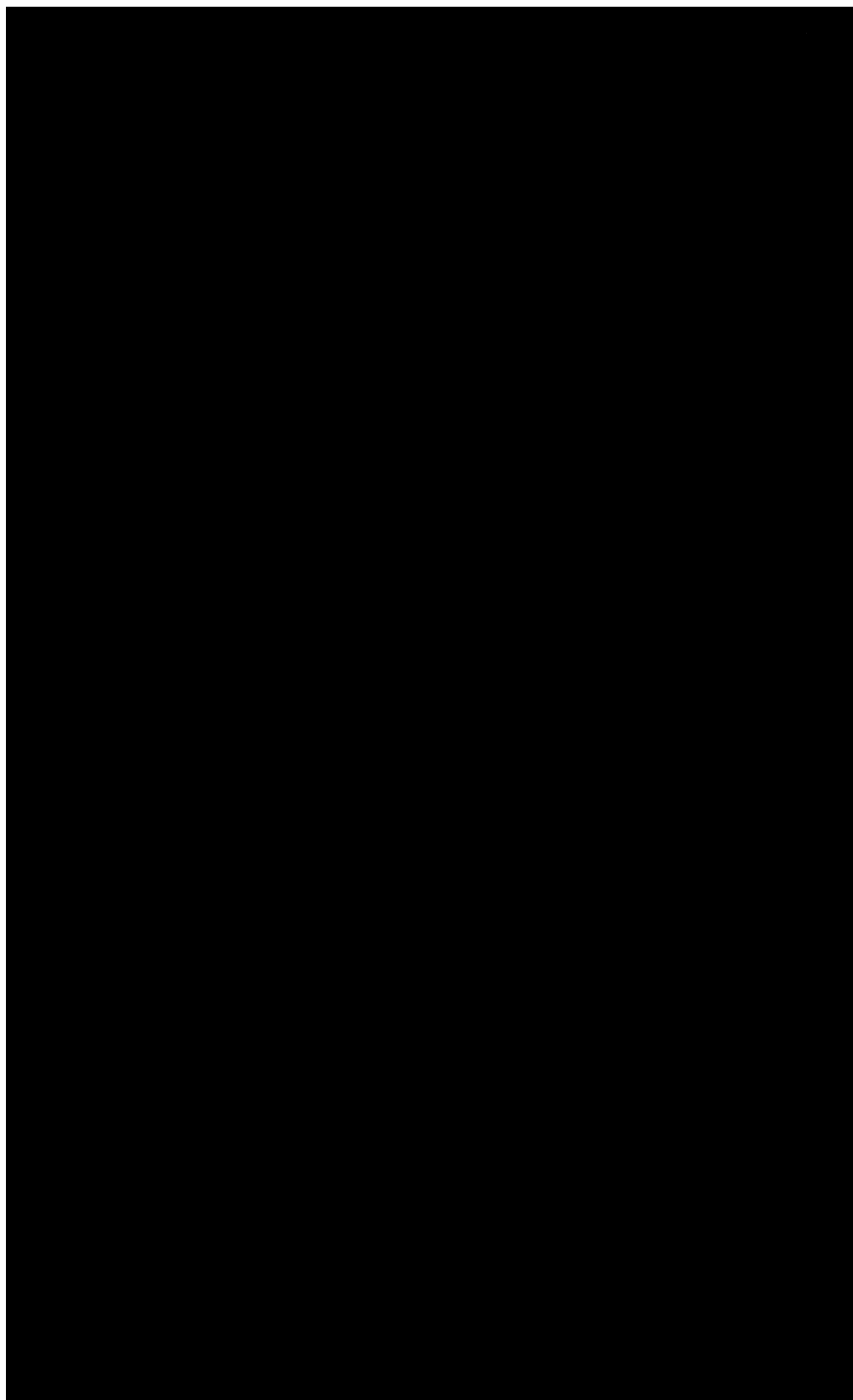




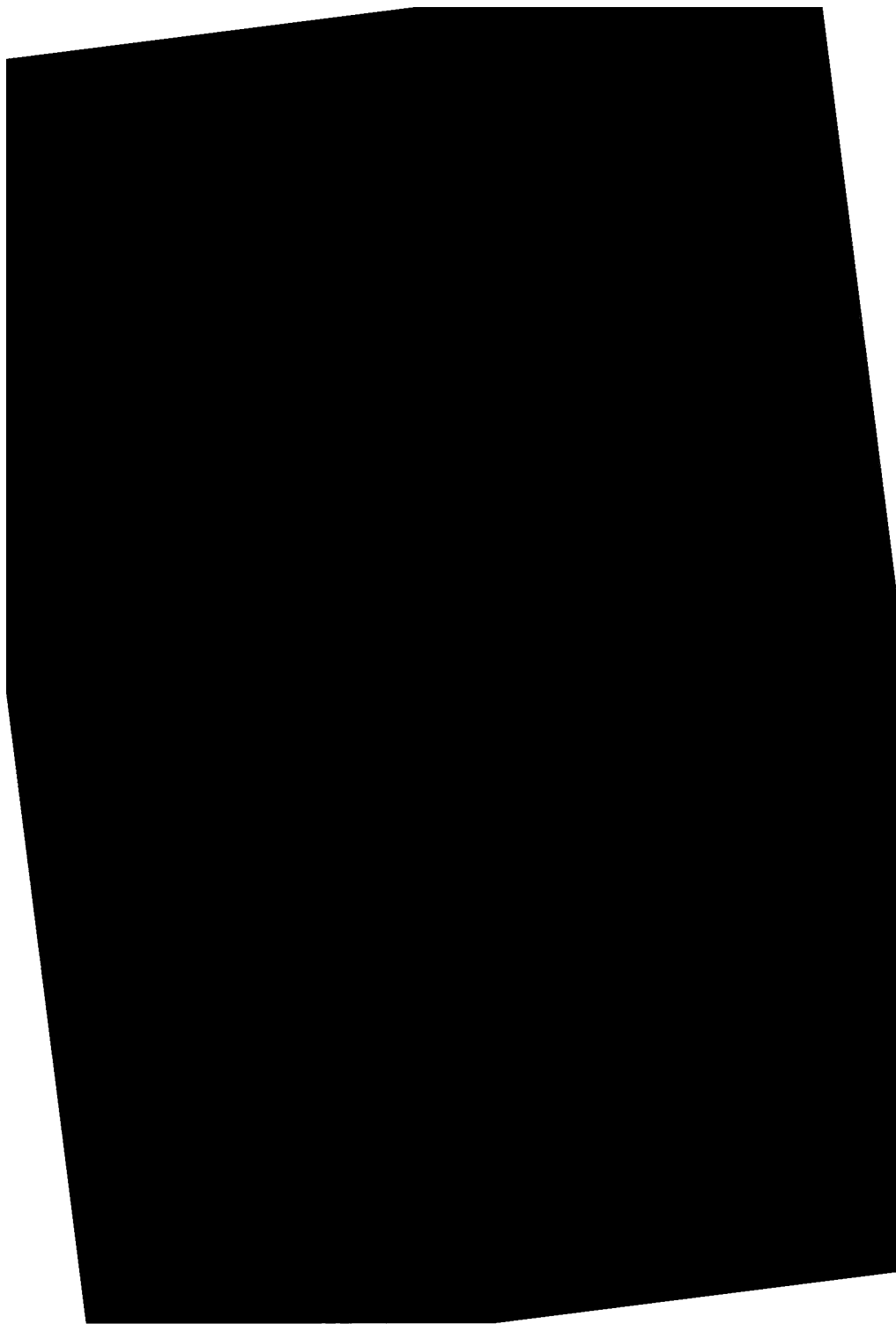


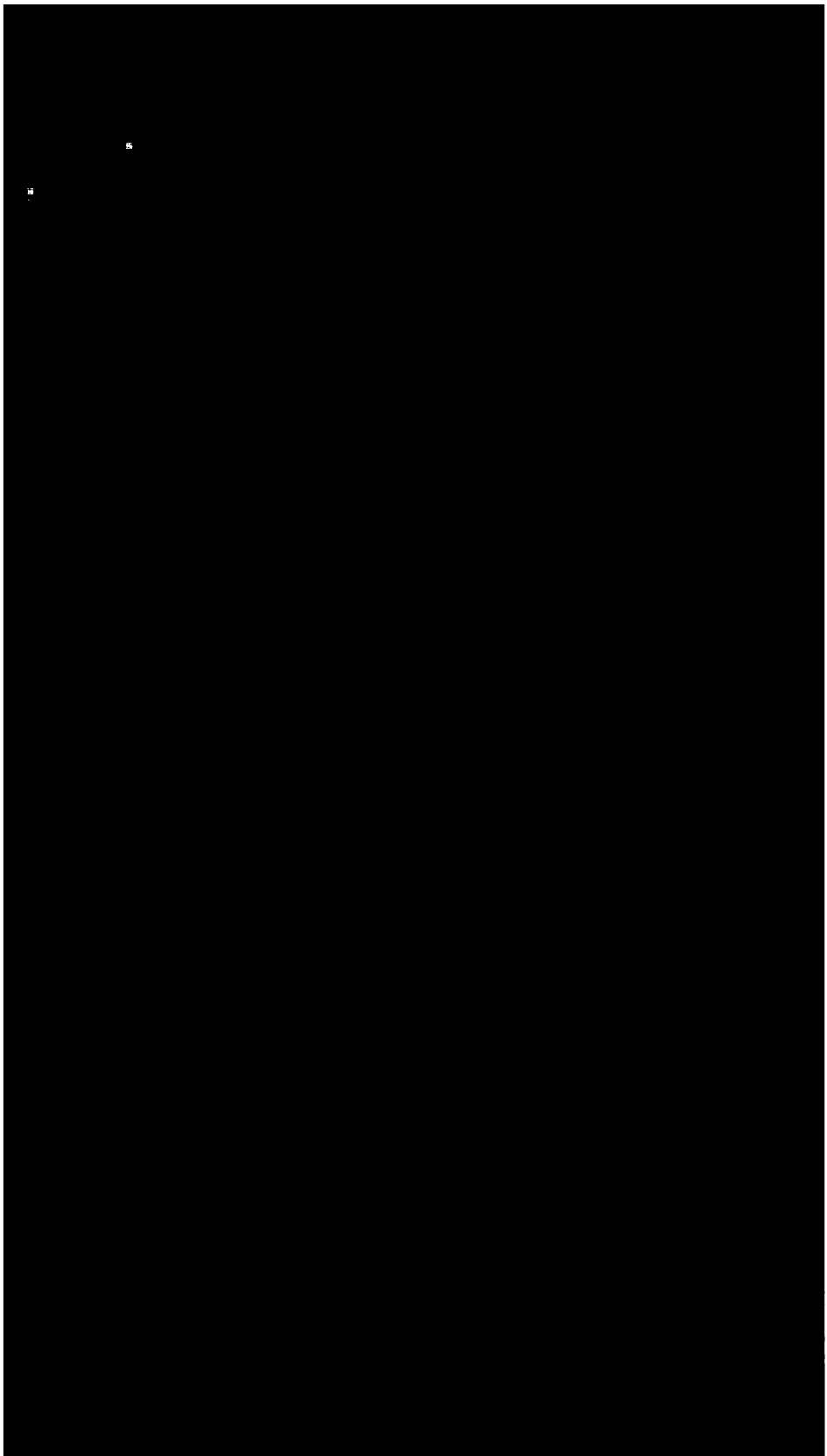












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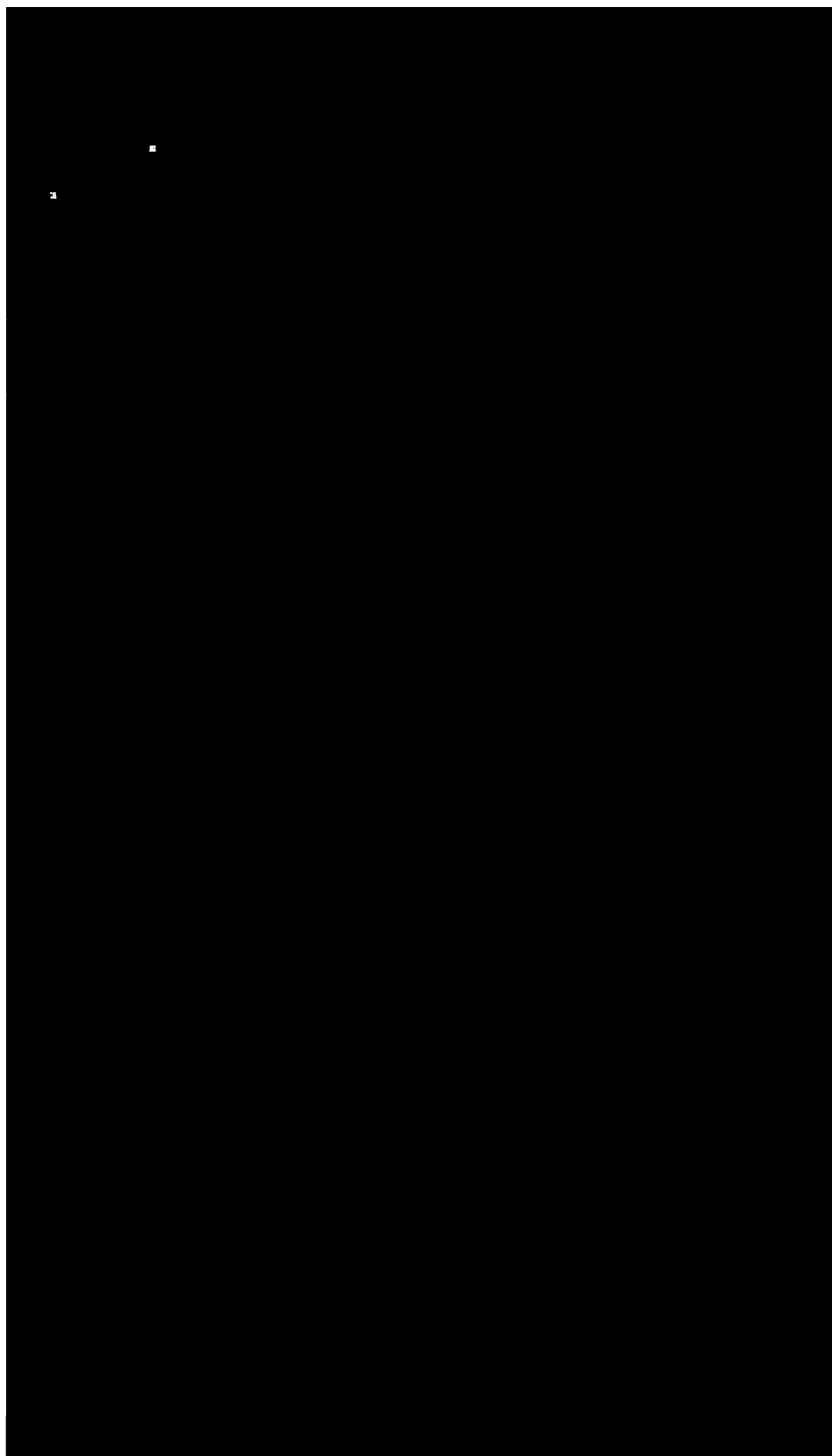
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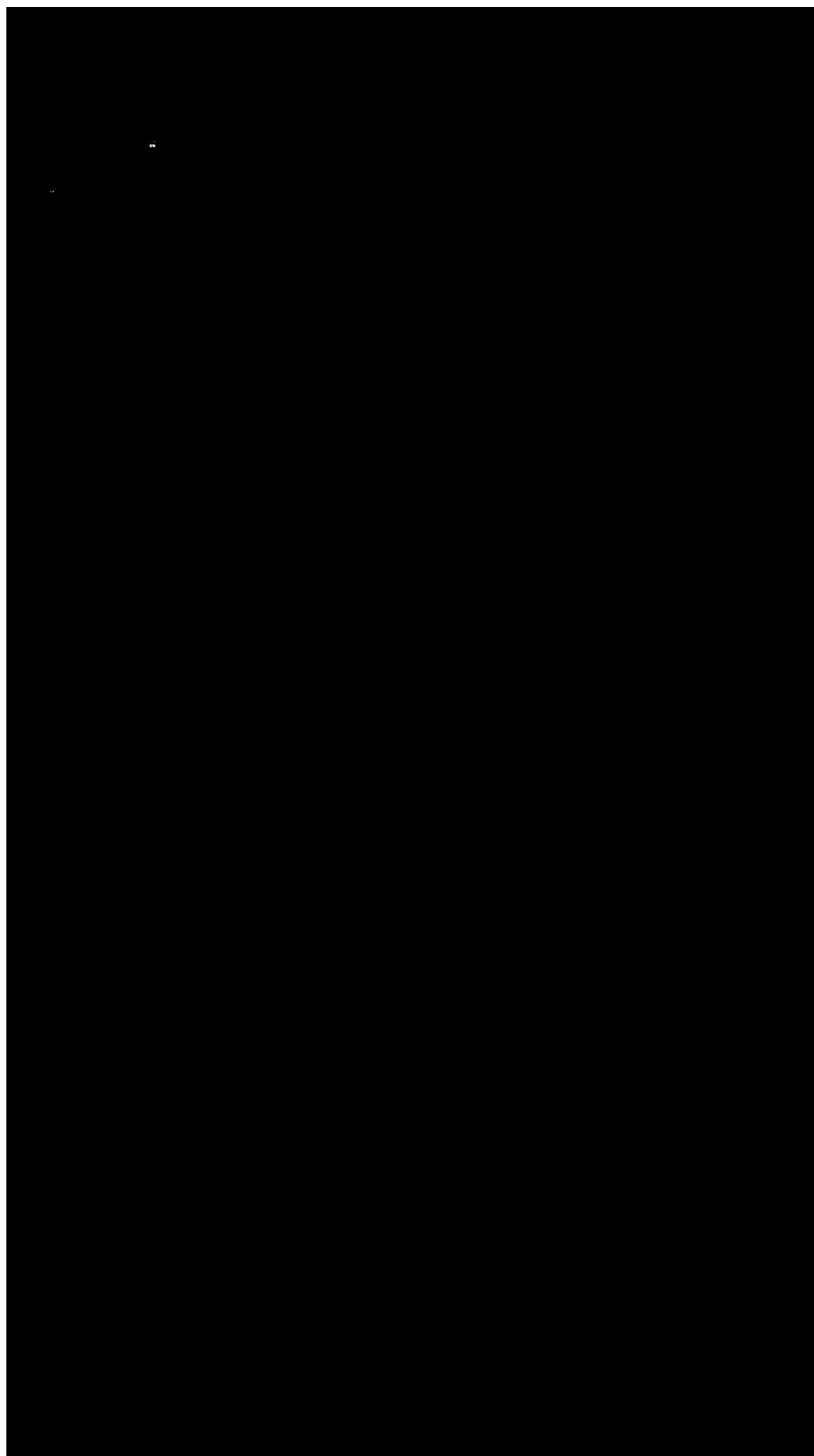
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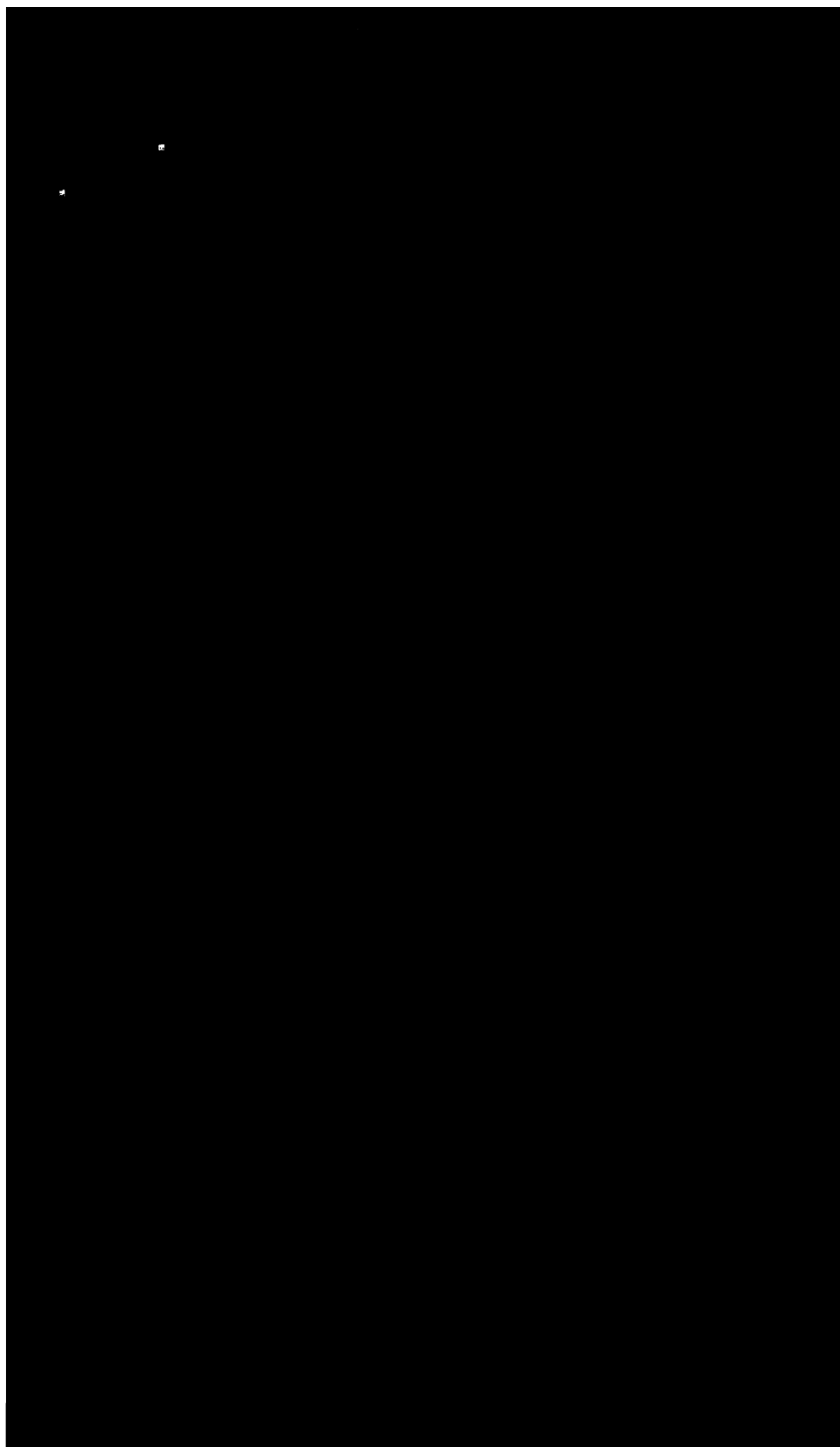
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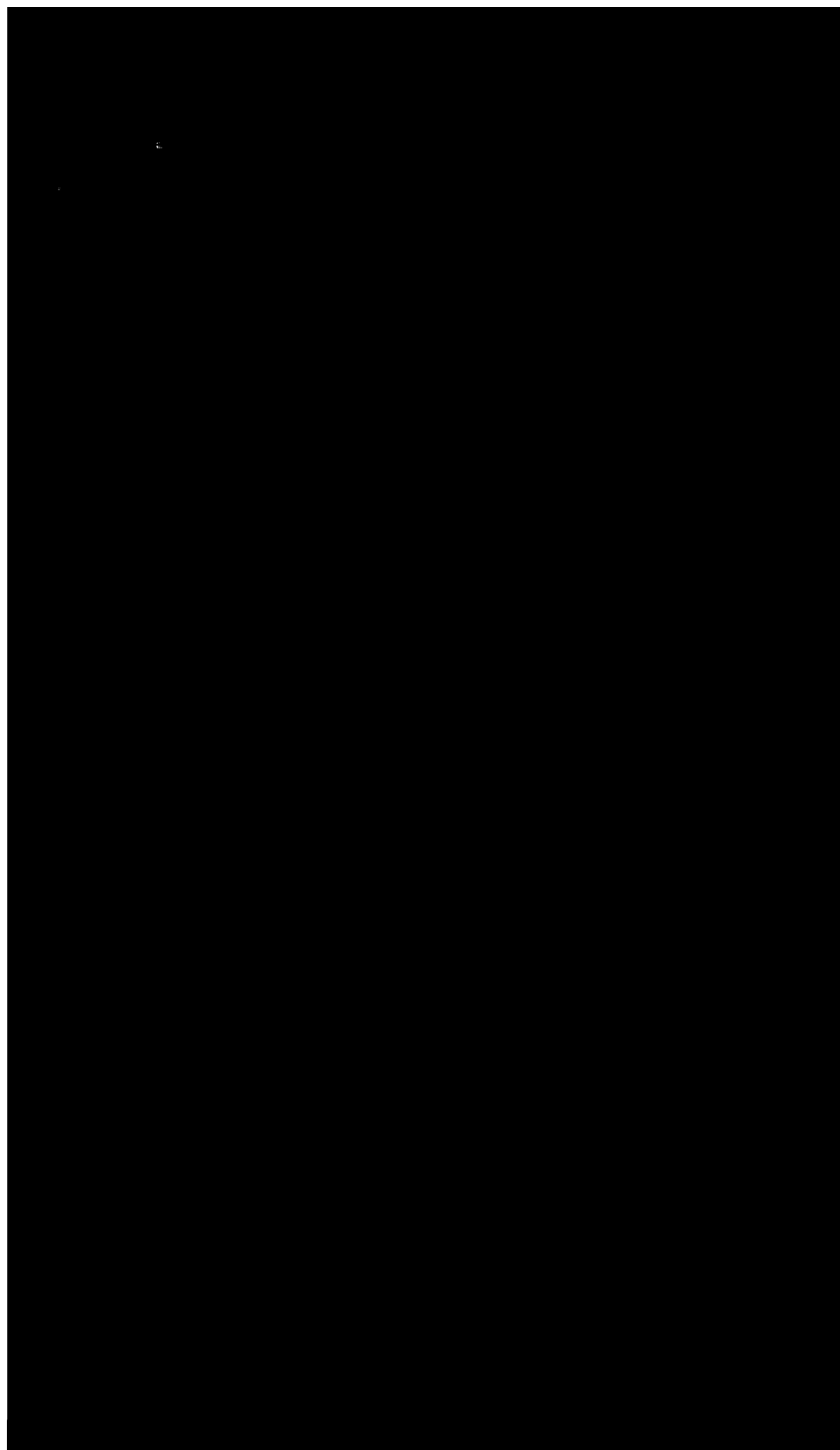
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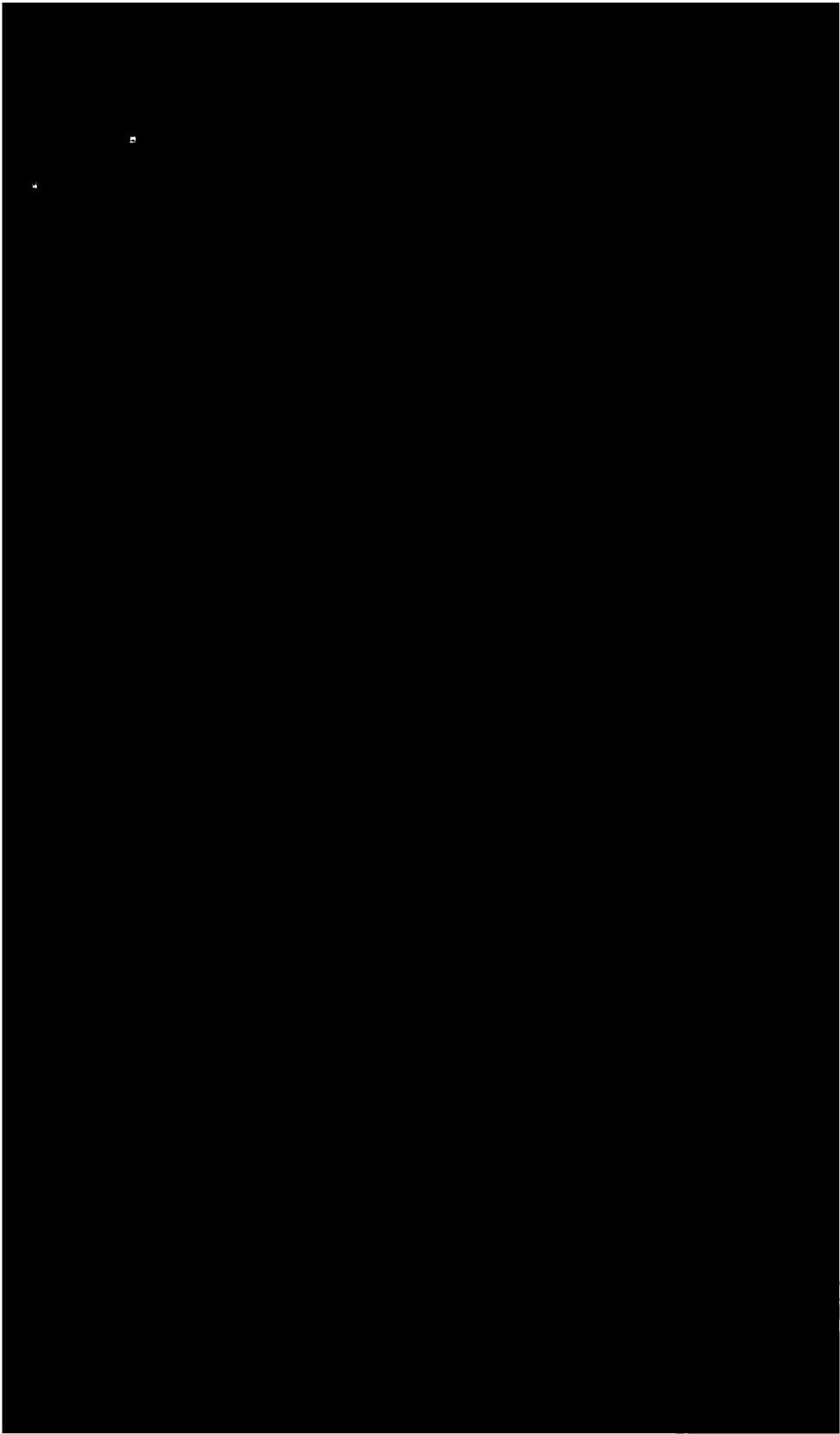
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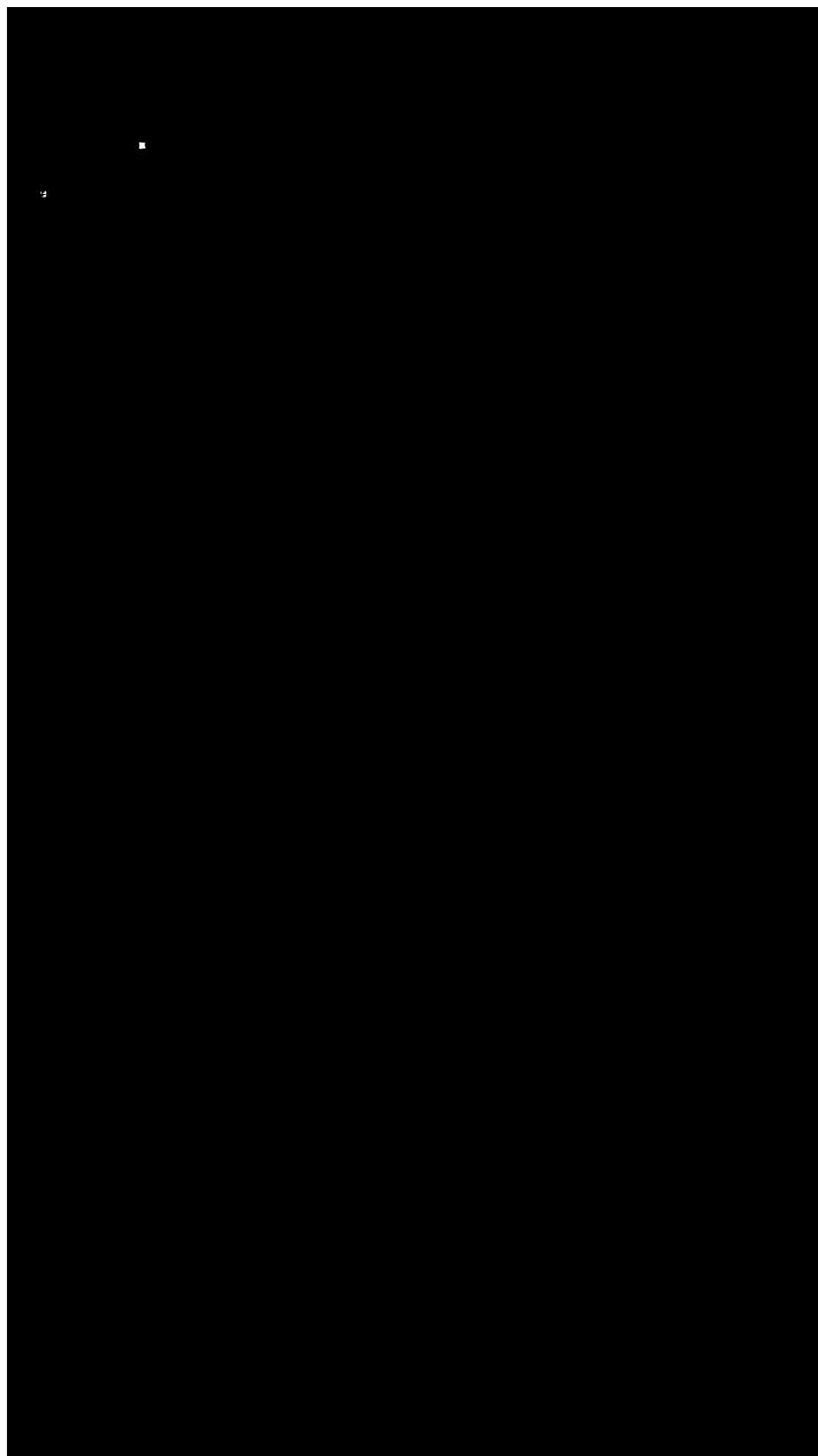




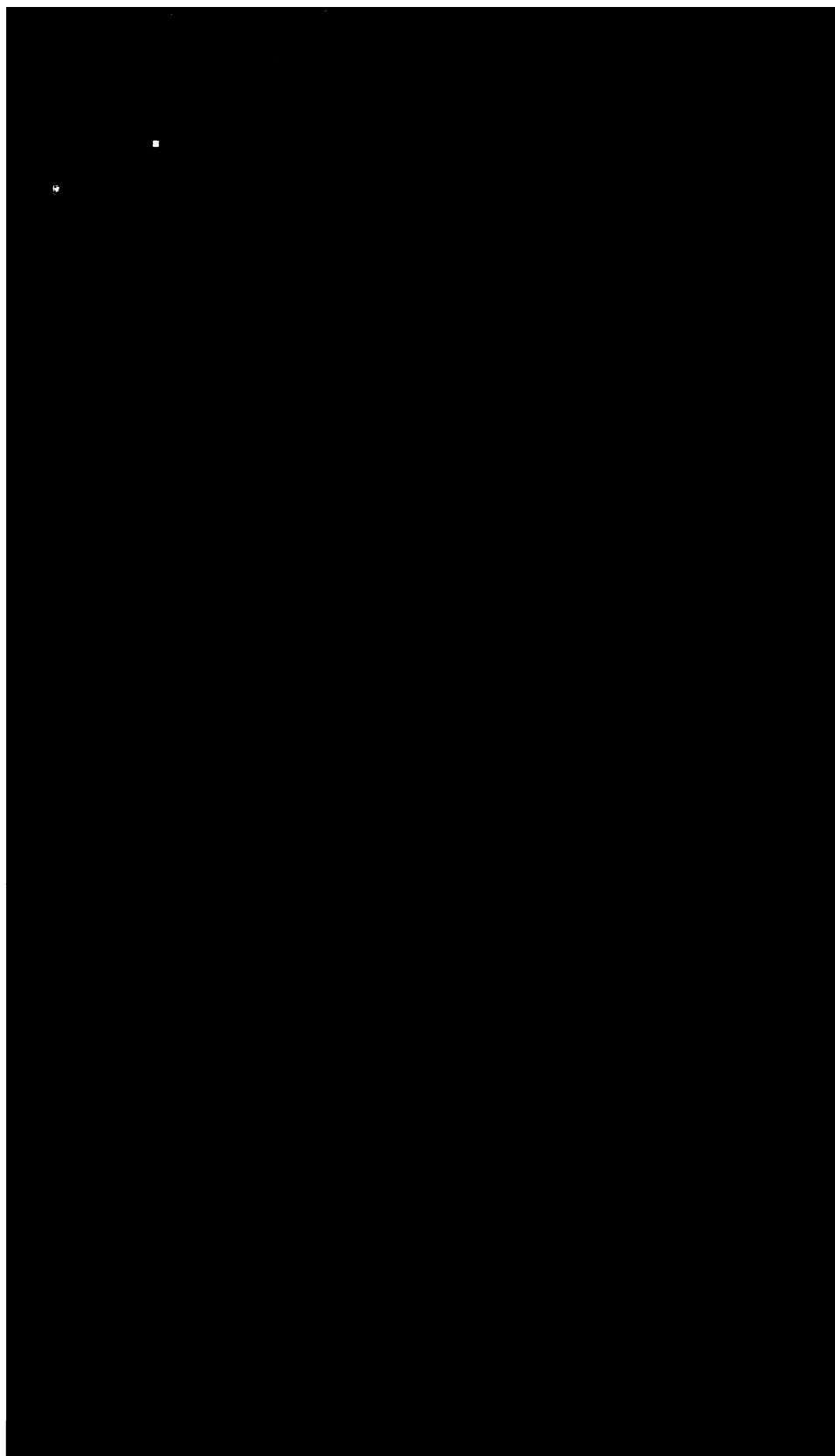


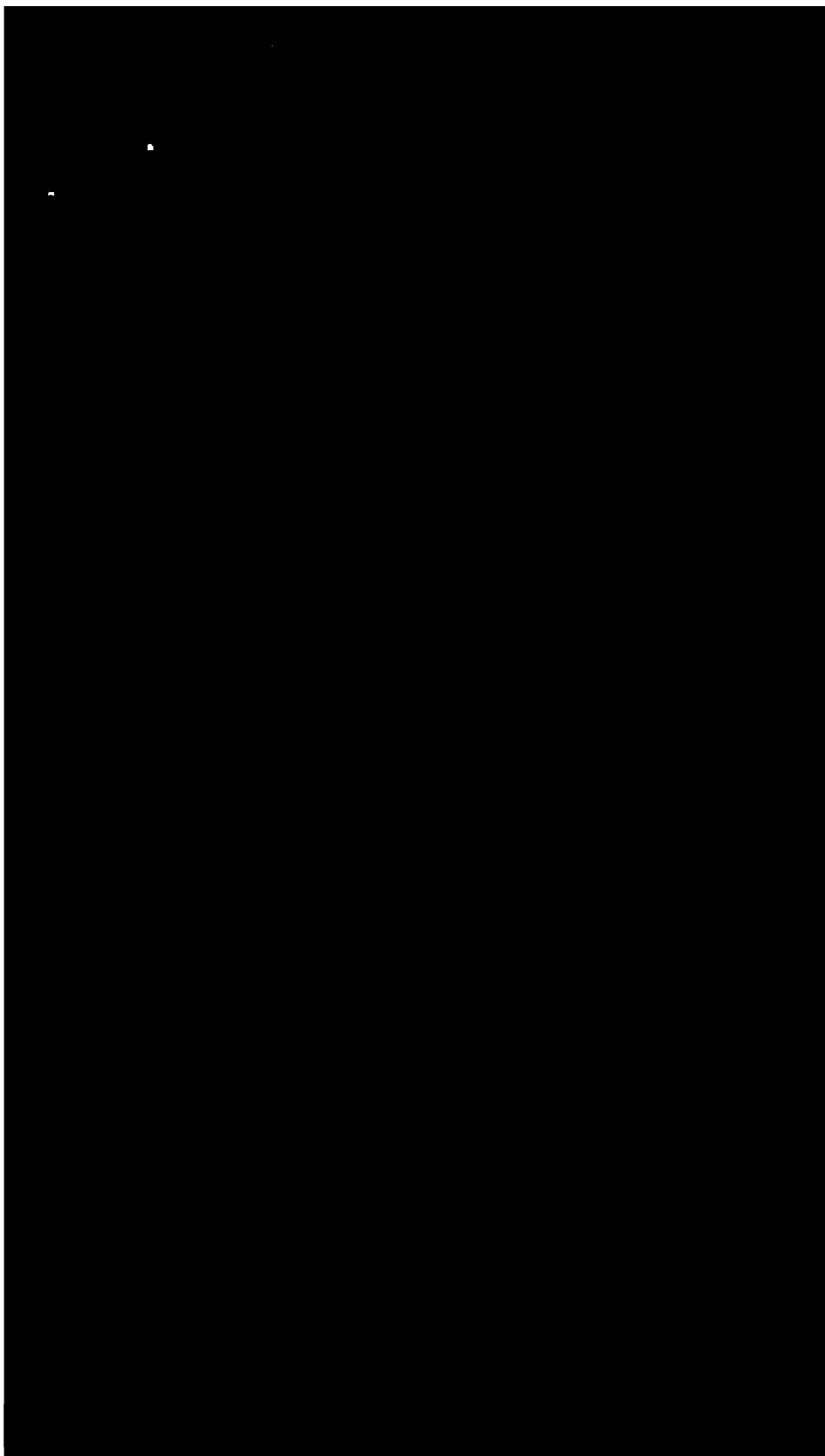






10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2694.





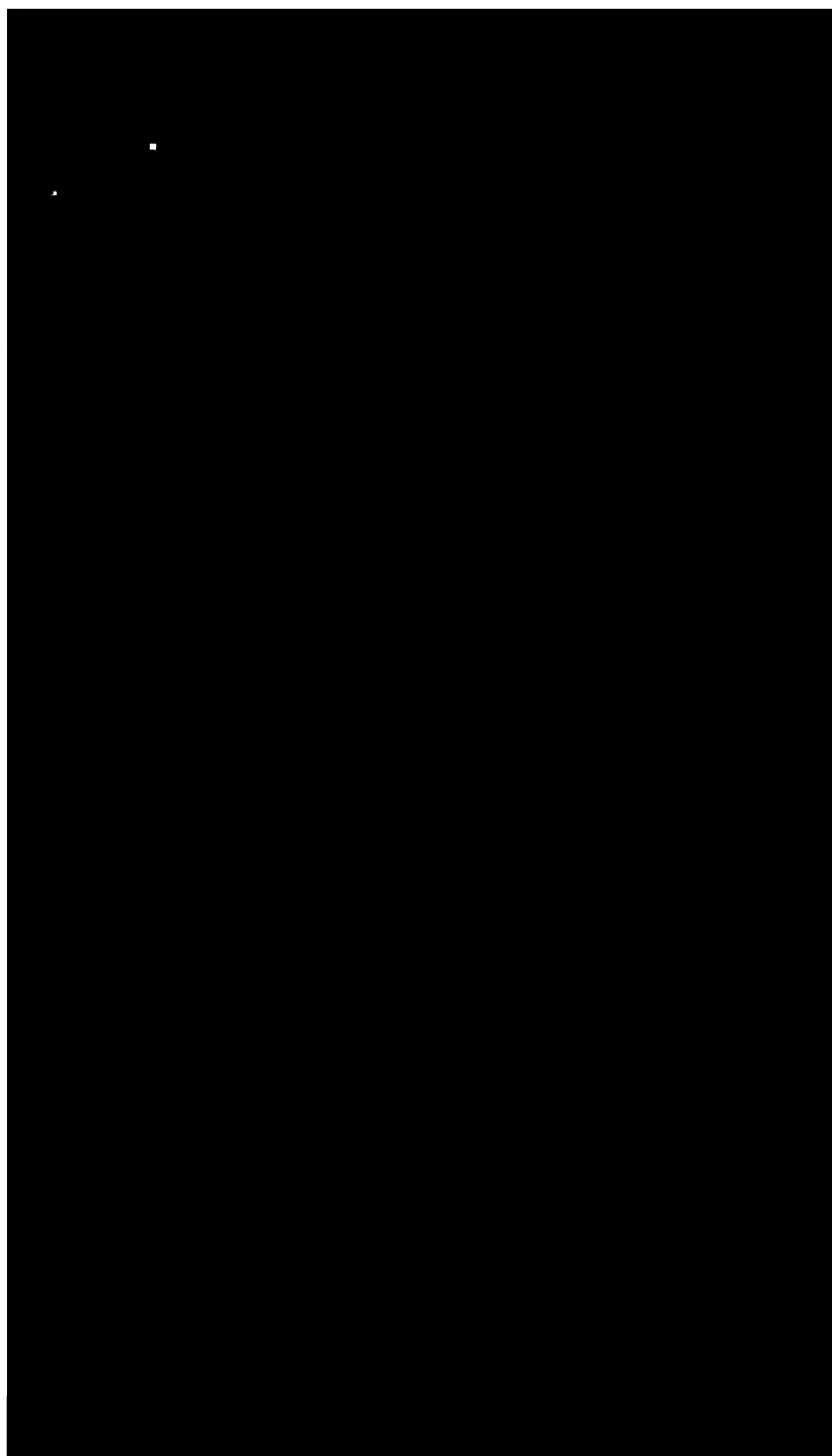
The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been a leading voice in the medical profession since its founding in 1850. It has long been known for its rigorous standards and its commitment to the advancement of medical knowledge. In recent years, it has become increasingly vocal in its criticism of the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the area of drug pricing. This has led to a number of high-profile lawsuits and a growing reputation as a champion of the patient.

Another major player in the medical landscape is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM). Founded in 1812, it is one of the oldest and most respected medical journals in the world. It is known for its high-quality research and its commitment to the advancement of medical science. In recent years, it has also become a vocal critic of the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the area of drug pricing. This has led to a number of high-profile lawsuits and a growing reputation as a champion of the patient.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM) are just two of the many medical journals that have played a significant role in the advancement of medical science. They have both been instrumental in the development of new treatments and the improvement of patient care. In recent years, they have also become increasingly vocal in their criticism of the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the area of drug pricing. This has led to a number of high-profile lawsuits and a growing reputation as champions of the patient.

The pharmaceutical industry has long been a major source of revenue for the medical profession. It has provided the tools and resources that have allowed doctors to treat a wide range of diseases and conditions. However, in recent years, the industry has come under increasing scrutiny. This is due to a number of factors, including the high cost of drugs, the lack of transparency in the industry, and the growing reputation of the industry as a champion of profit over patient care.

The medical profession has long been a champion of the patient. It has been instrumental in the development of new treatments and the improvement of patient care. In recent years, it has also become increasingly vocal in its criticism of the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the area of drug pricing. This has led to a number of high-profile lawsuits and a growing reputation as a champion of the patient.



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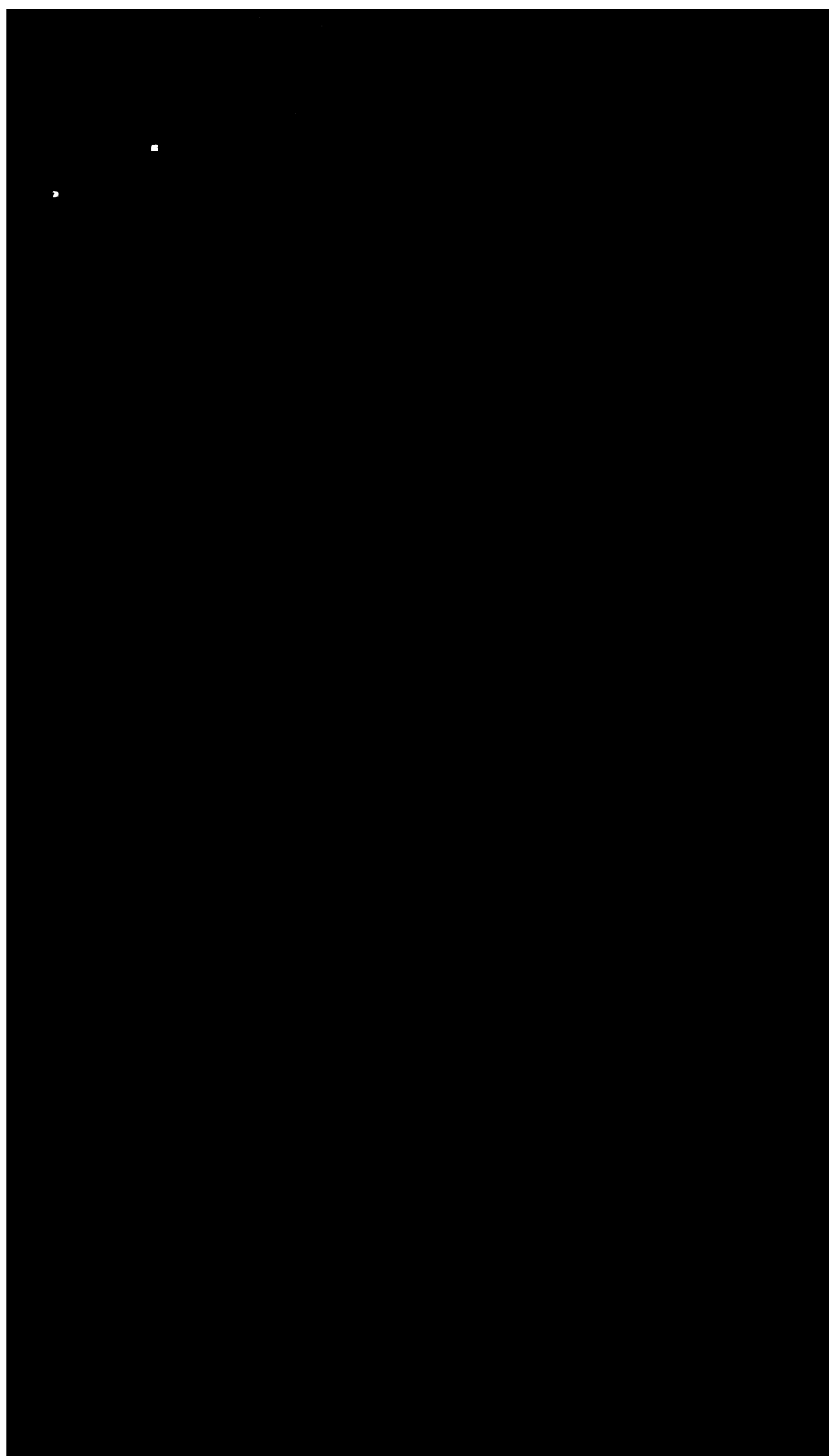
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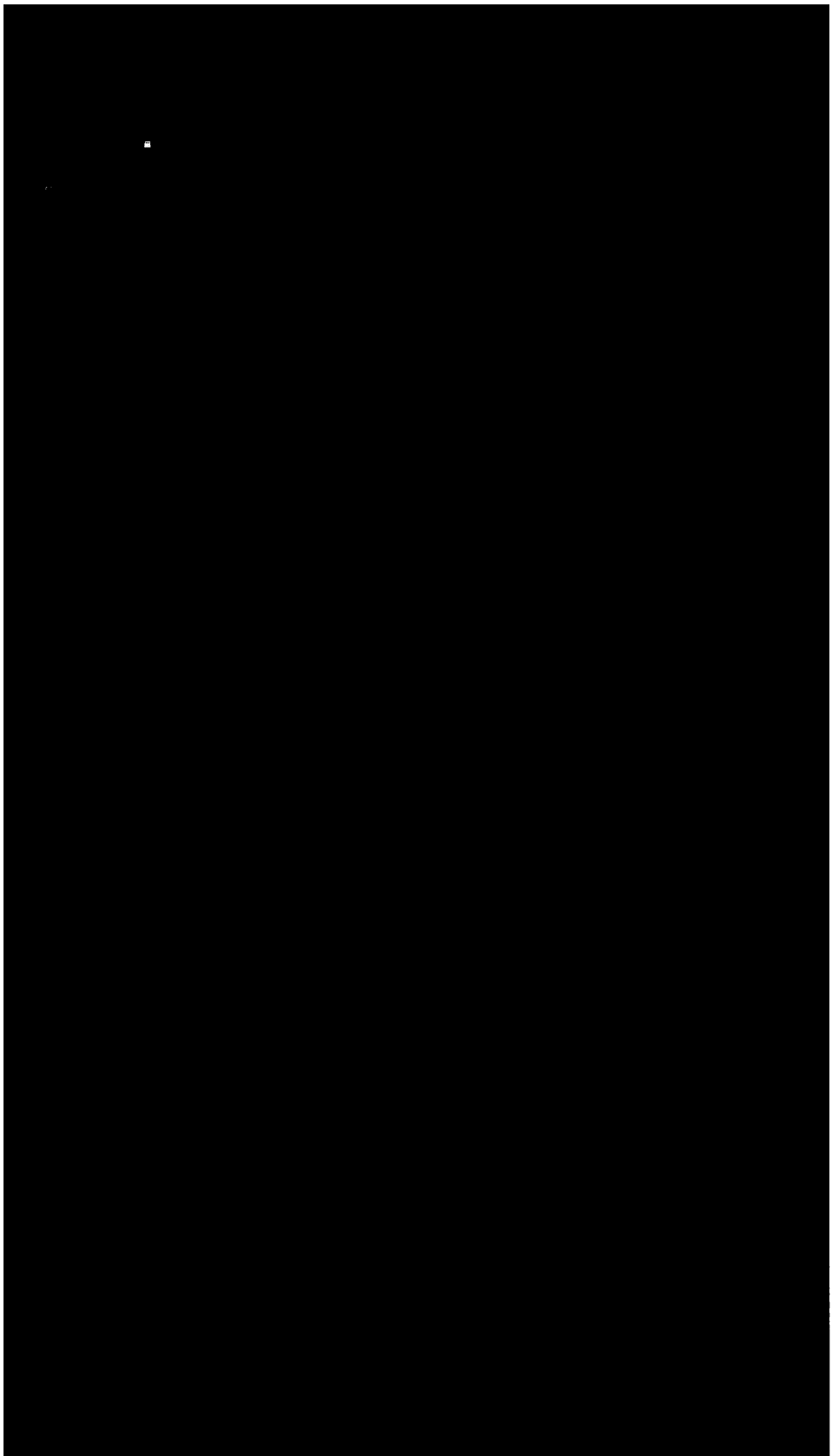
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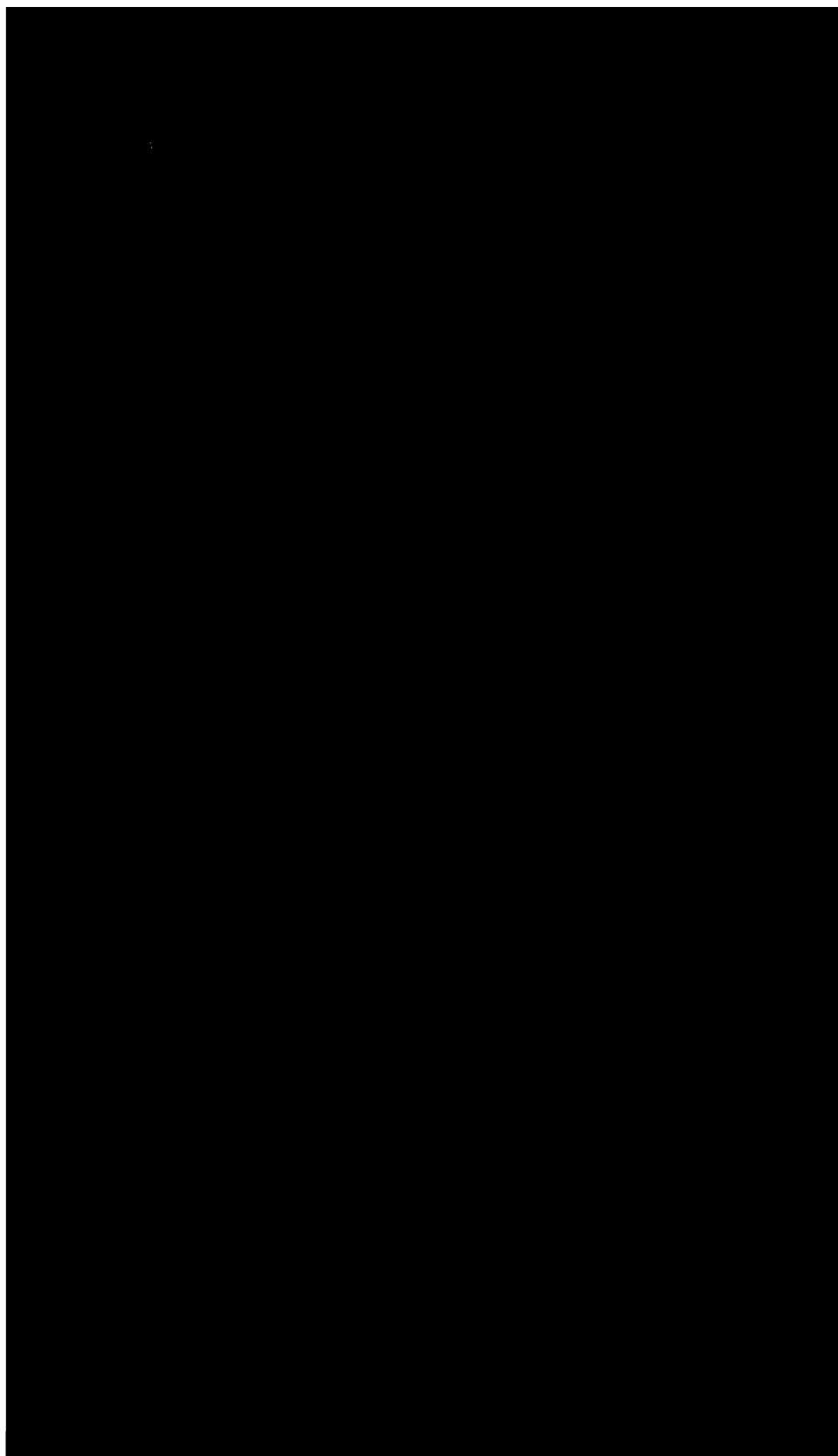
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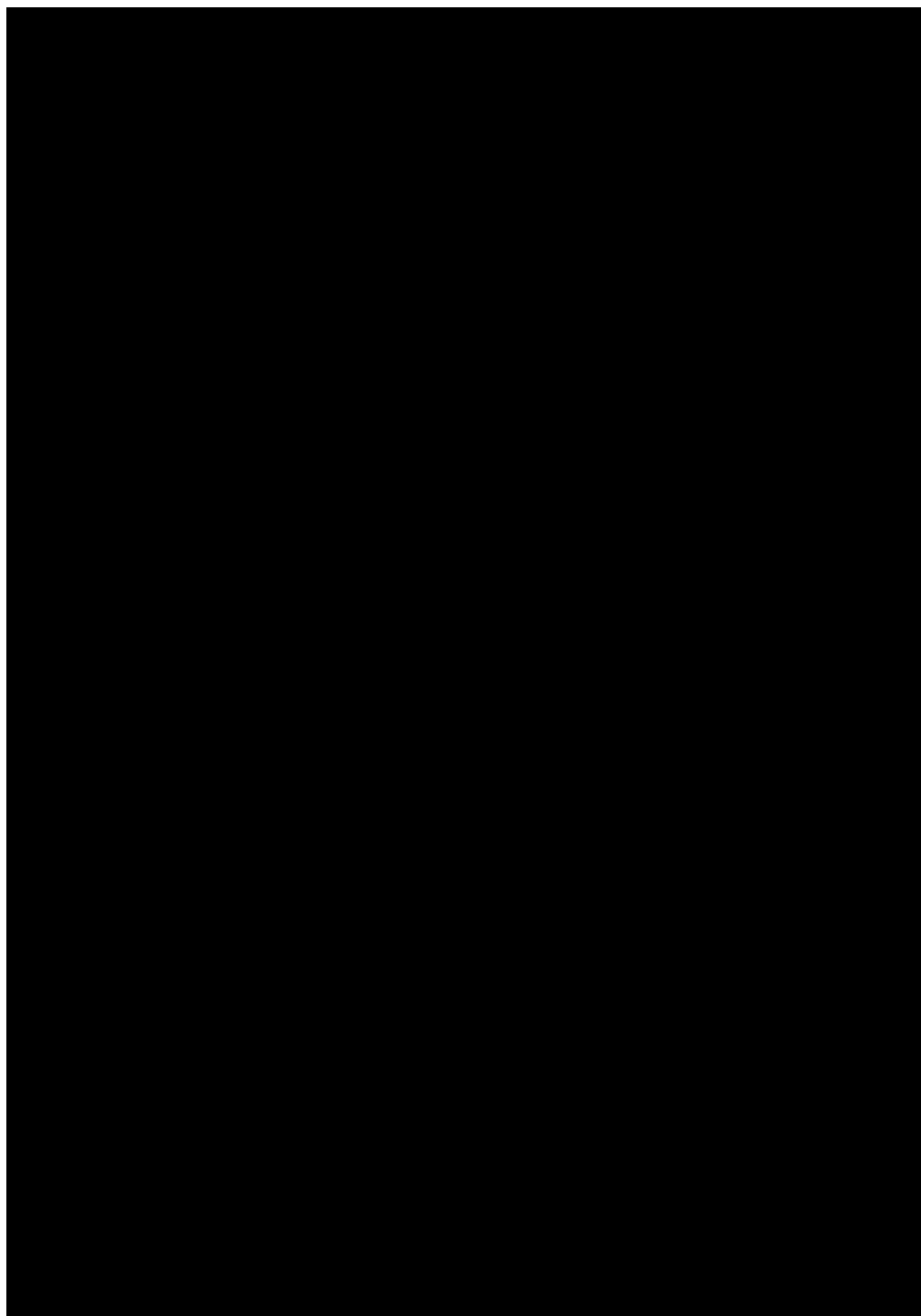
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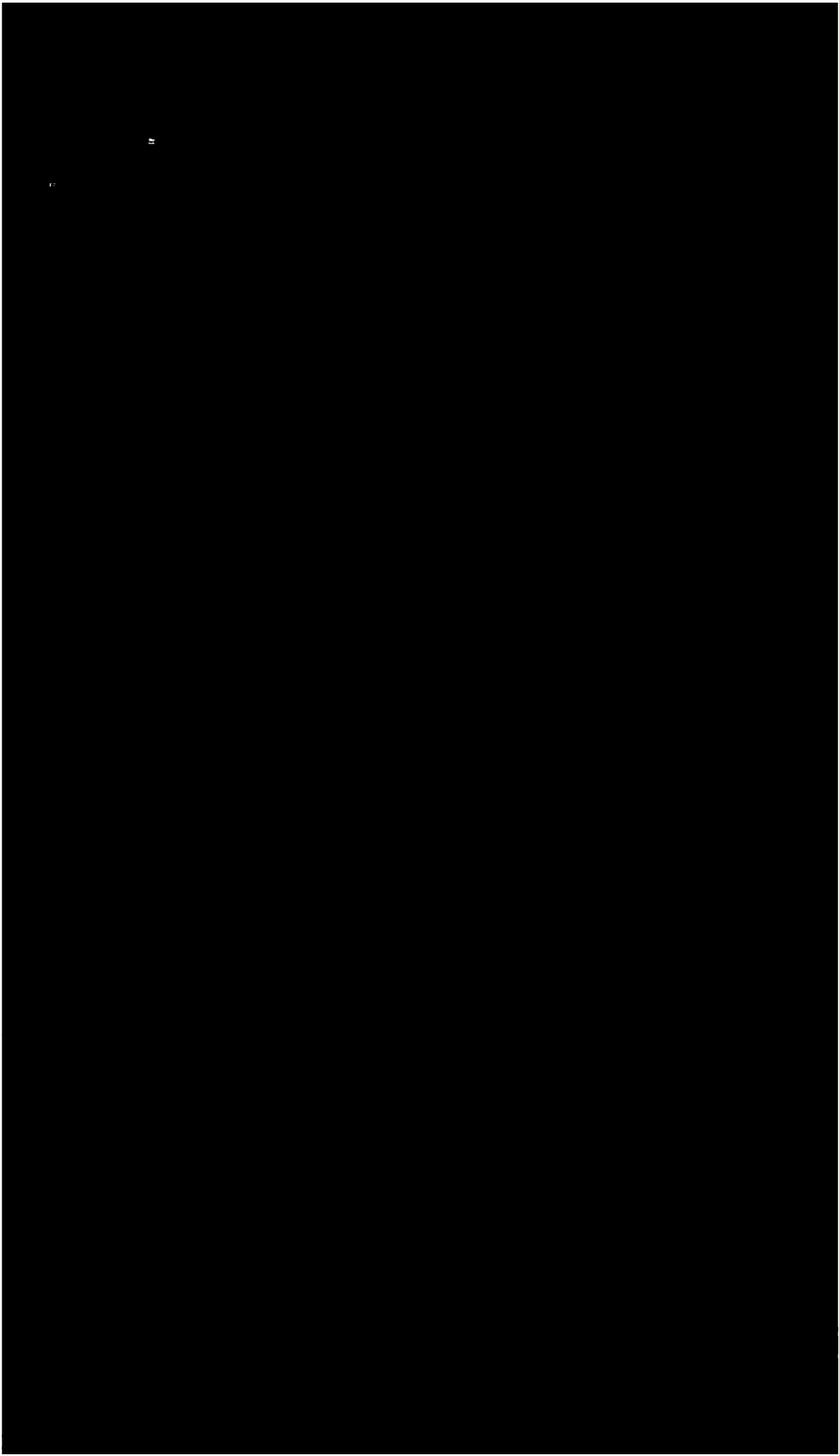


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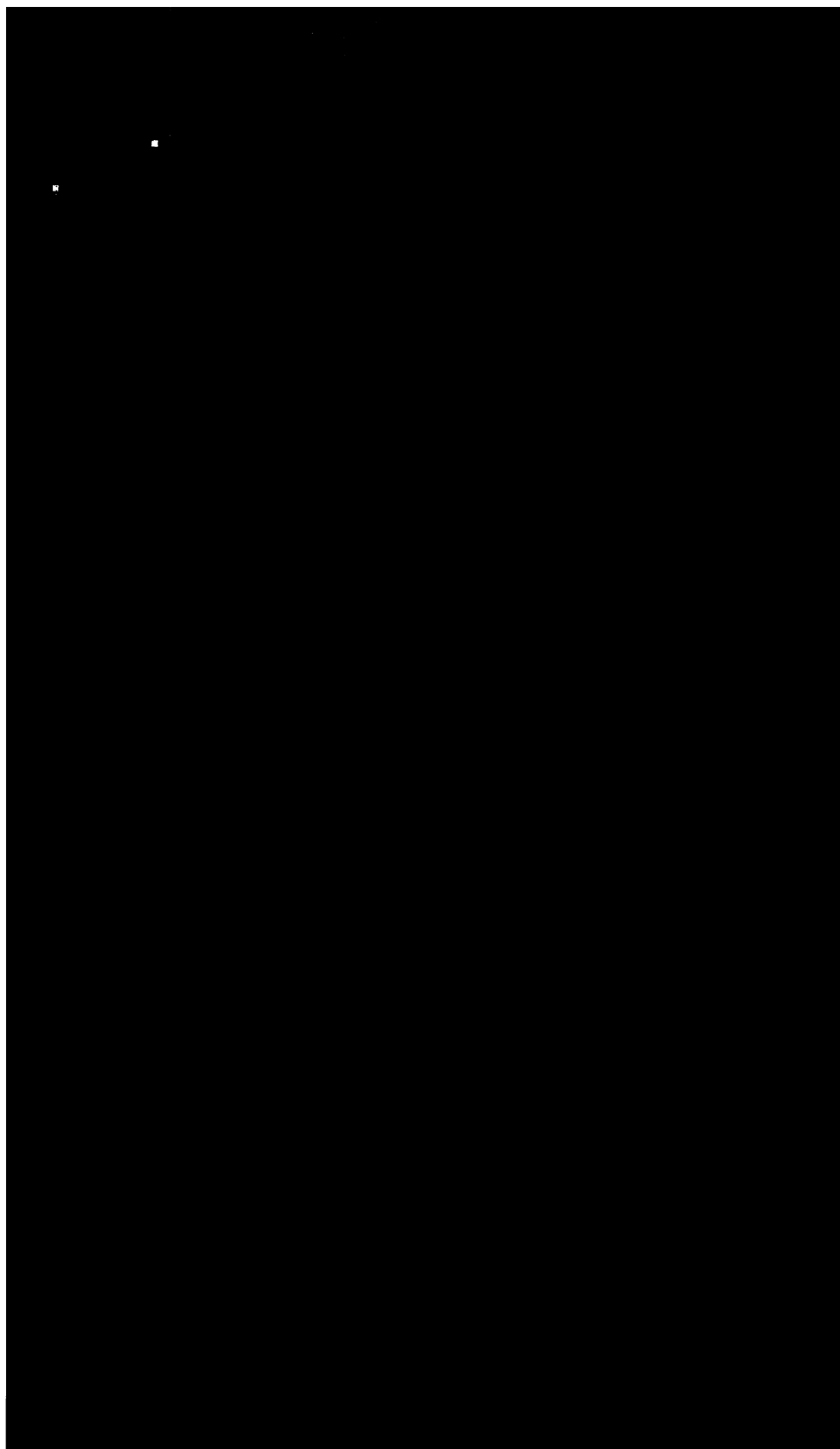


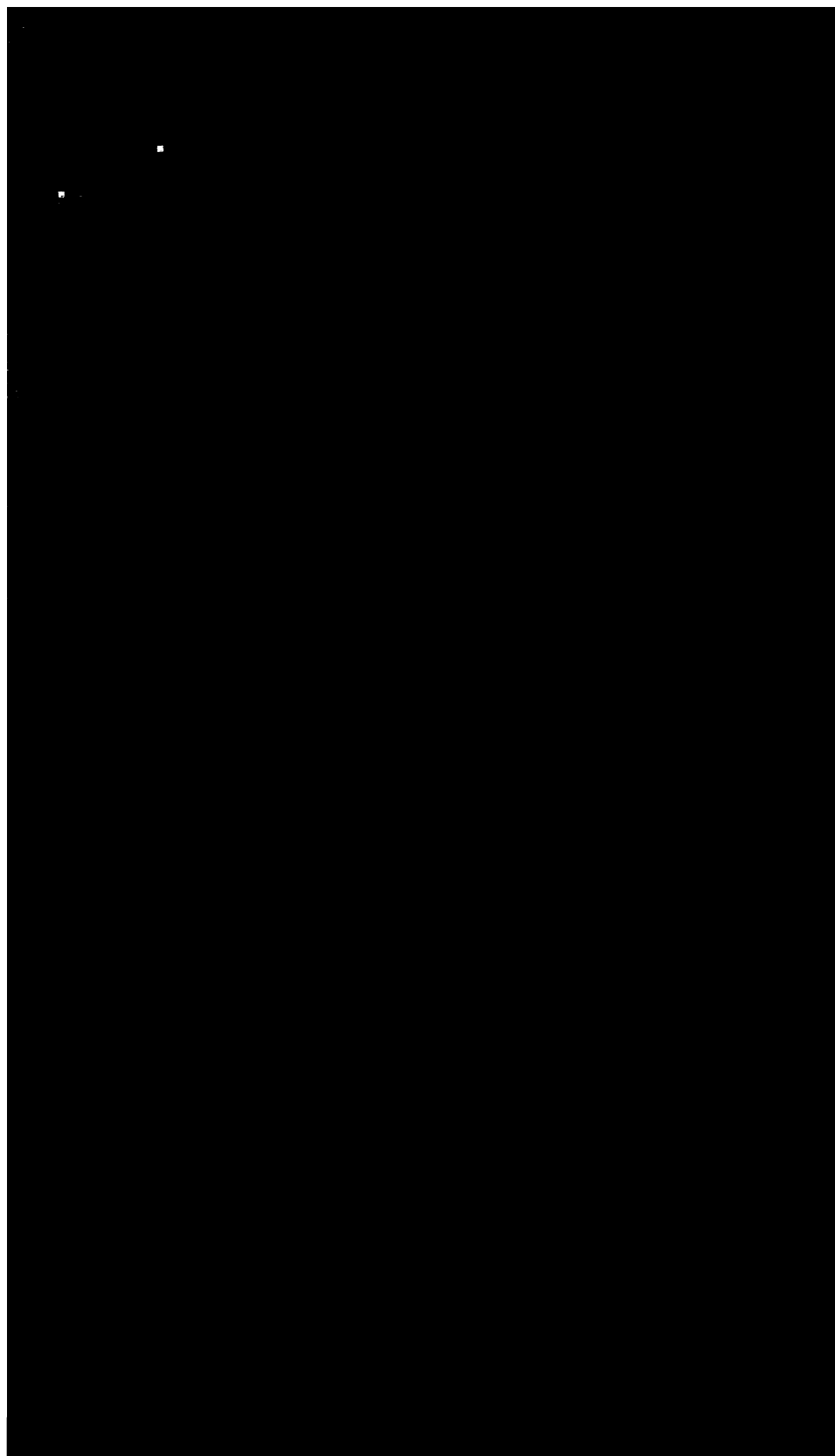


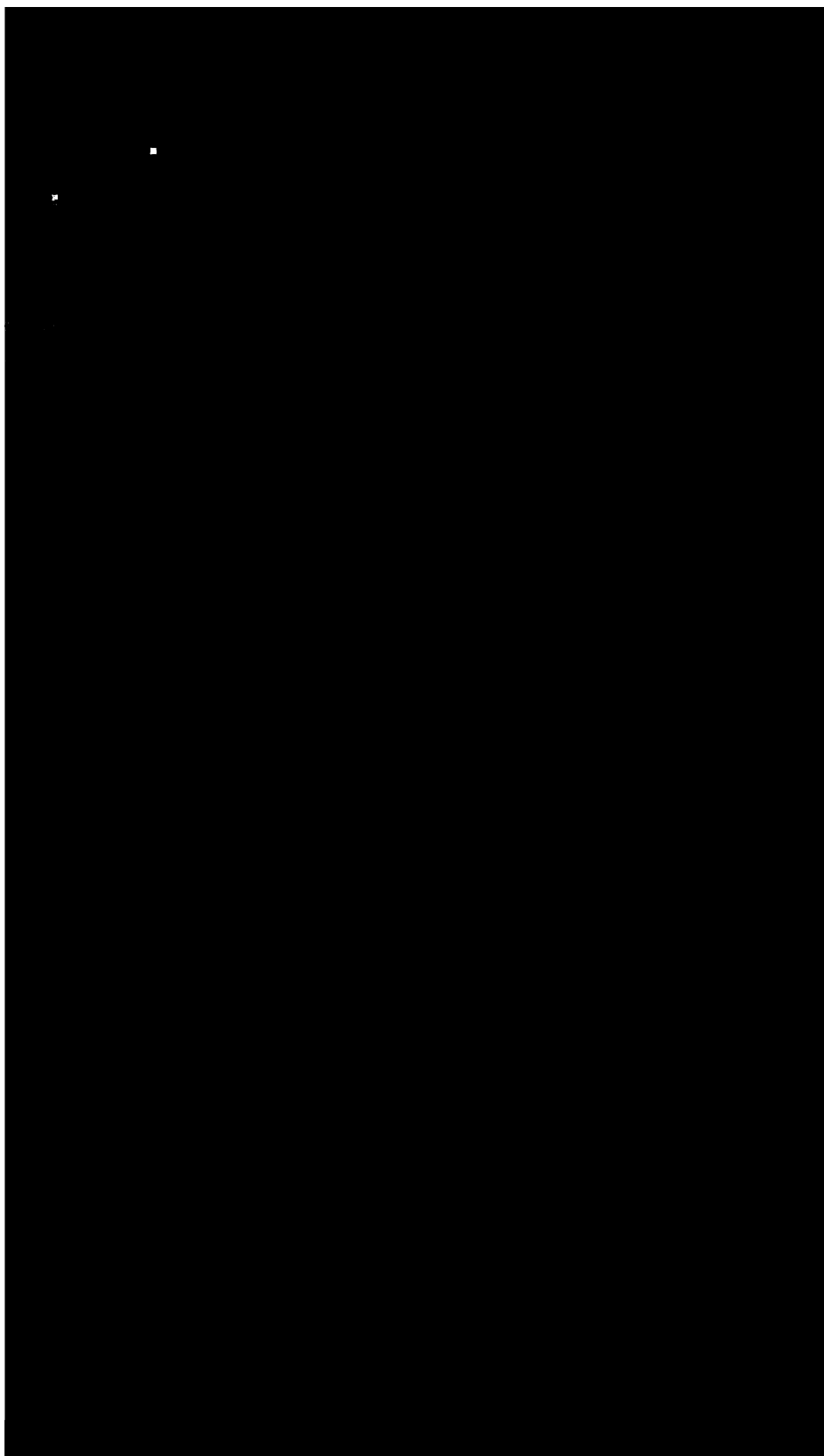




1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.







the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

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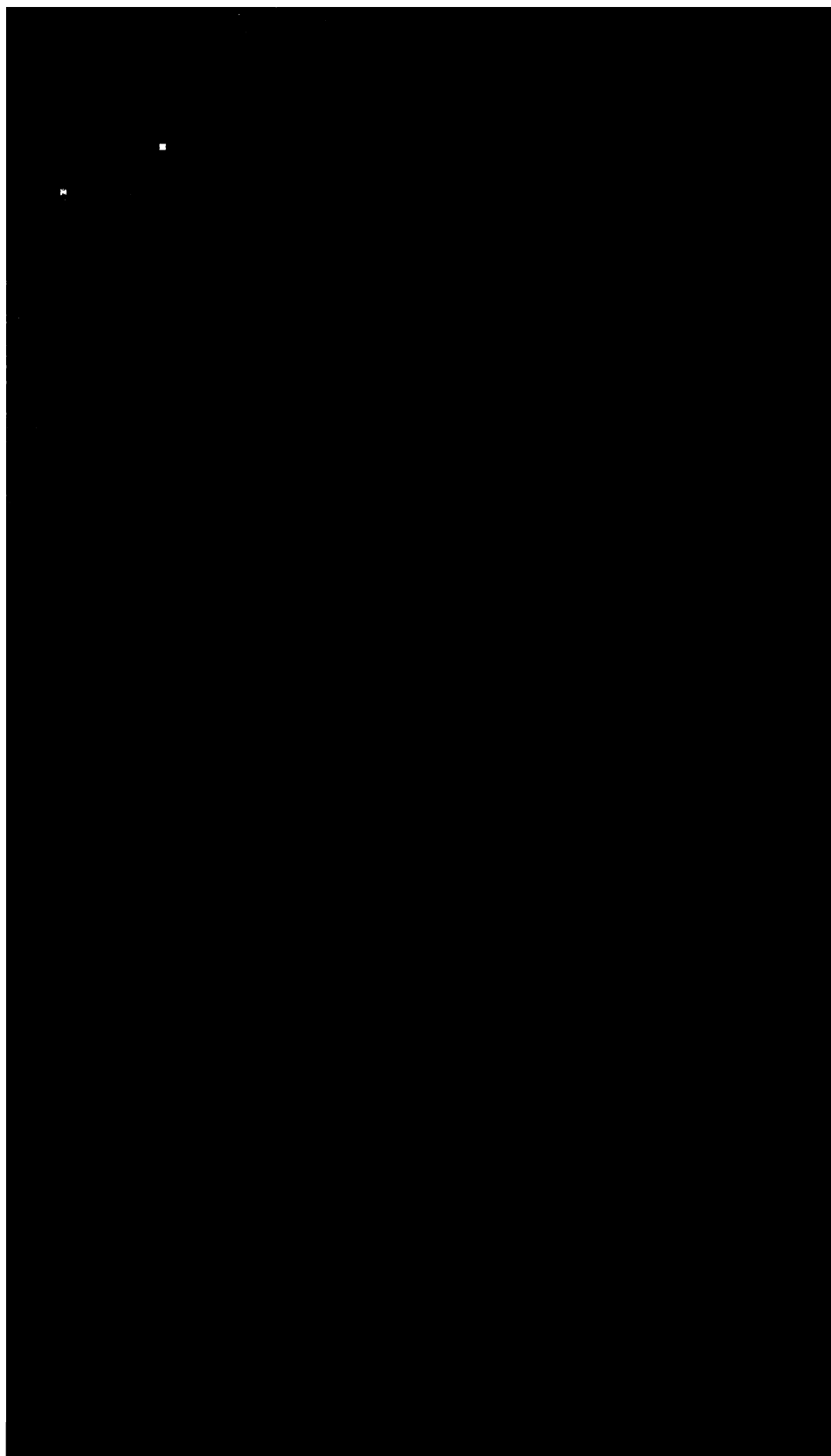
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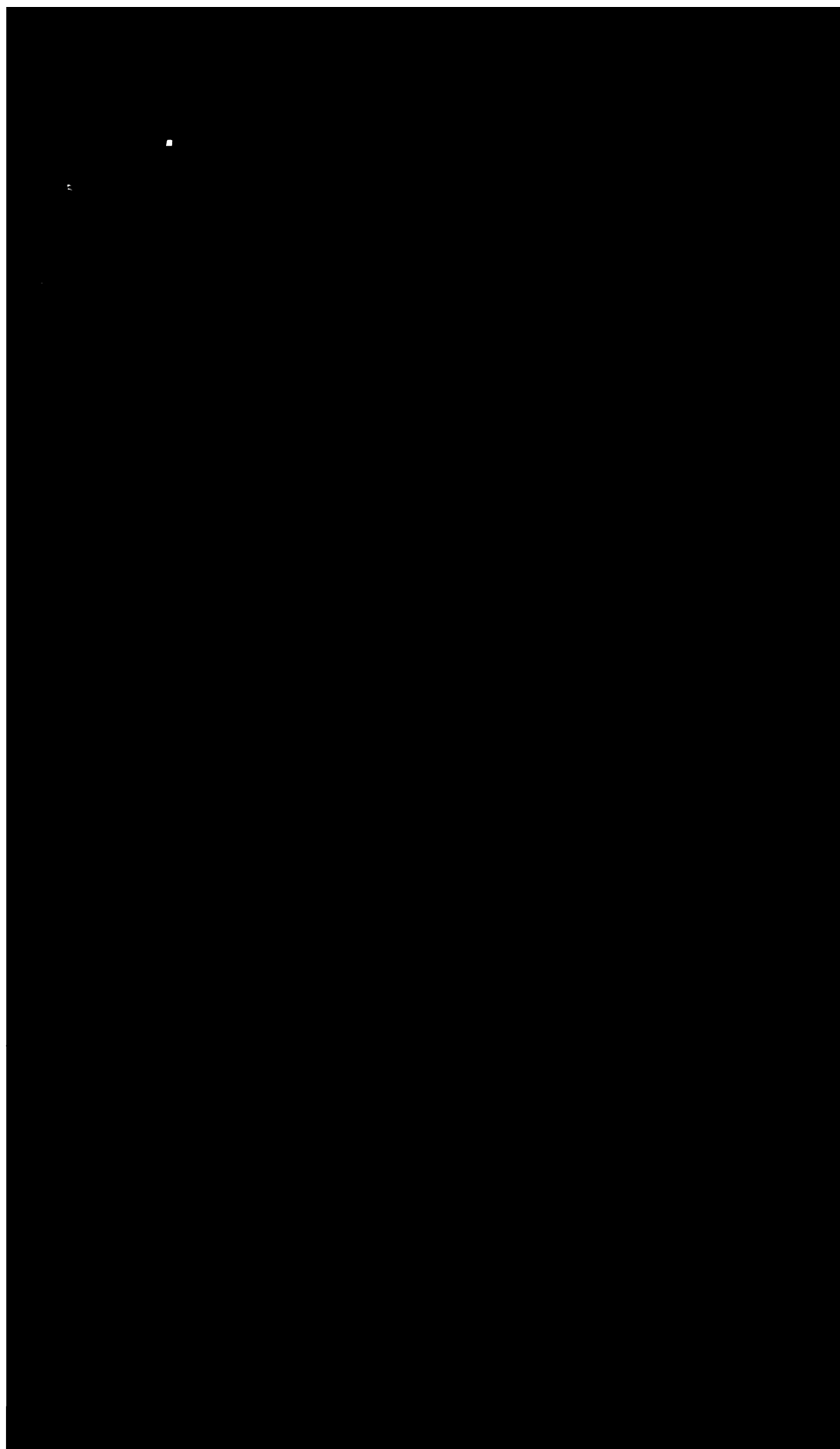
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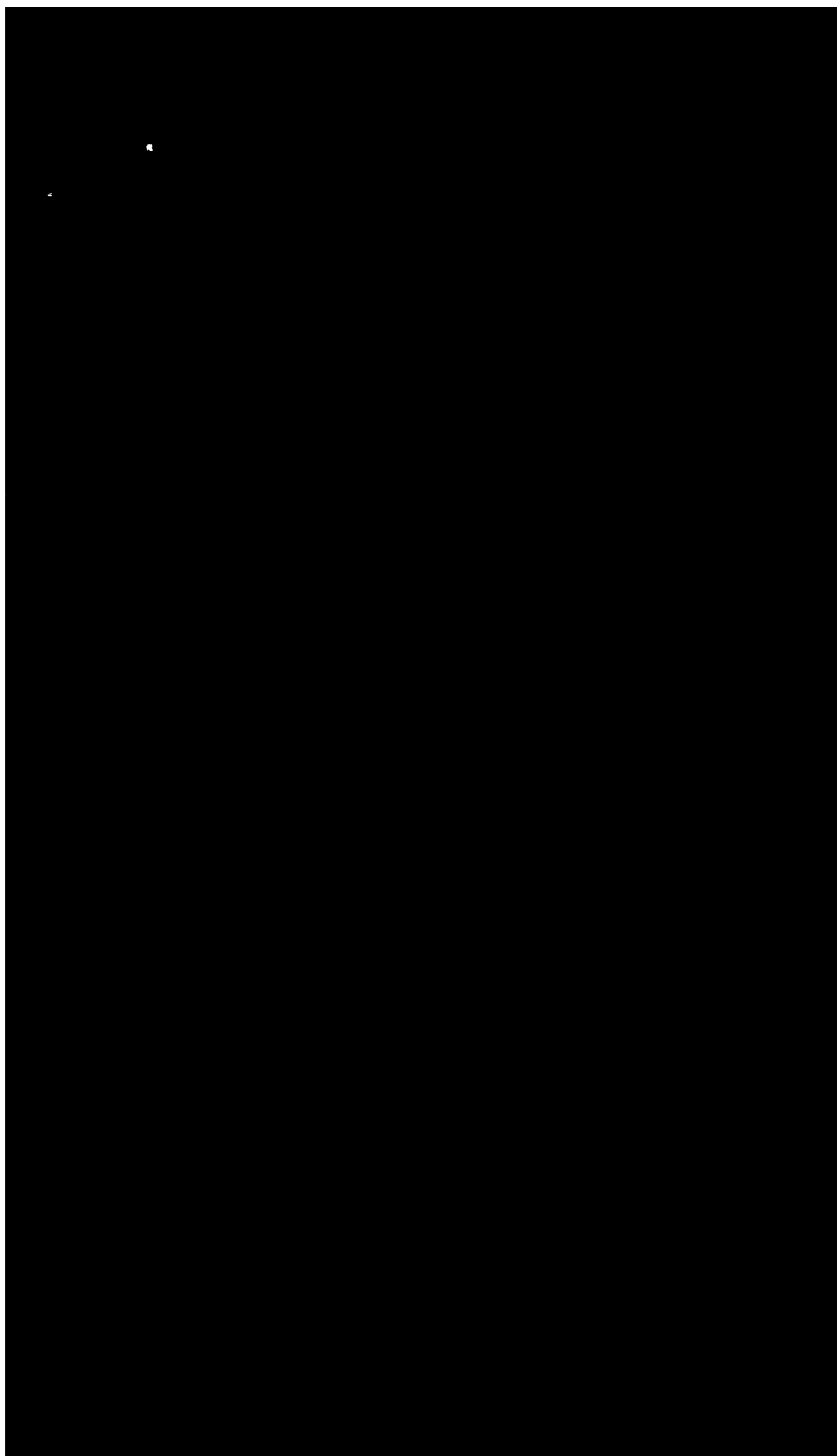
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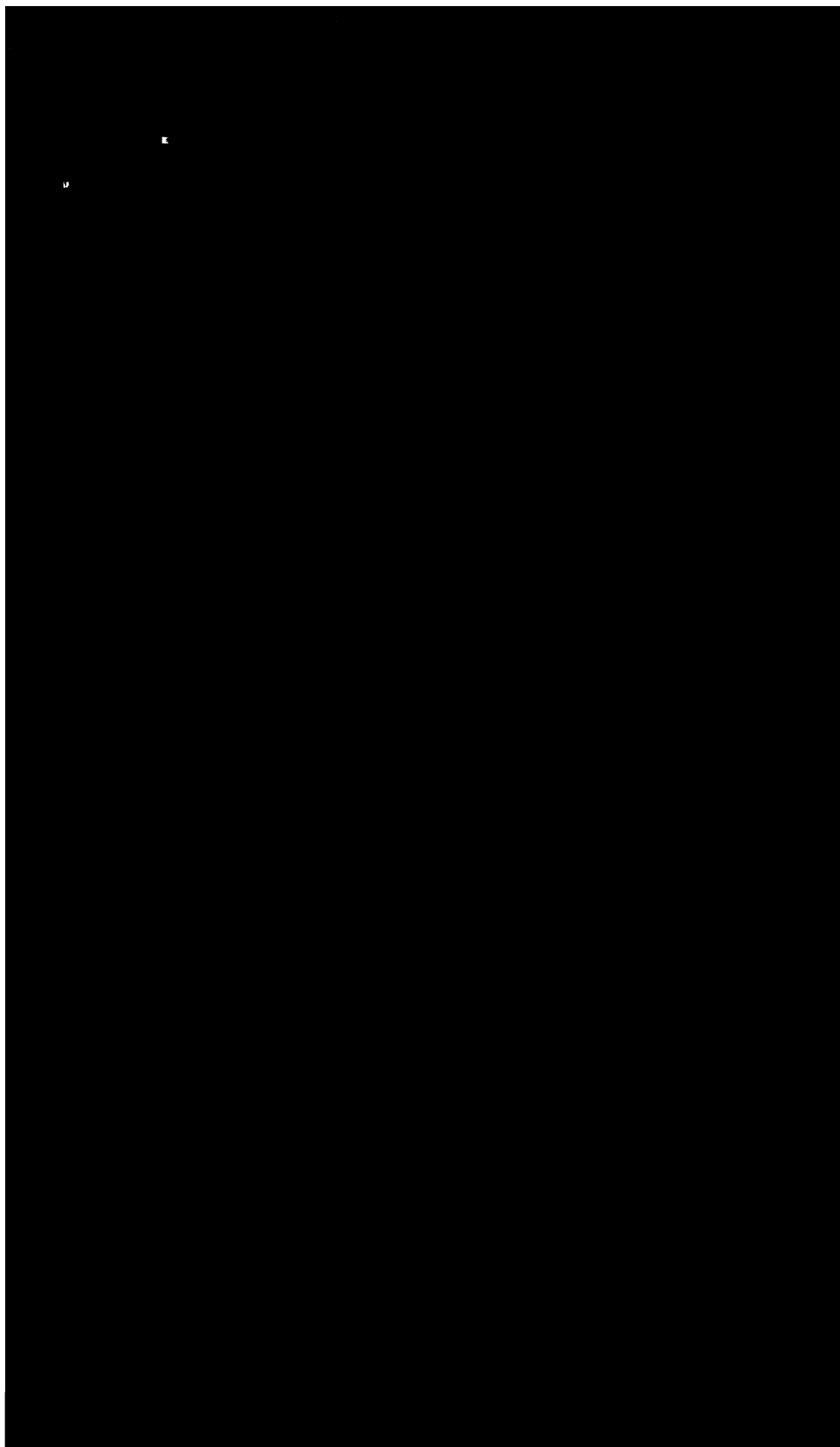
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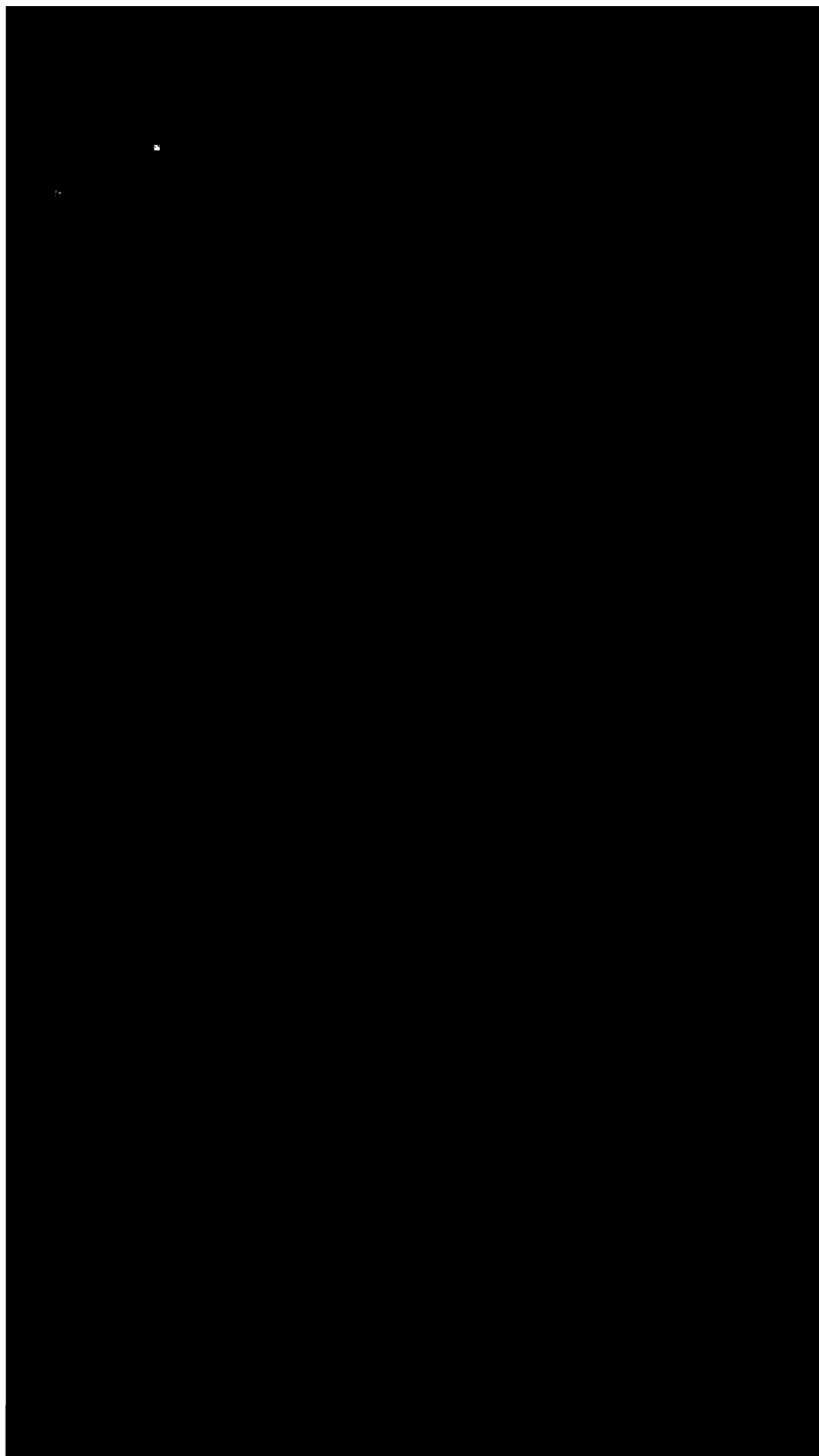


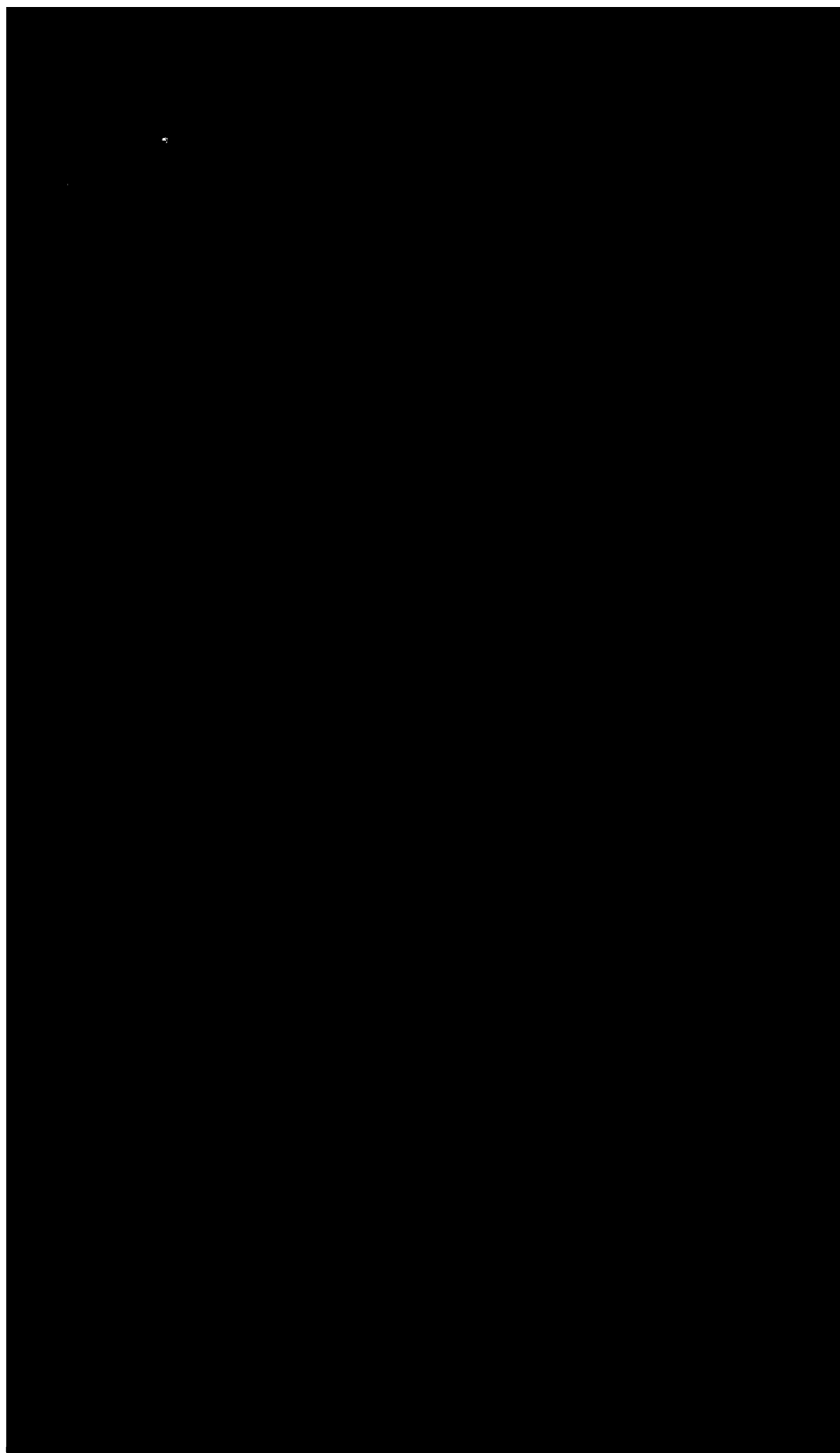


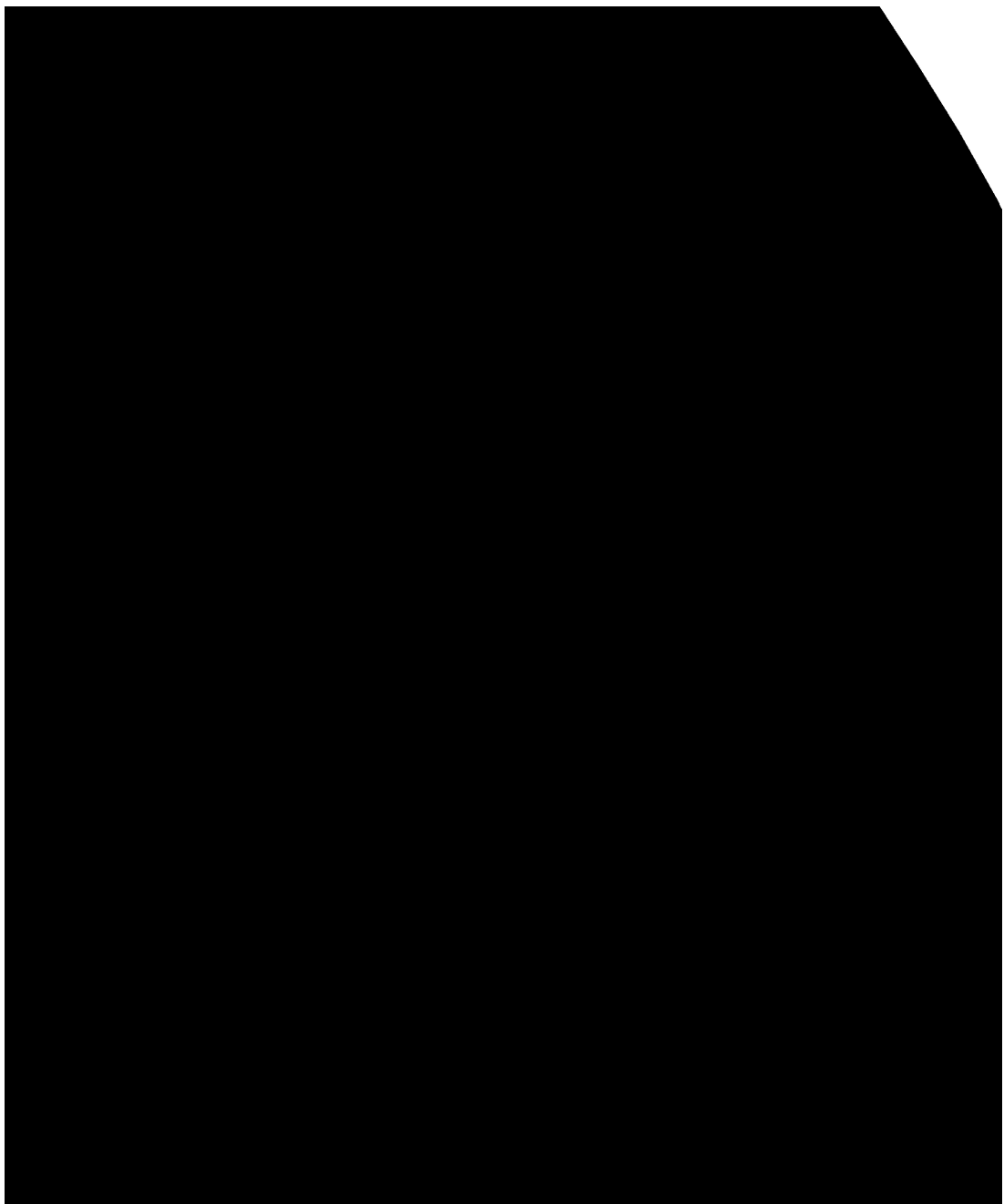


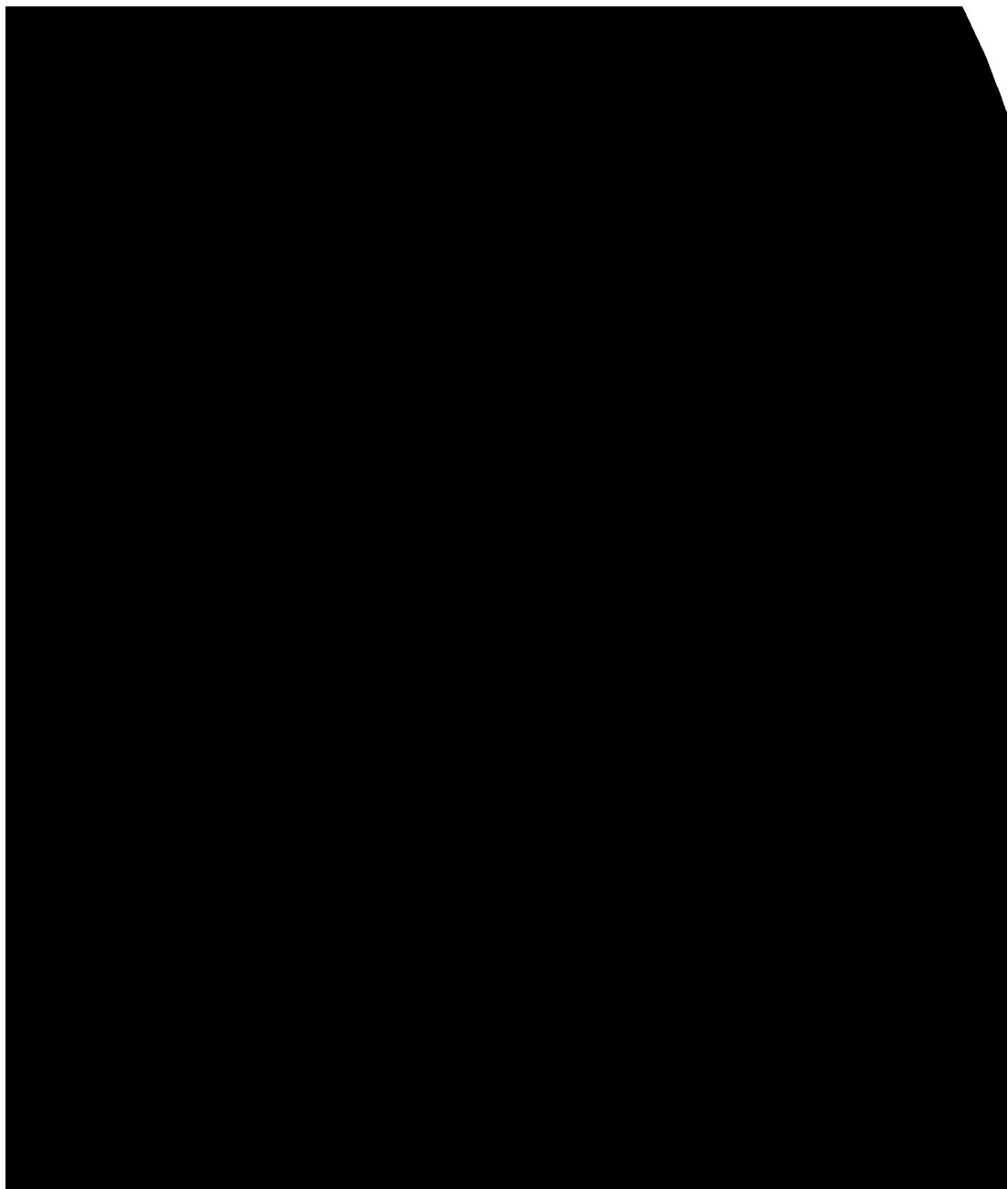


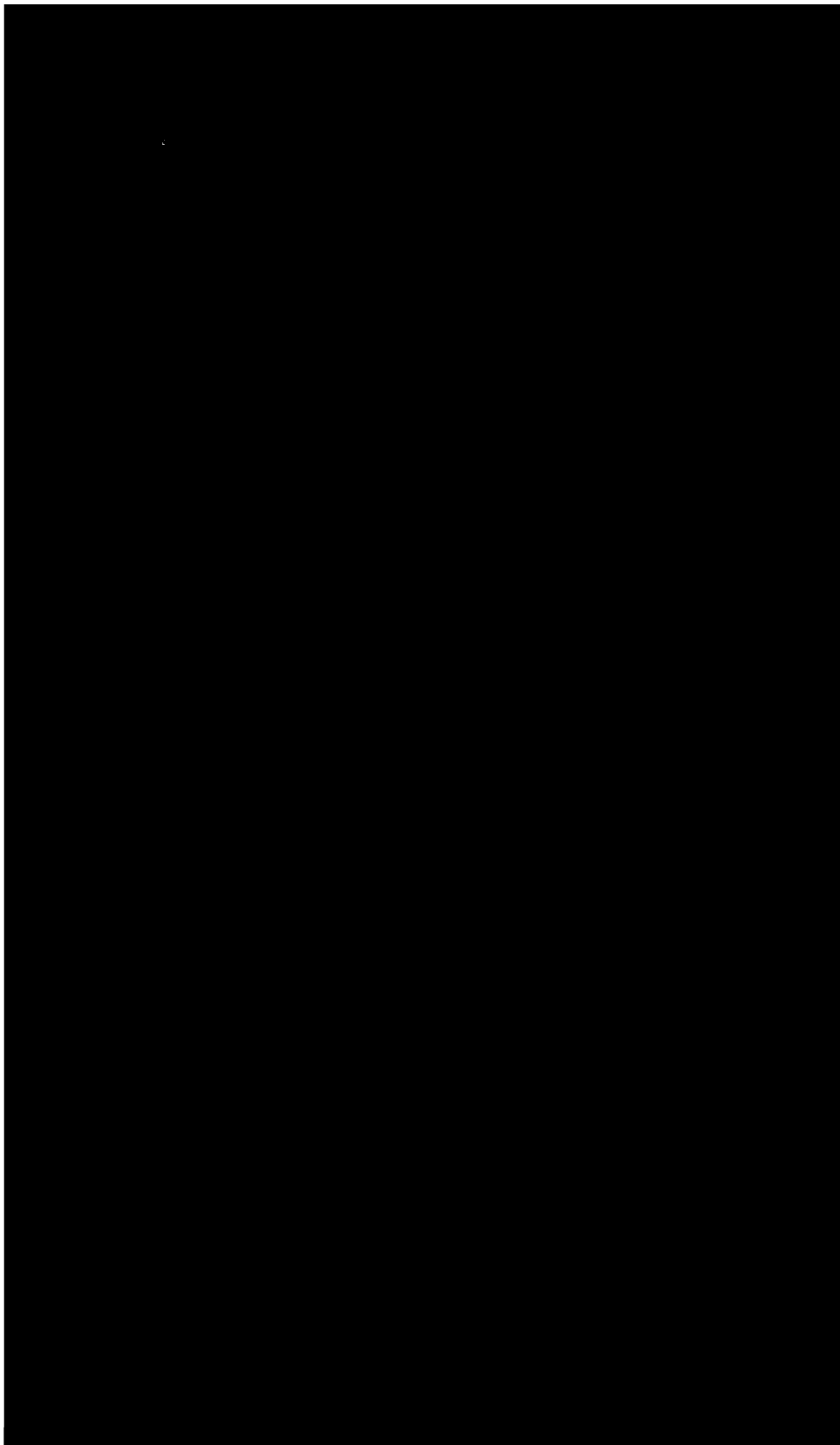
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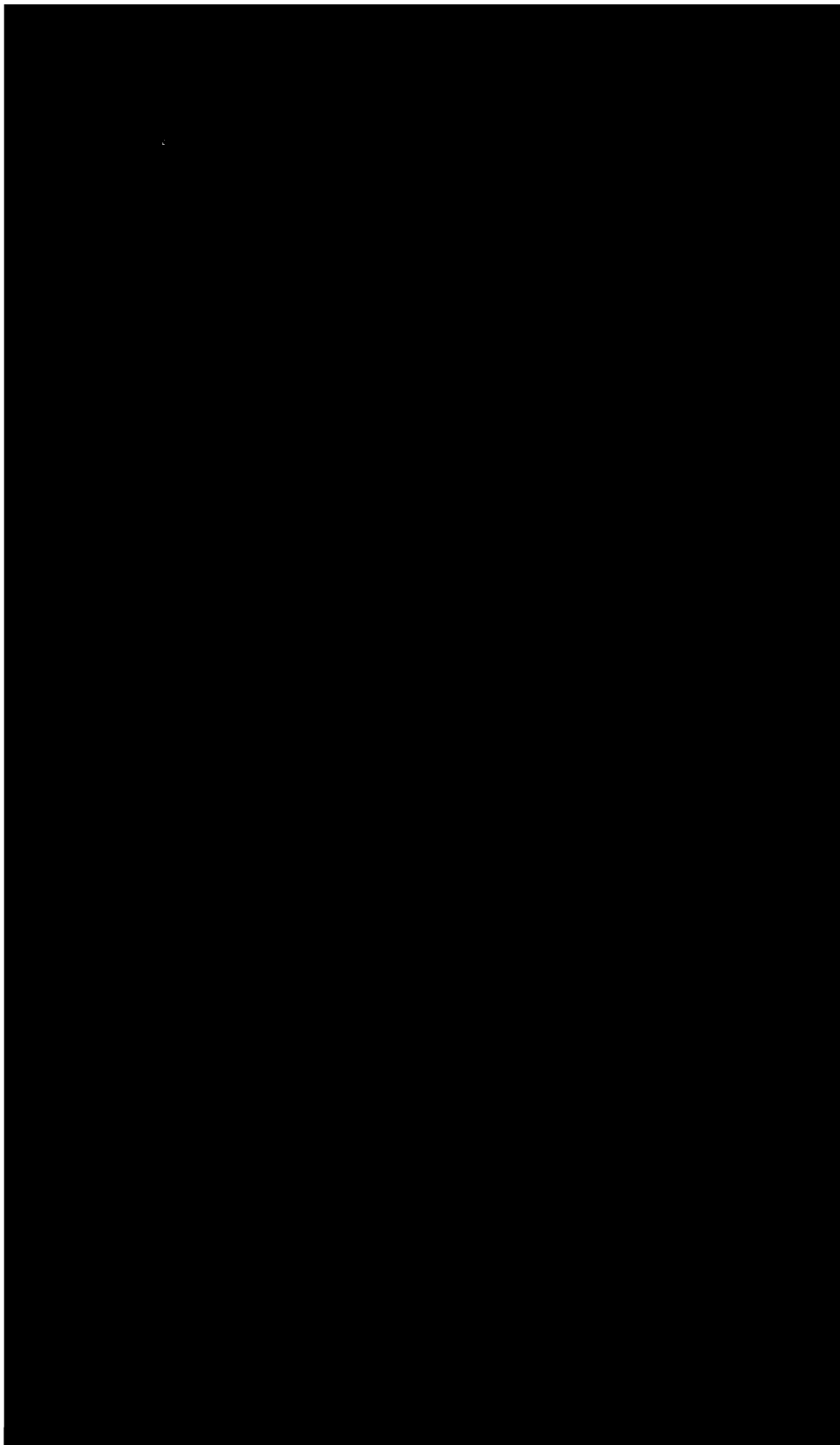


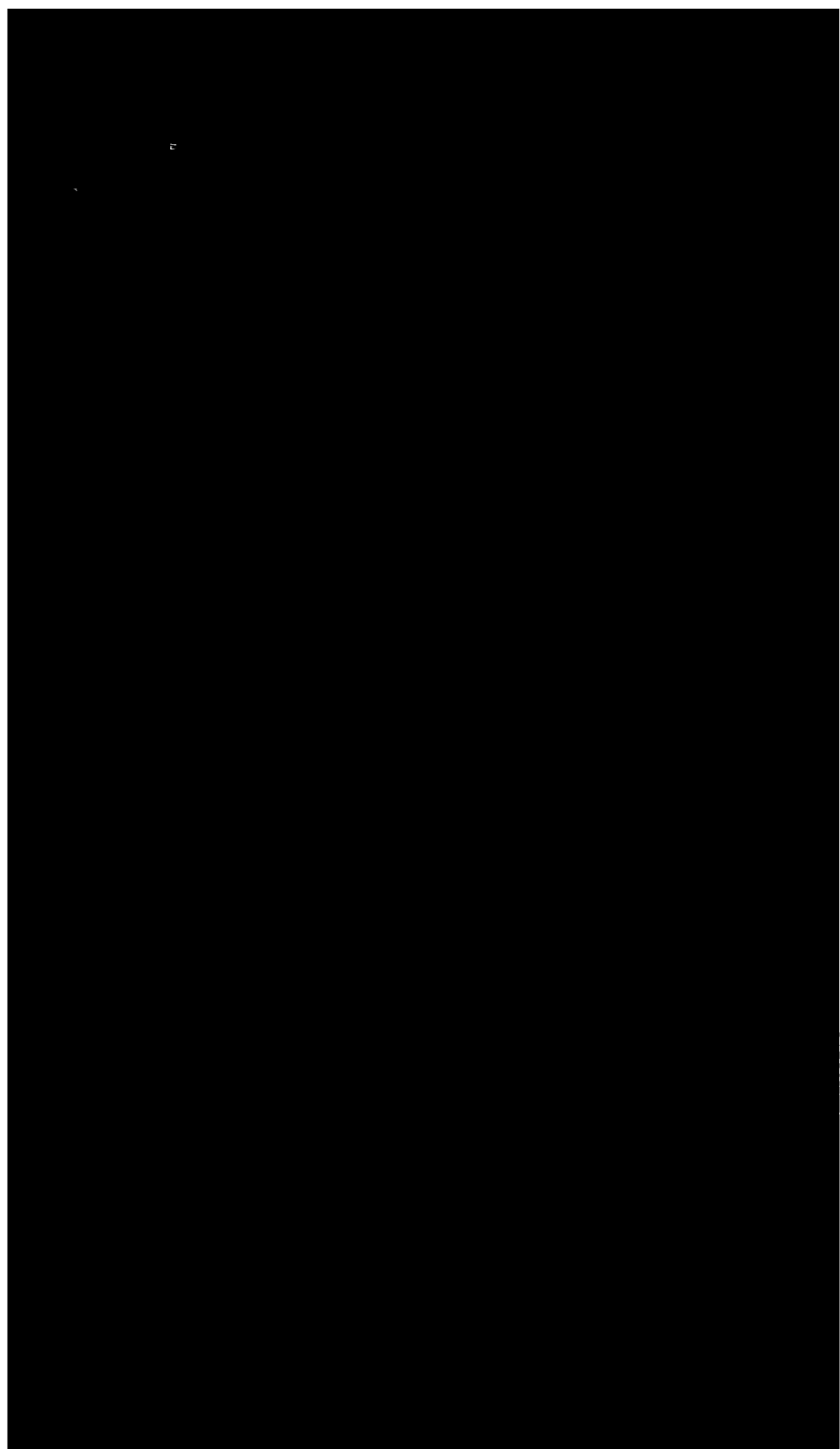


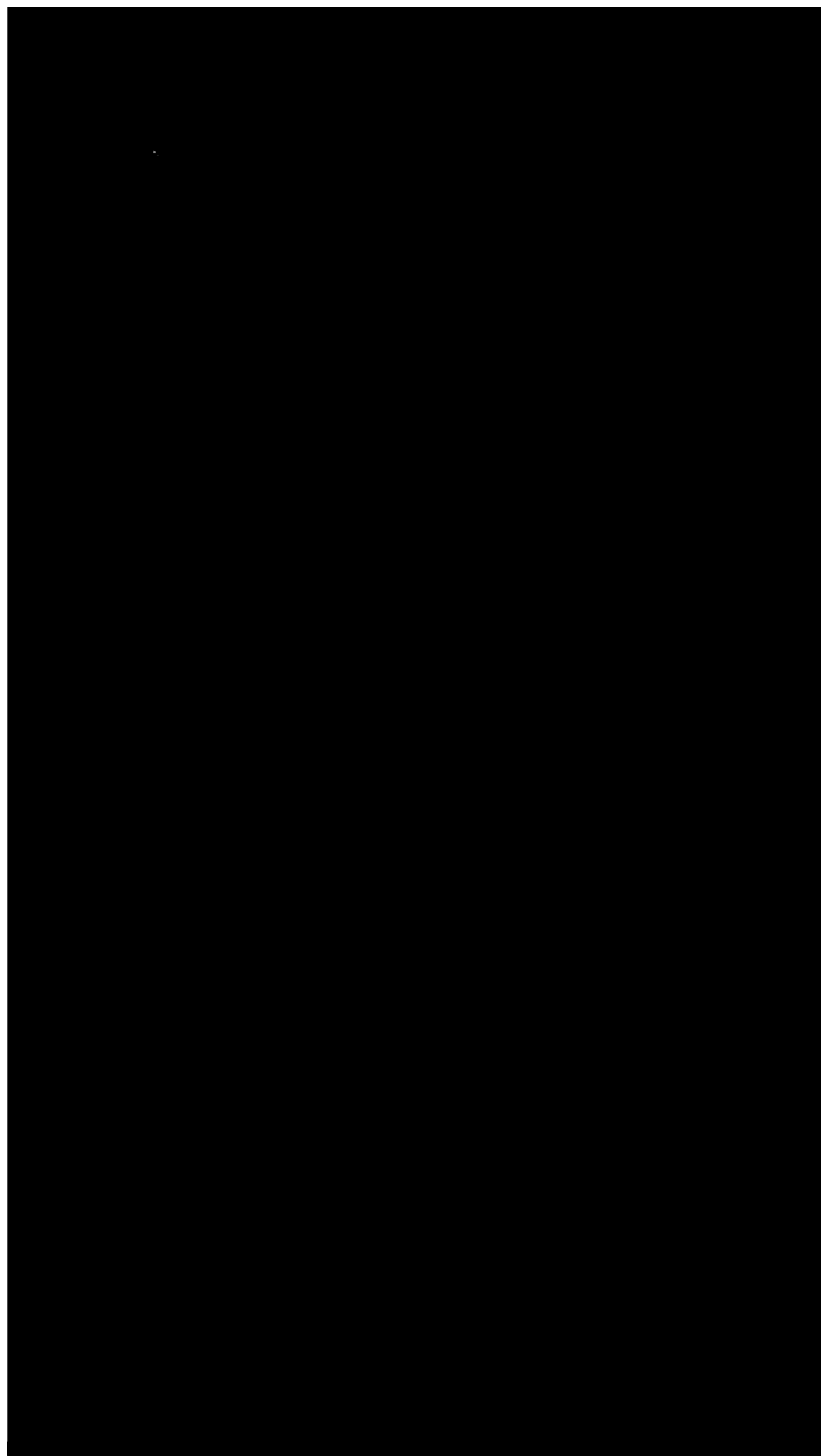


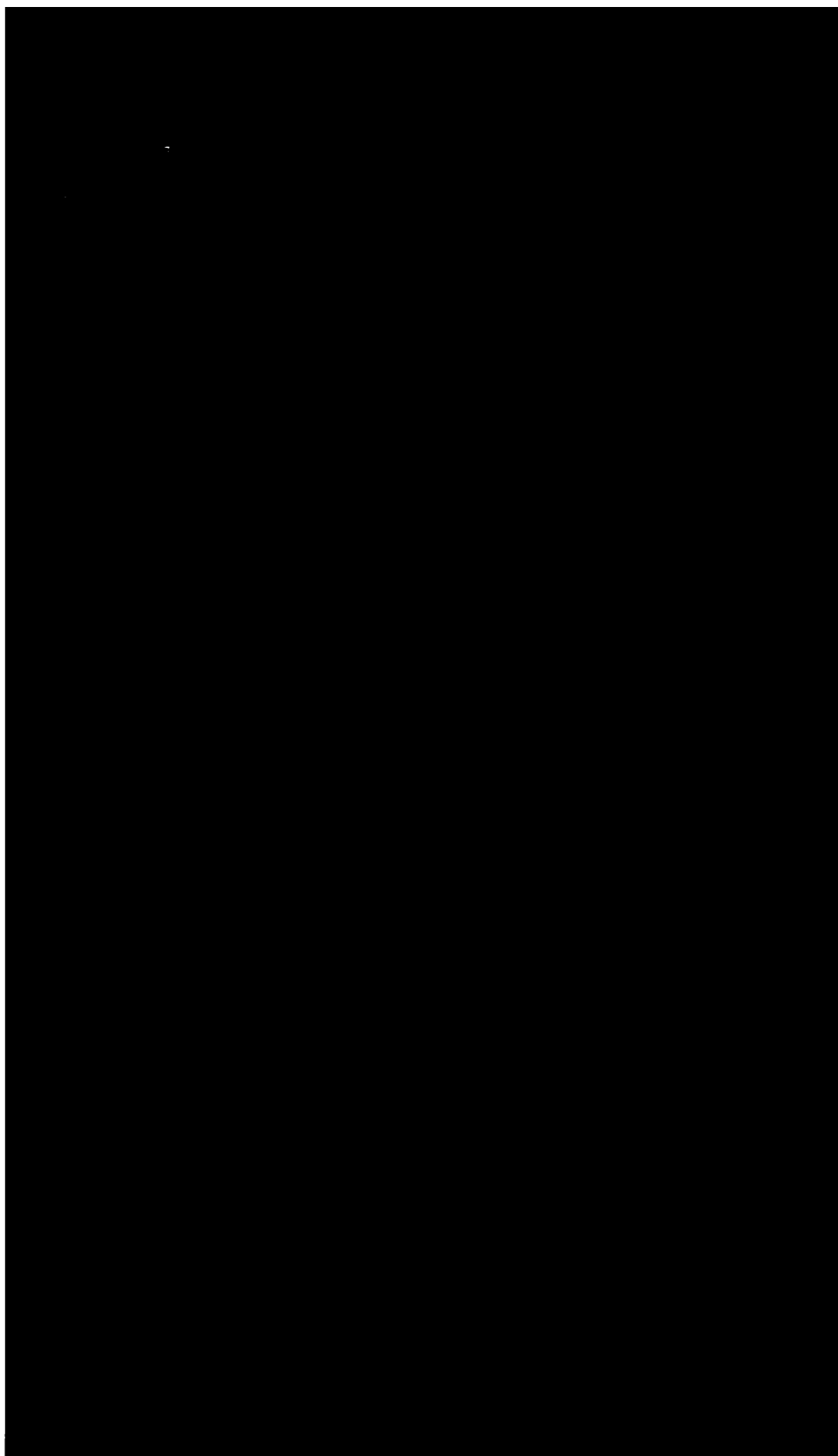


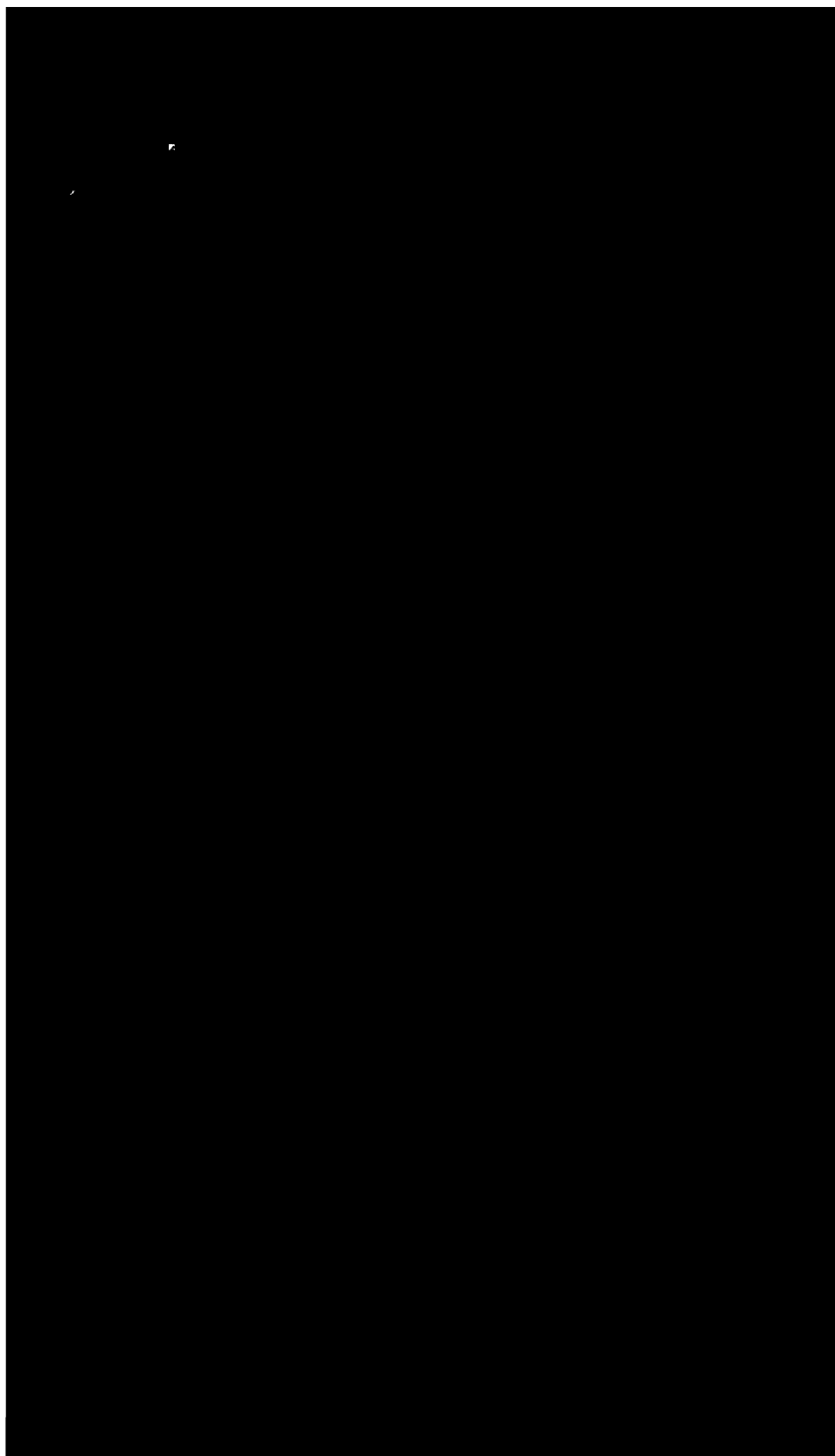


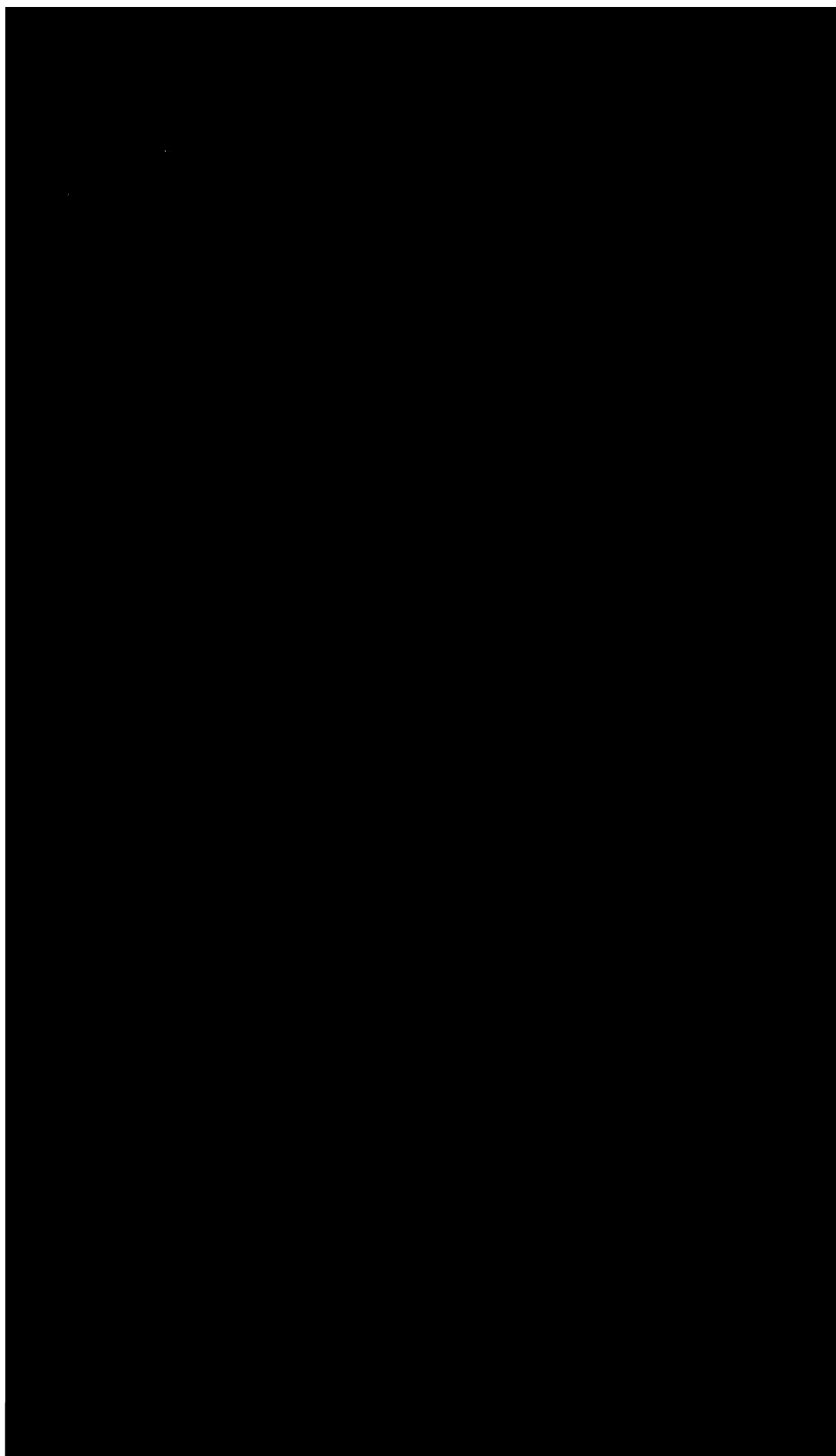












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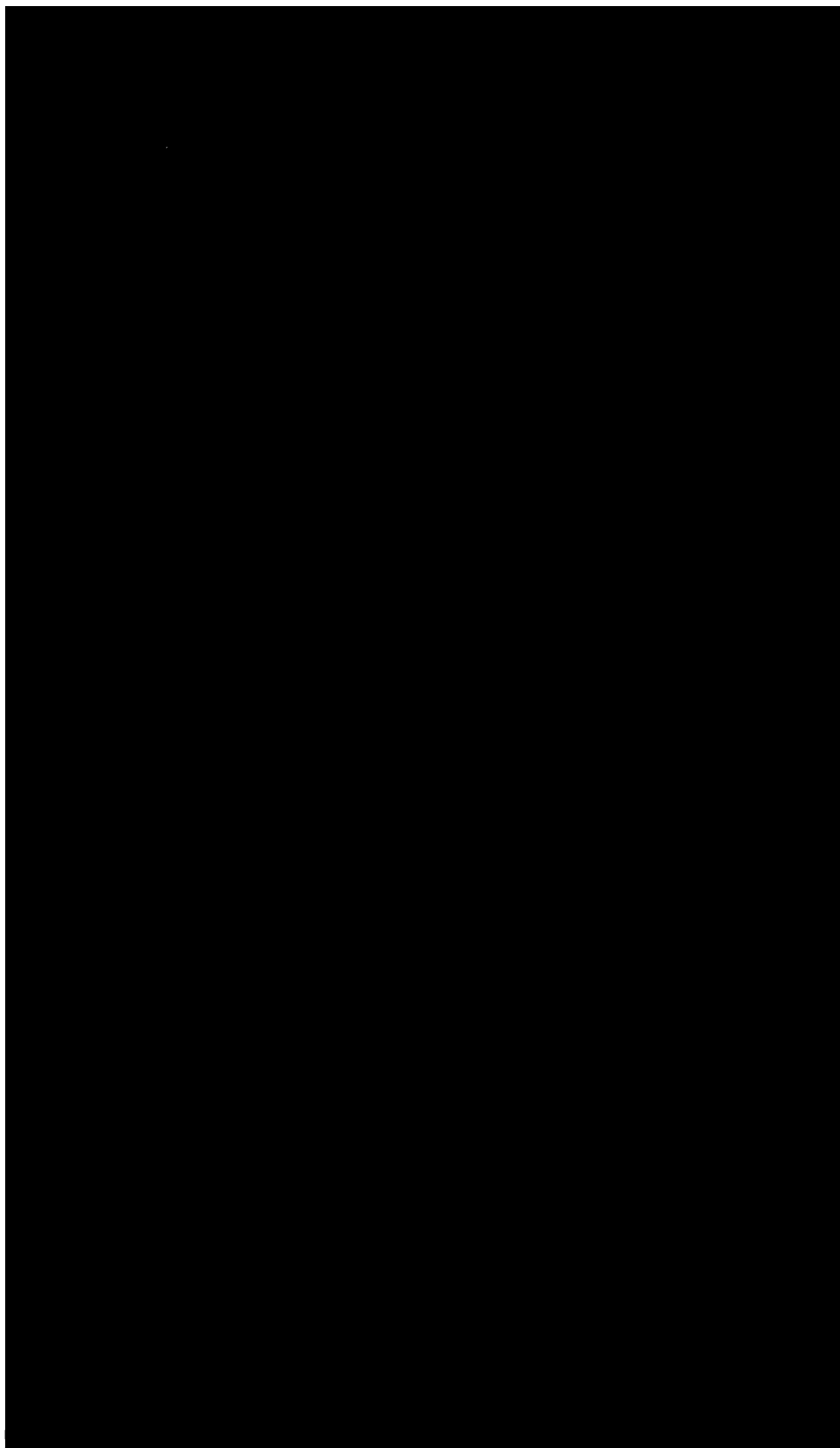
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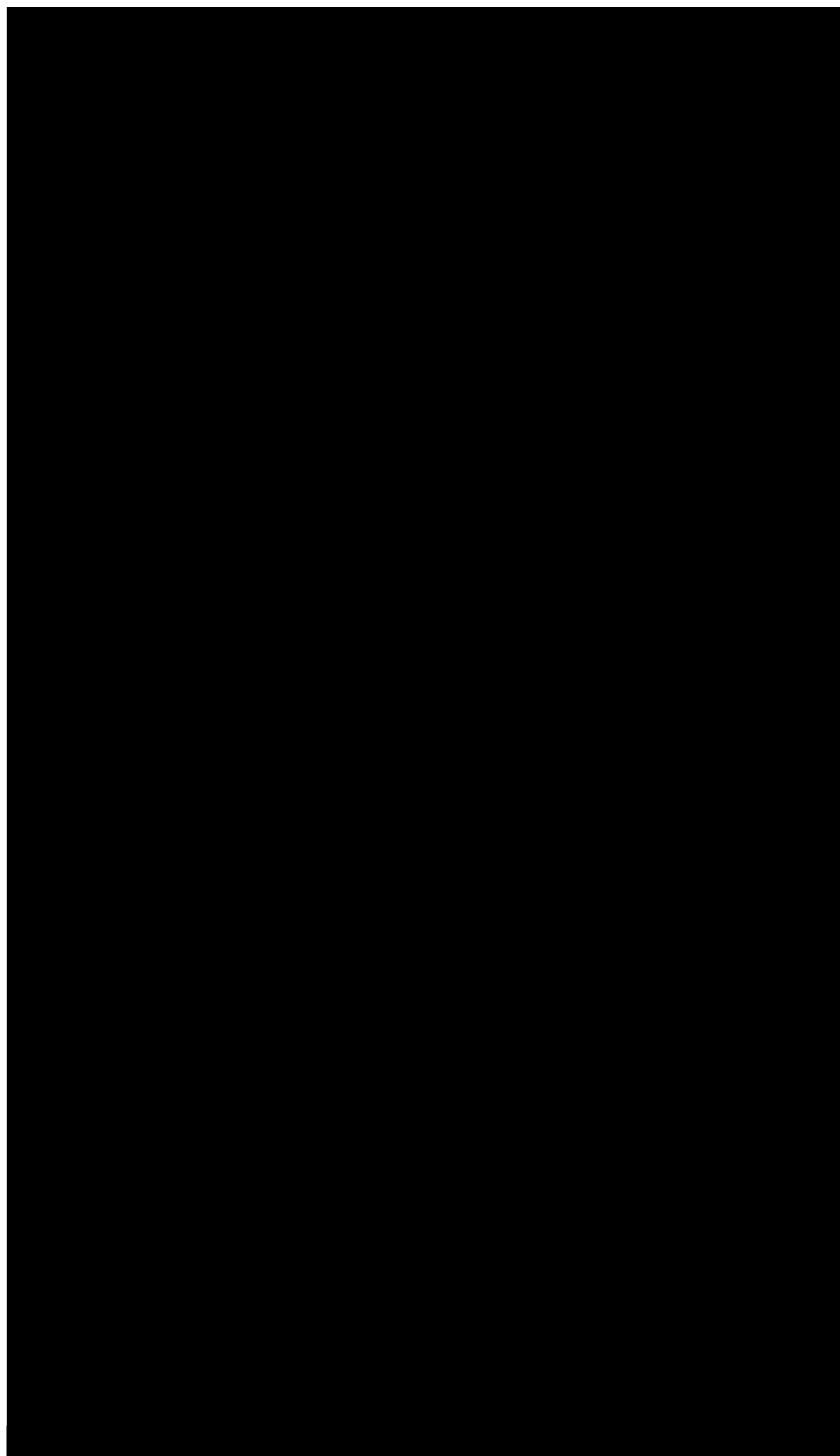
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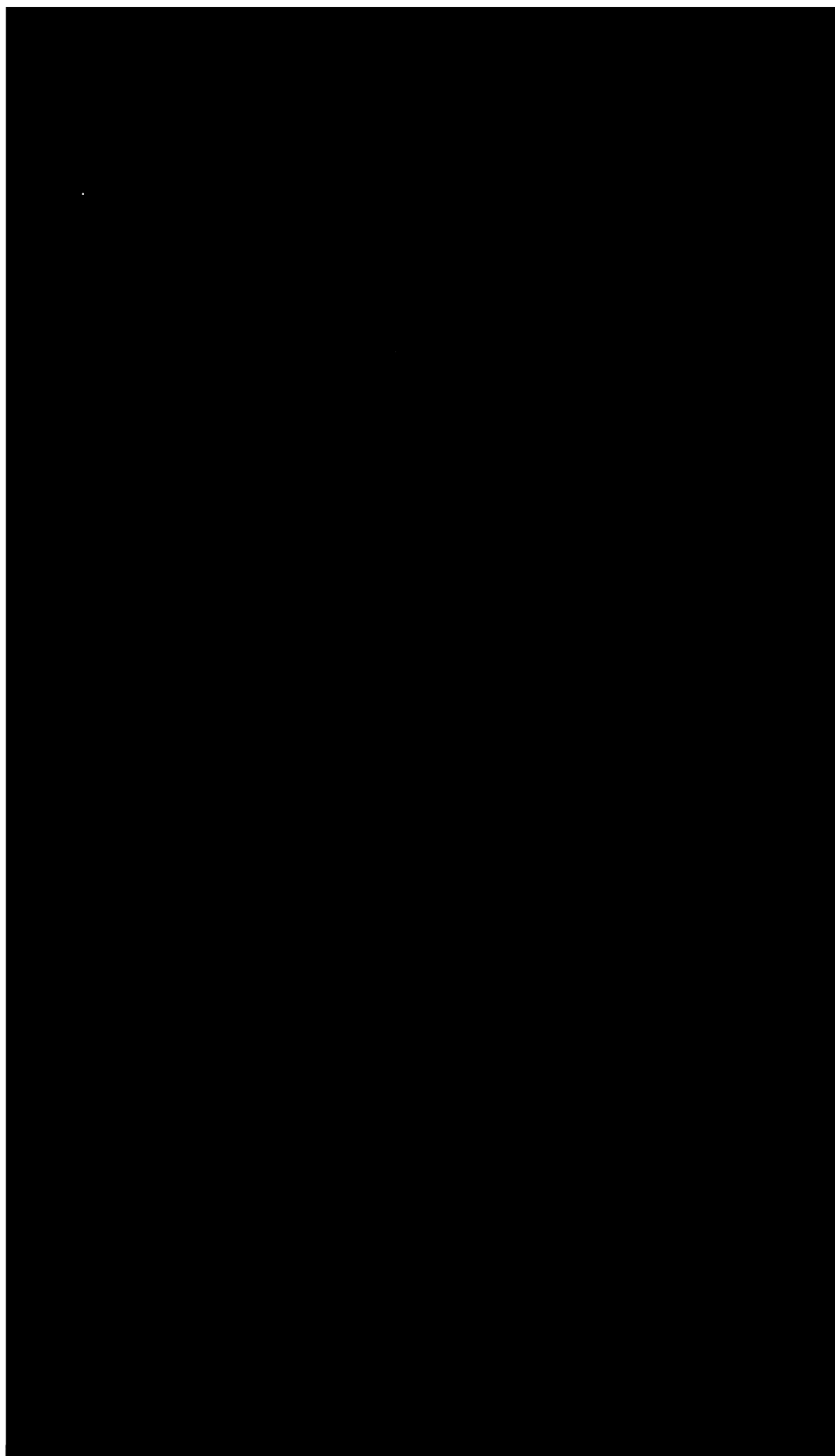
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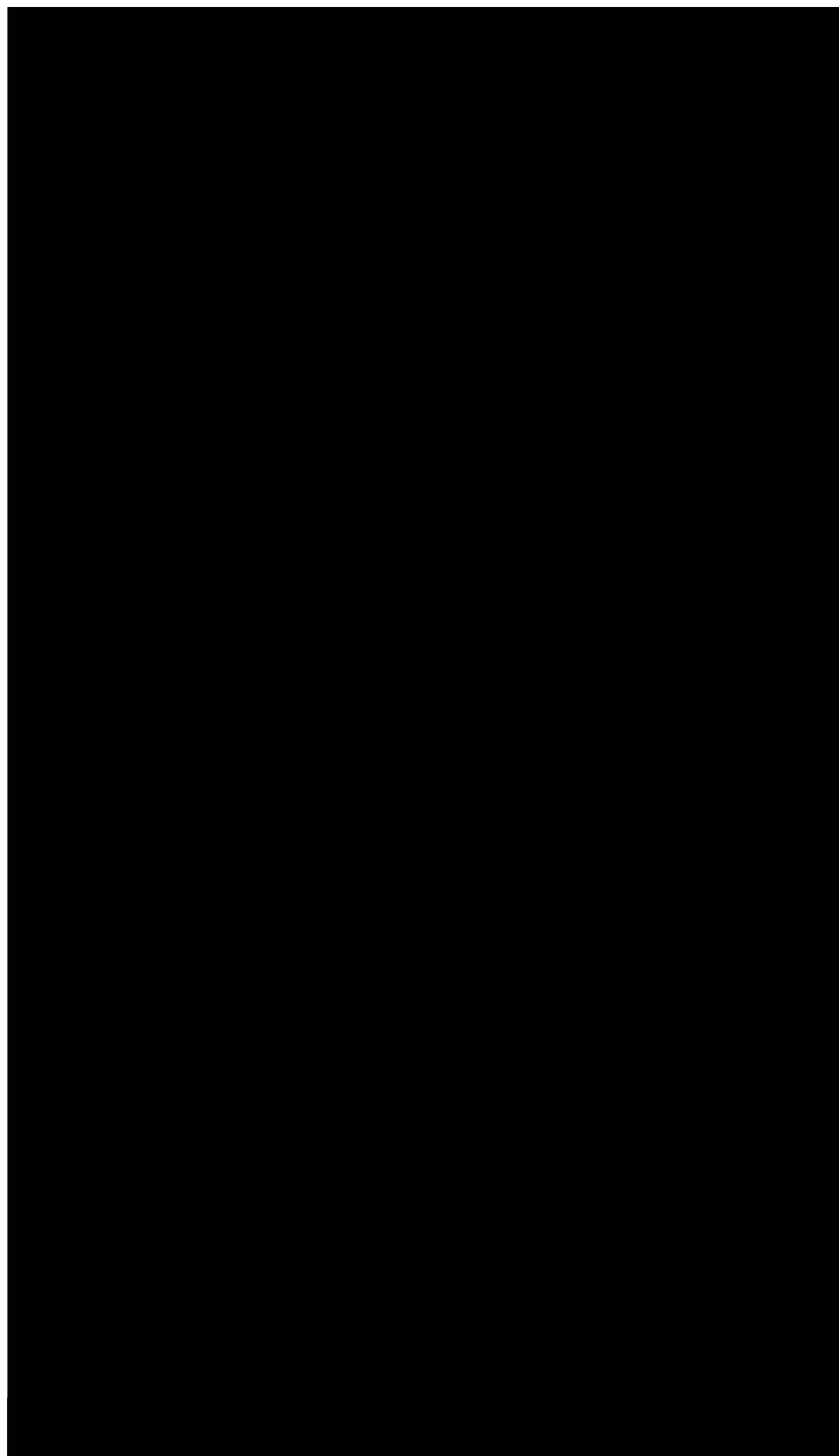
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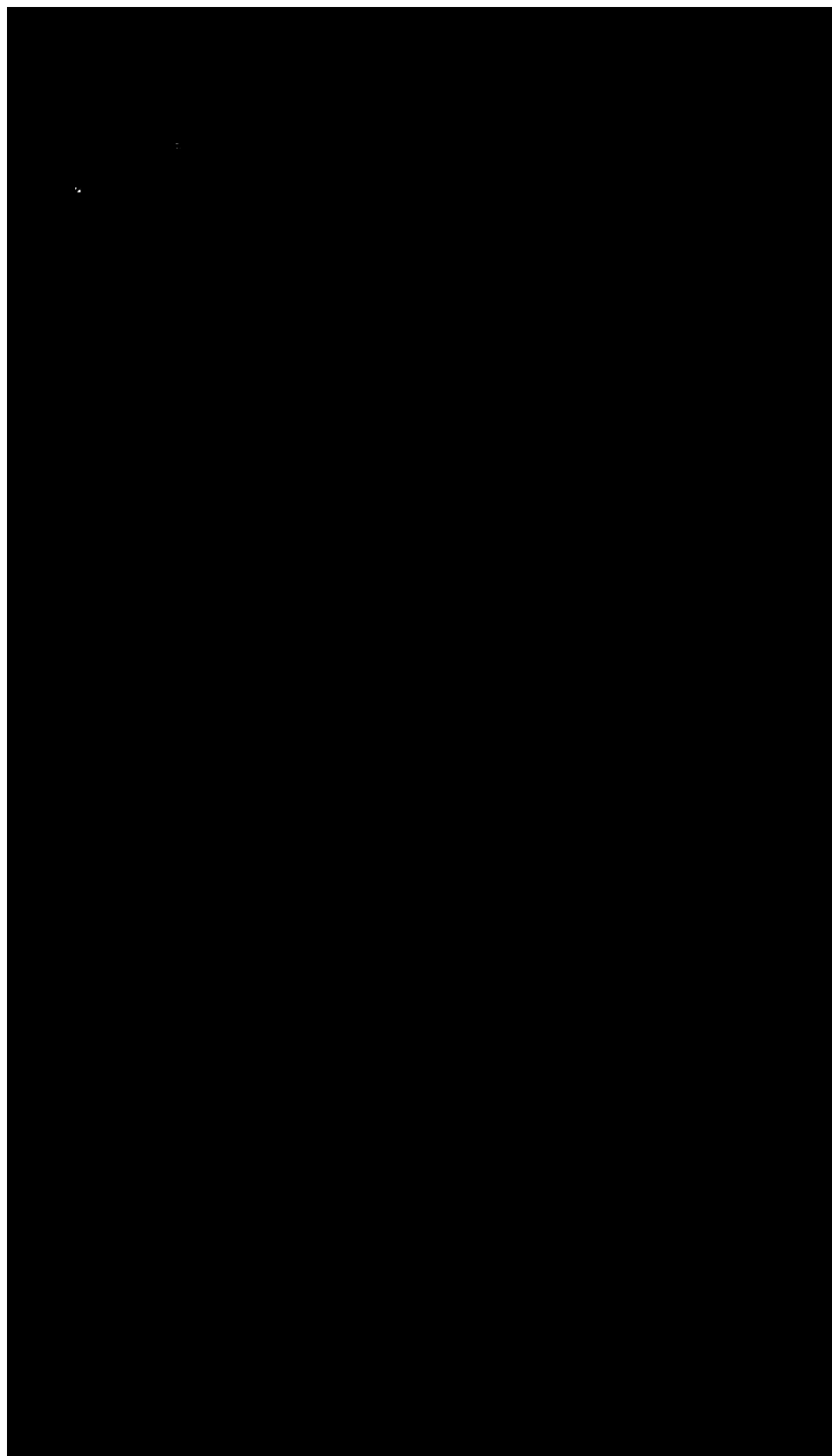
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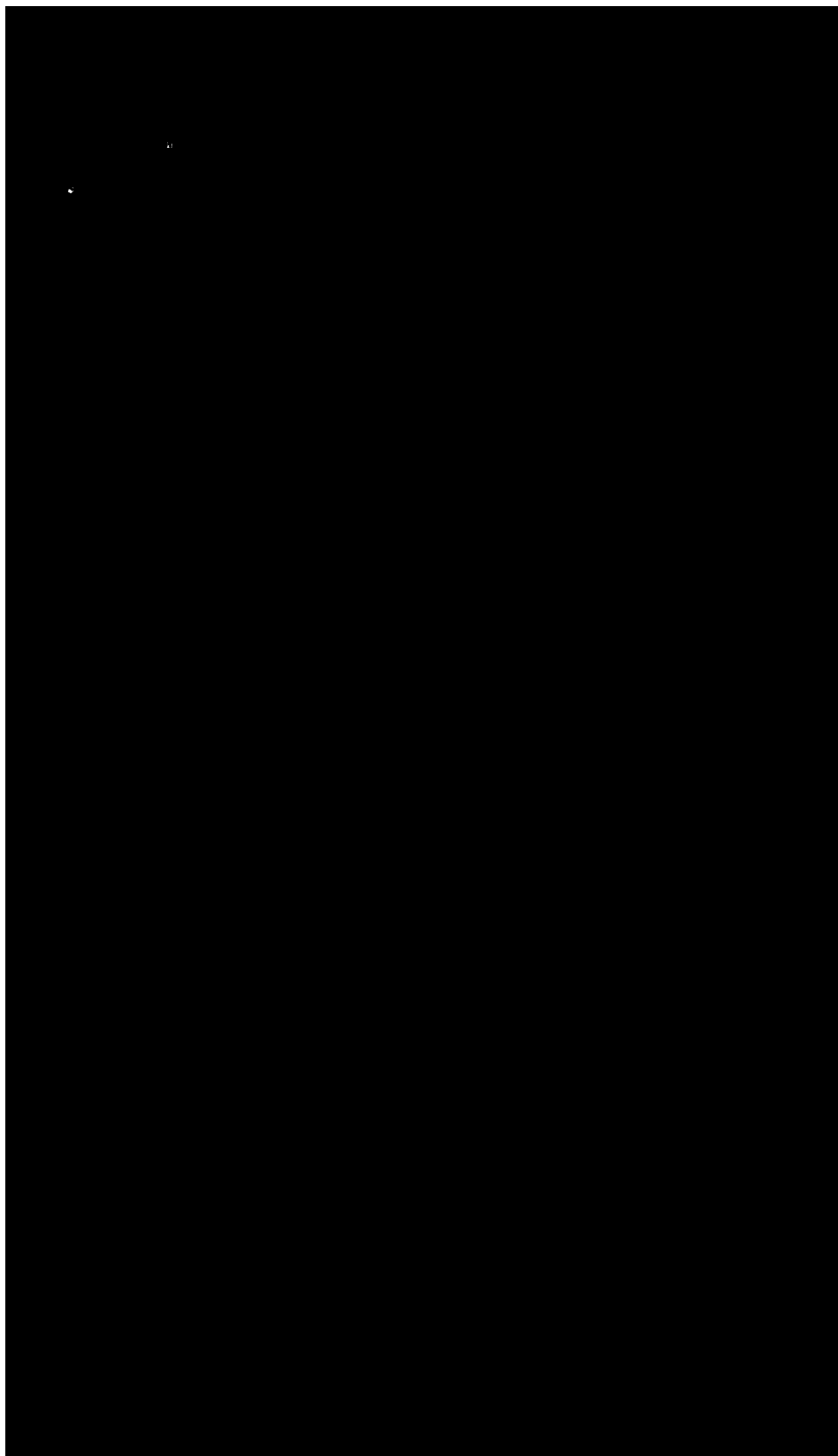
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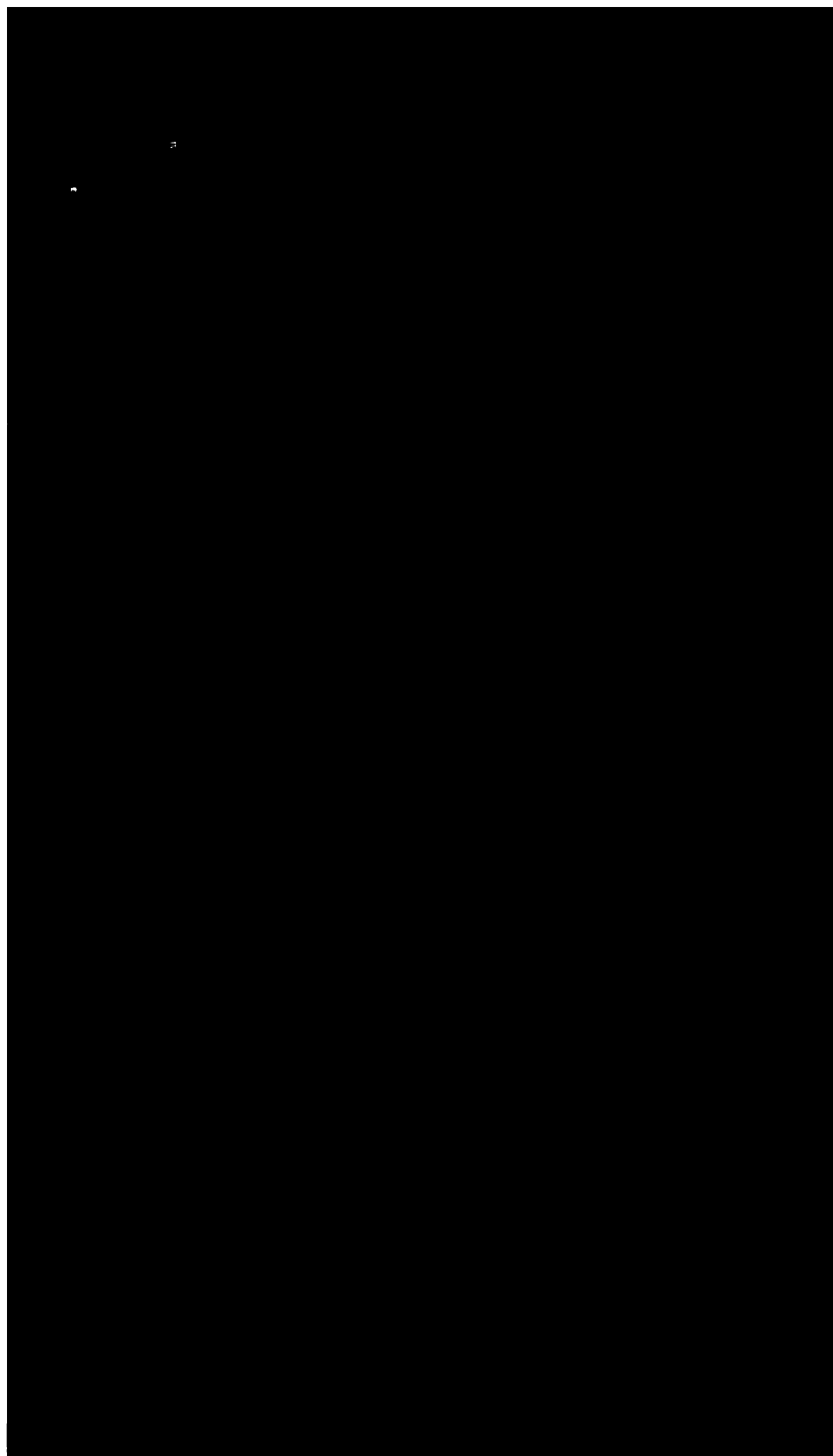
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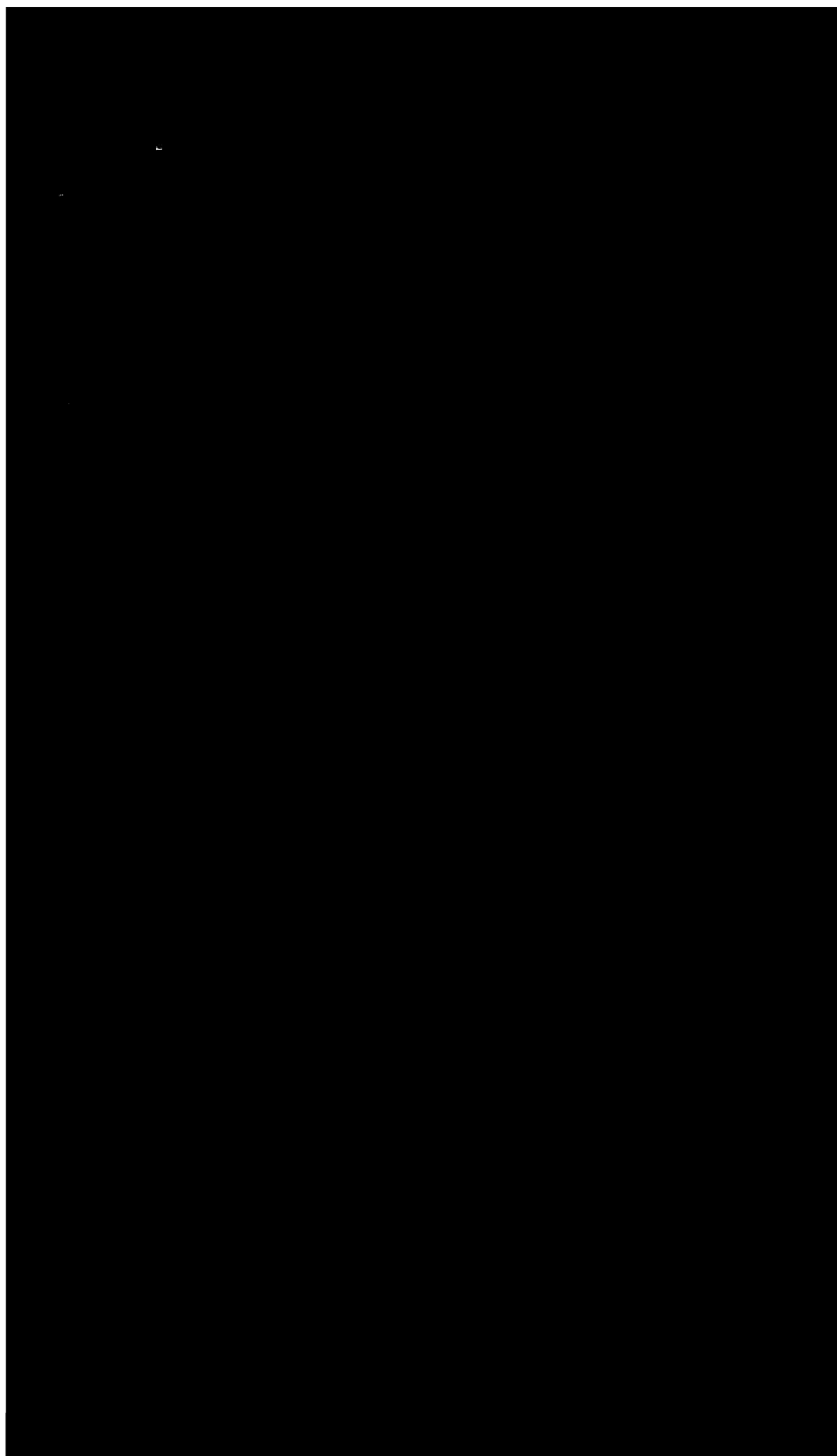


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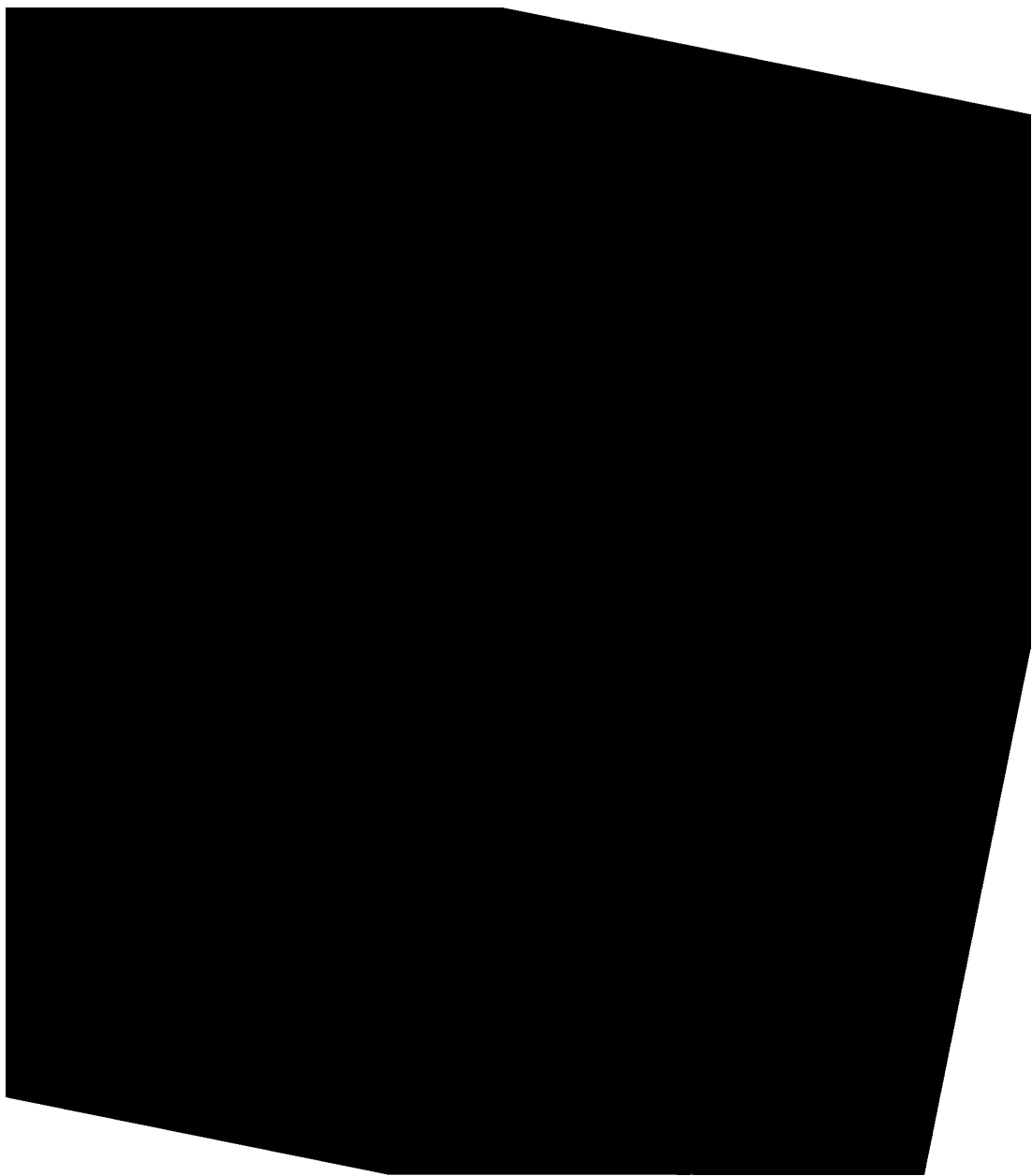
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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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- To ensure that mental health services are accessible to all who need them.
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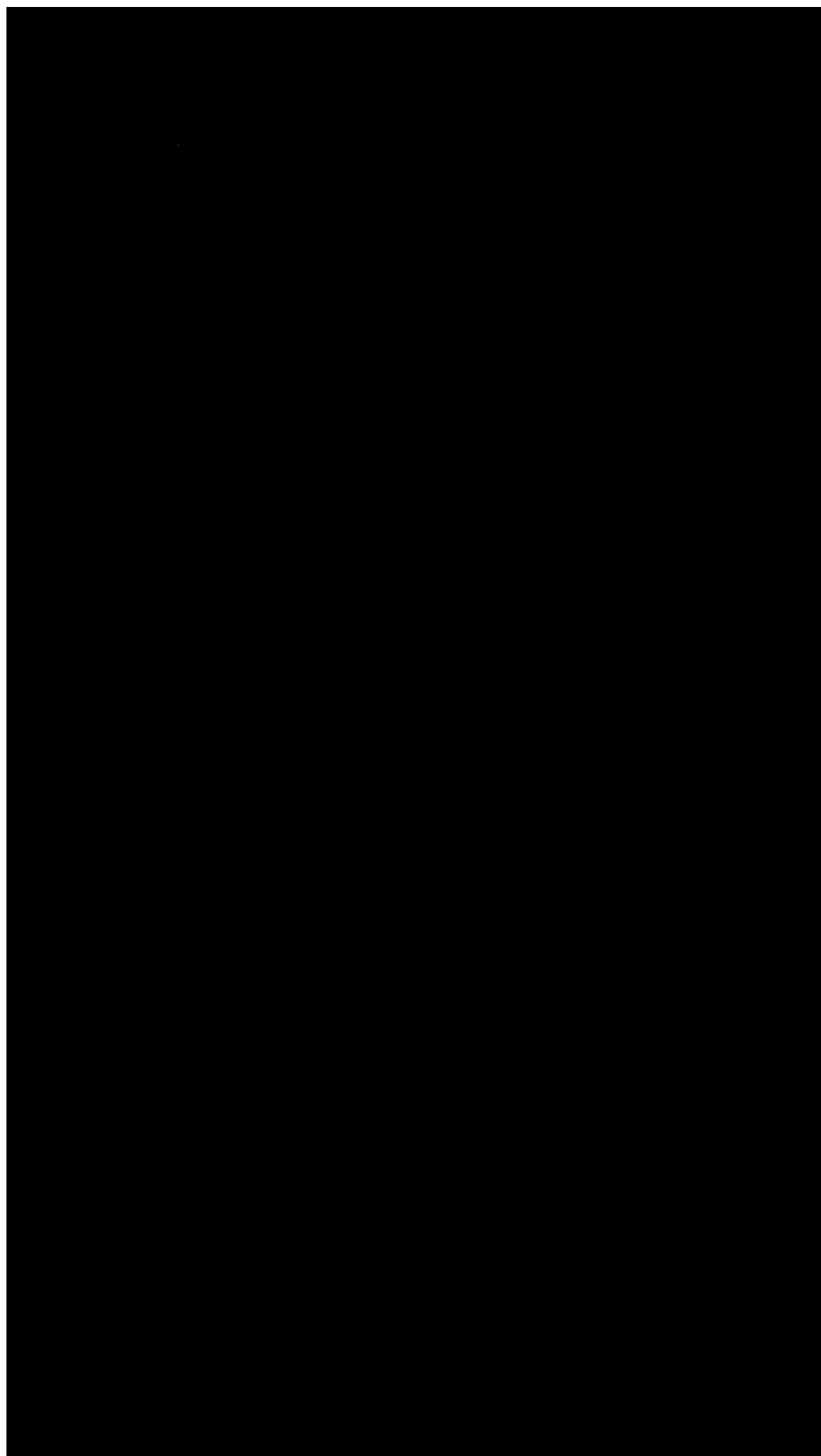
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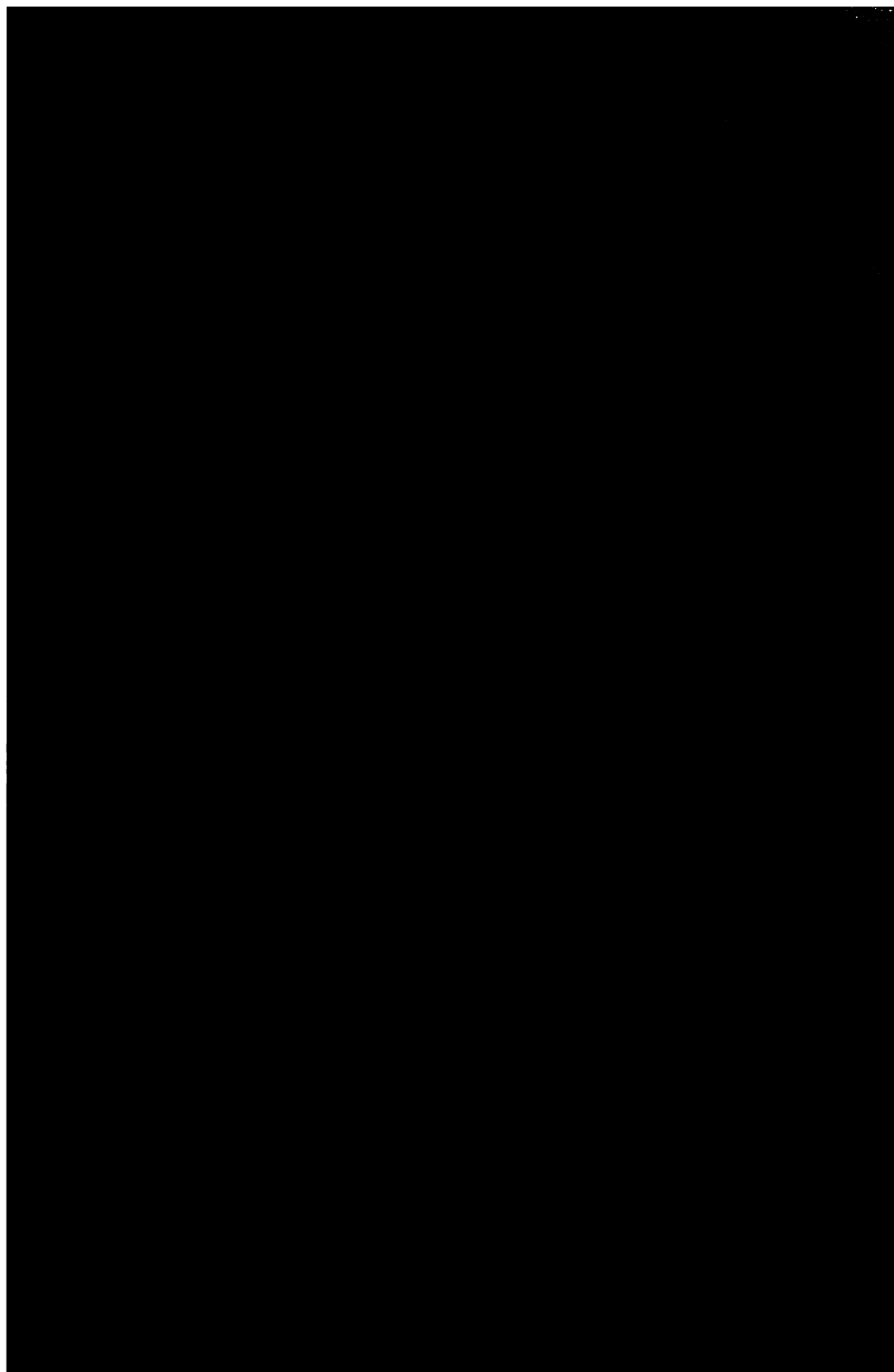
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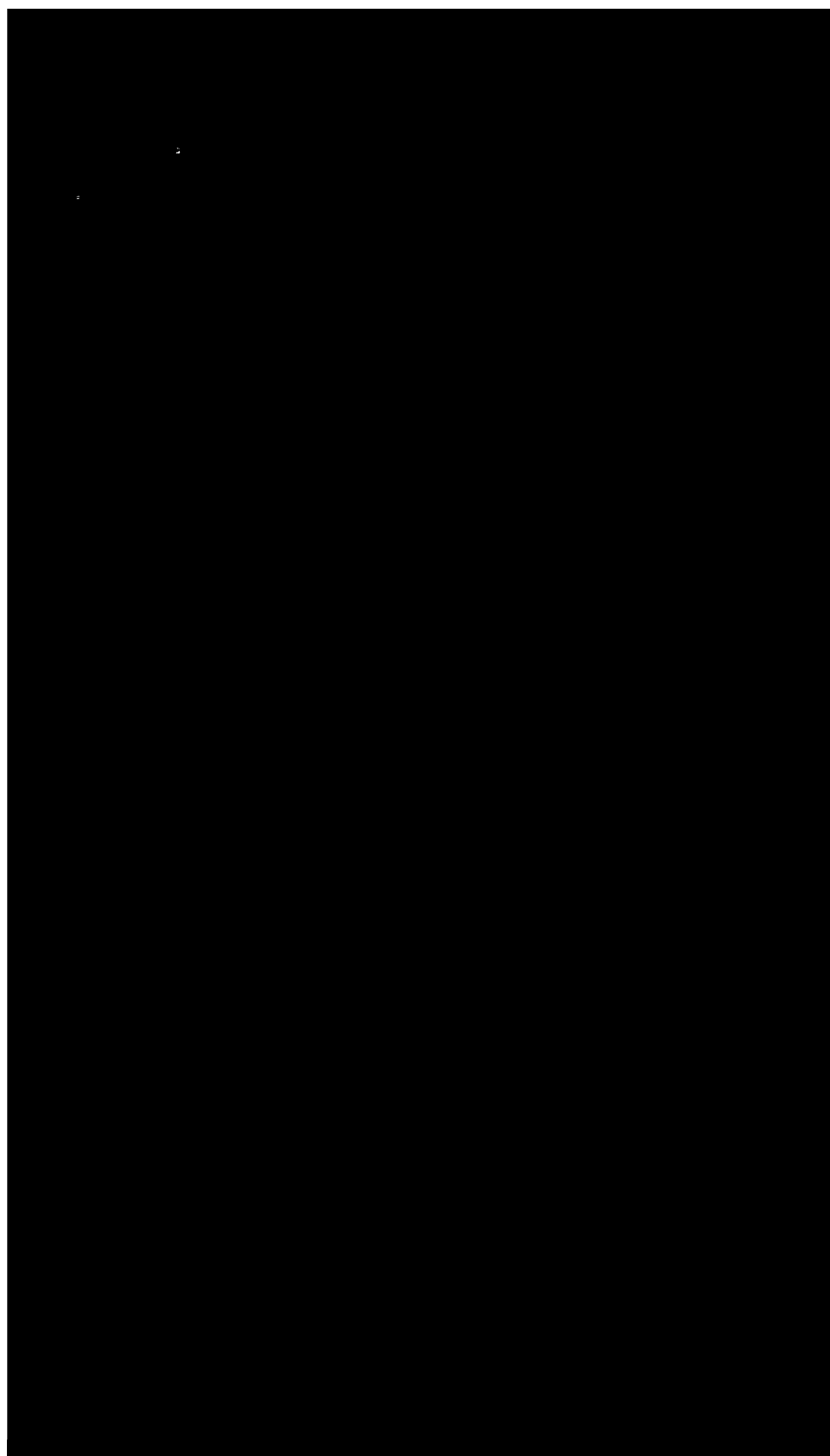
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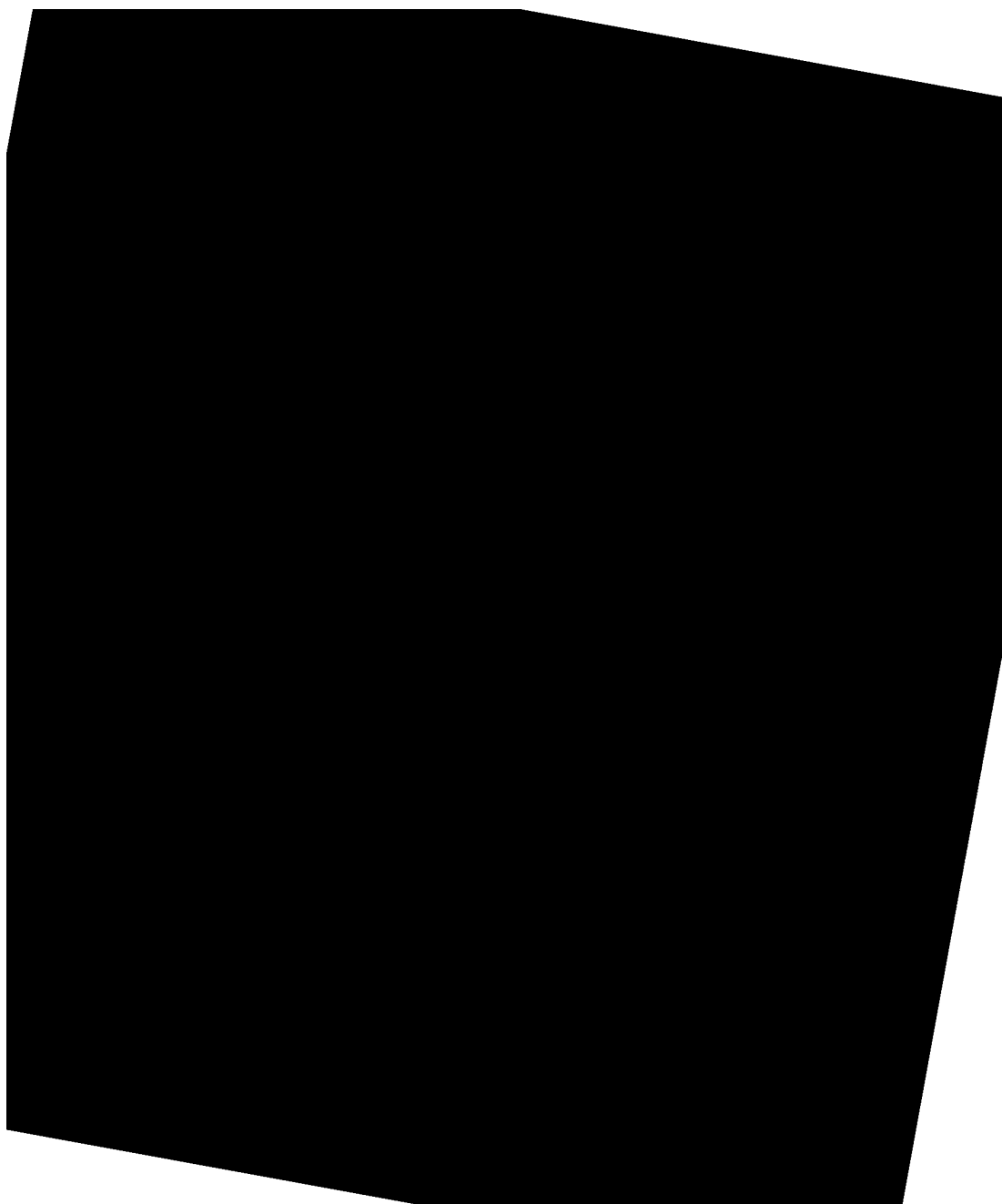
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The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

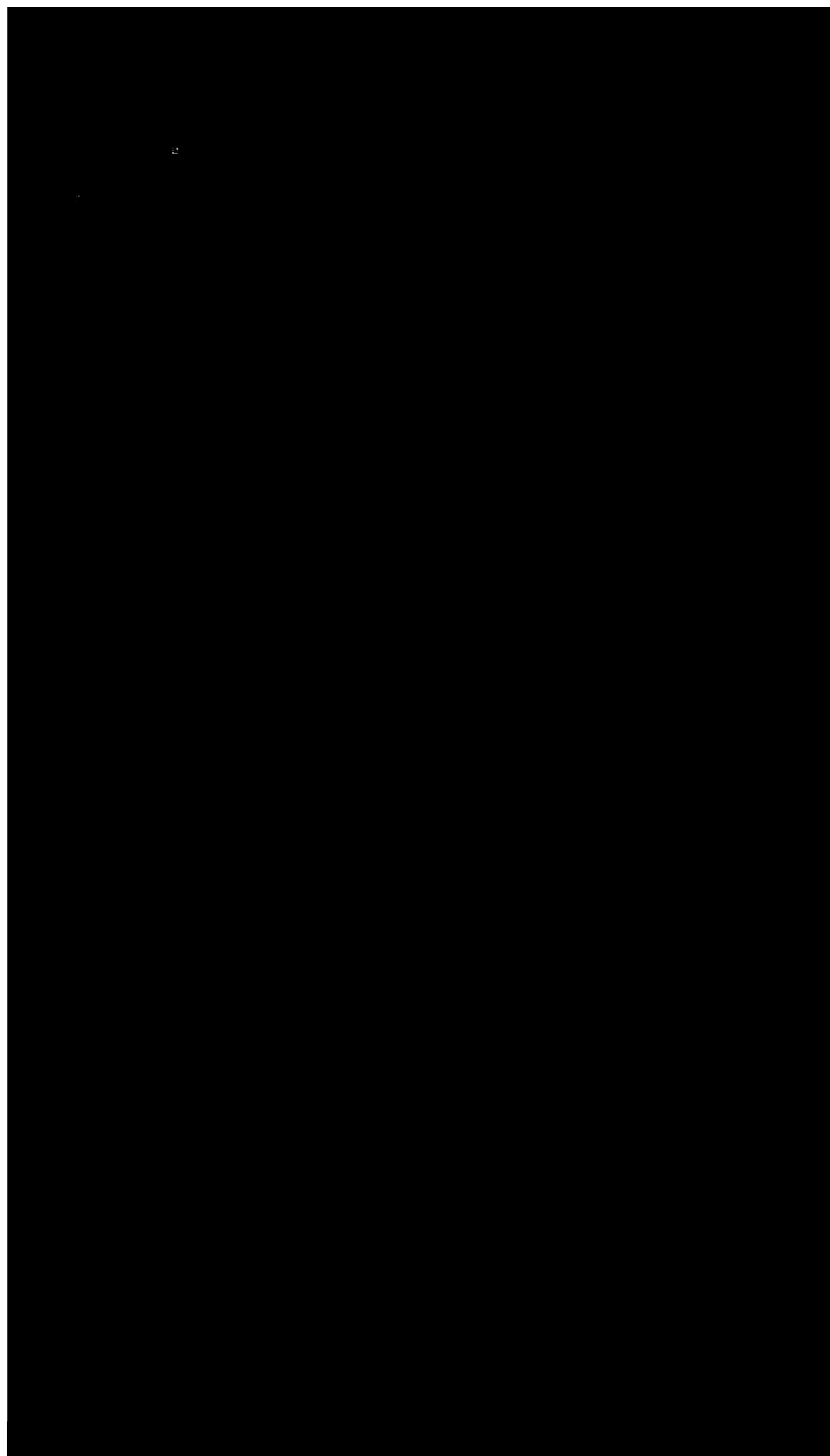
The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower social classes. In 1980, people from the lower social classes made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from the lower social classes in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower social classes in the workforce.

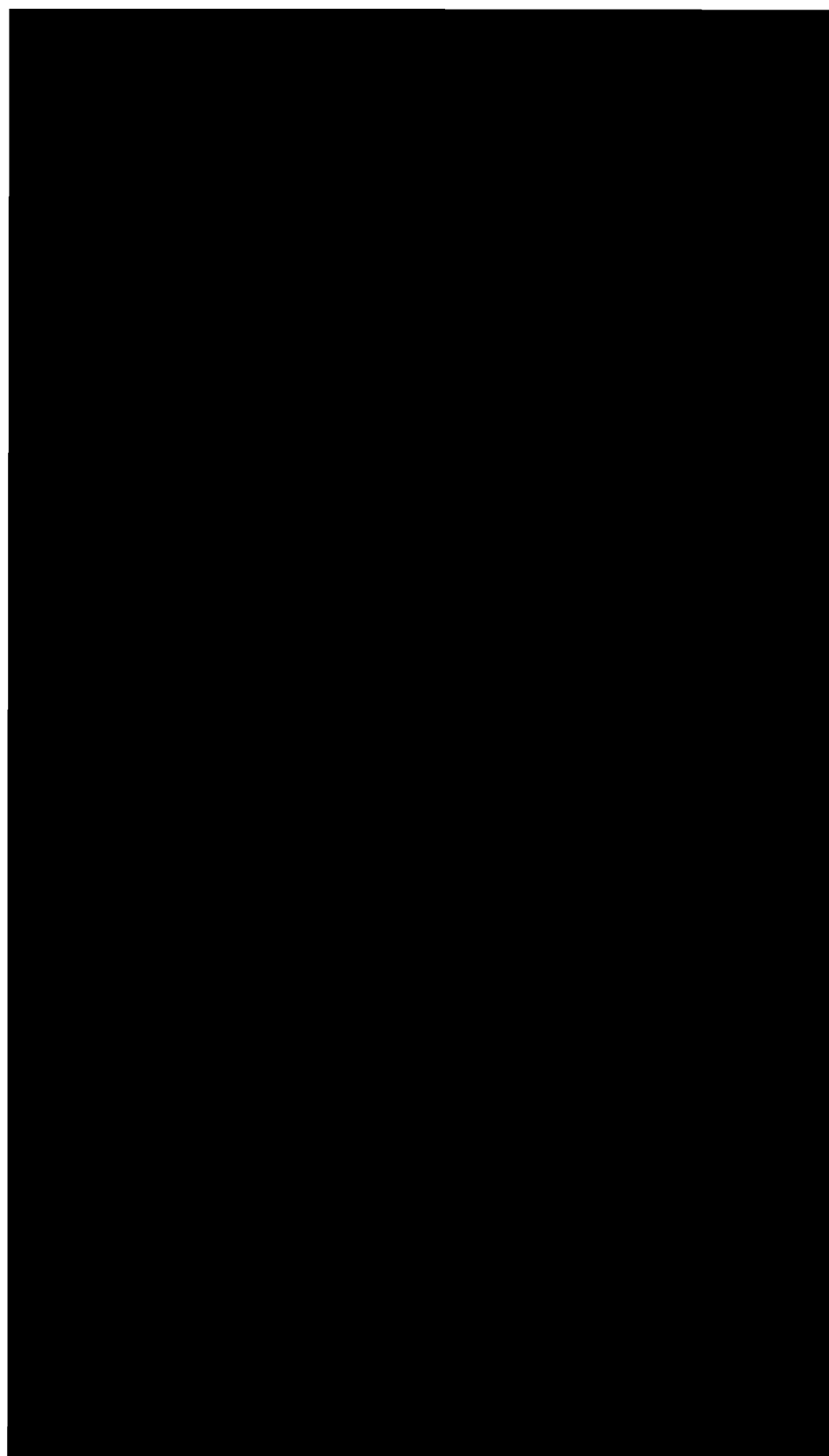
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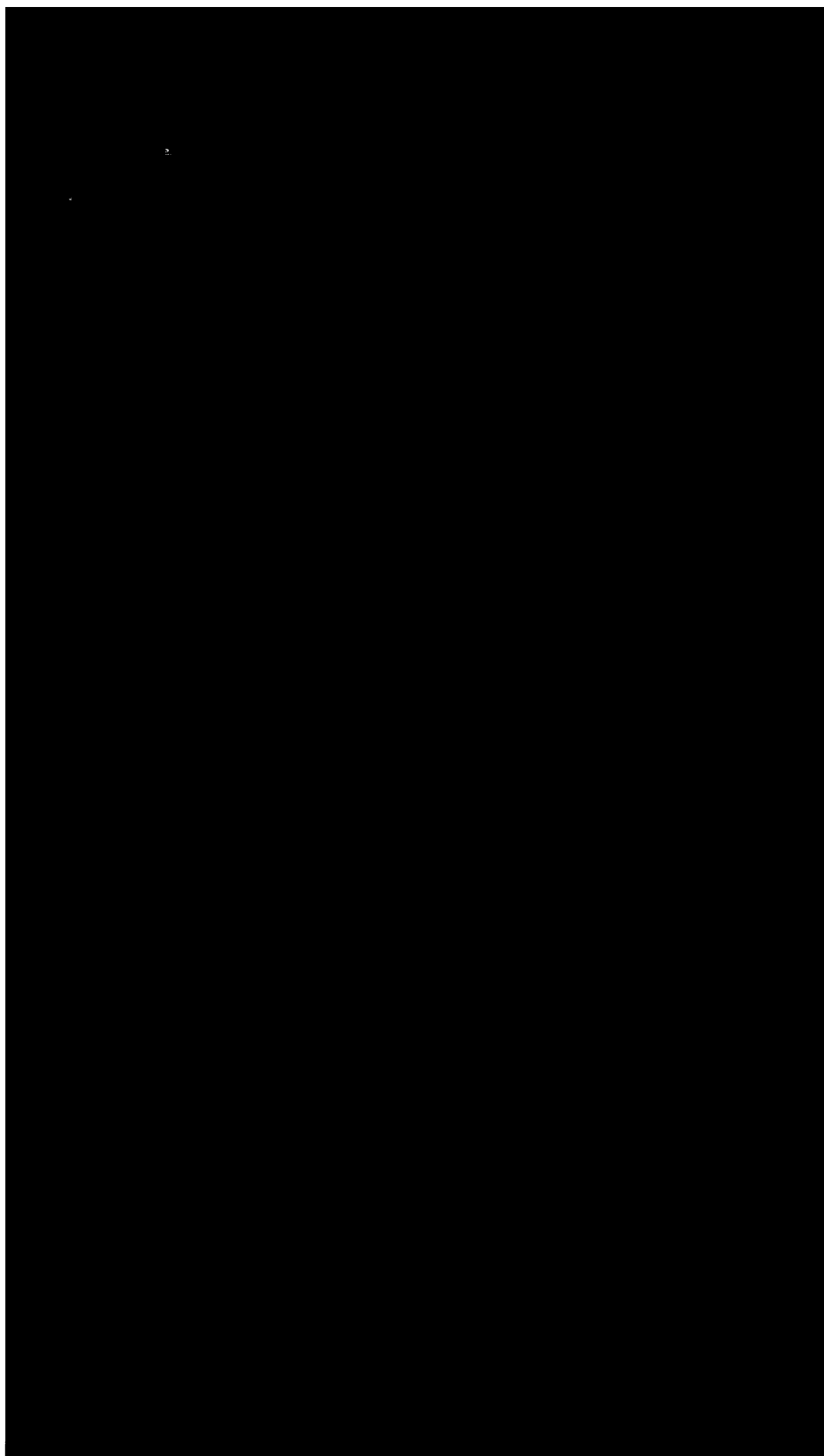
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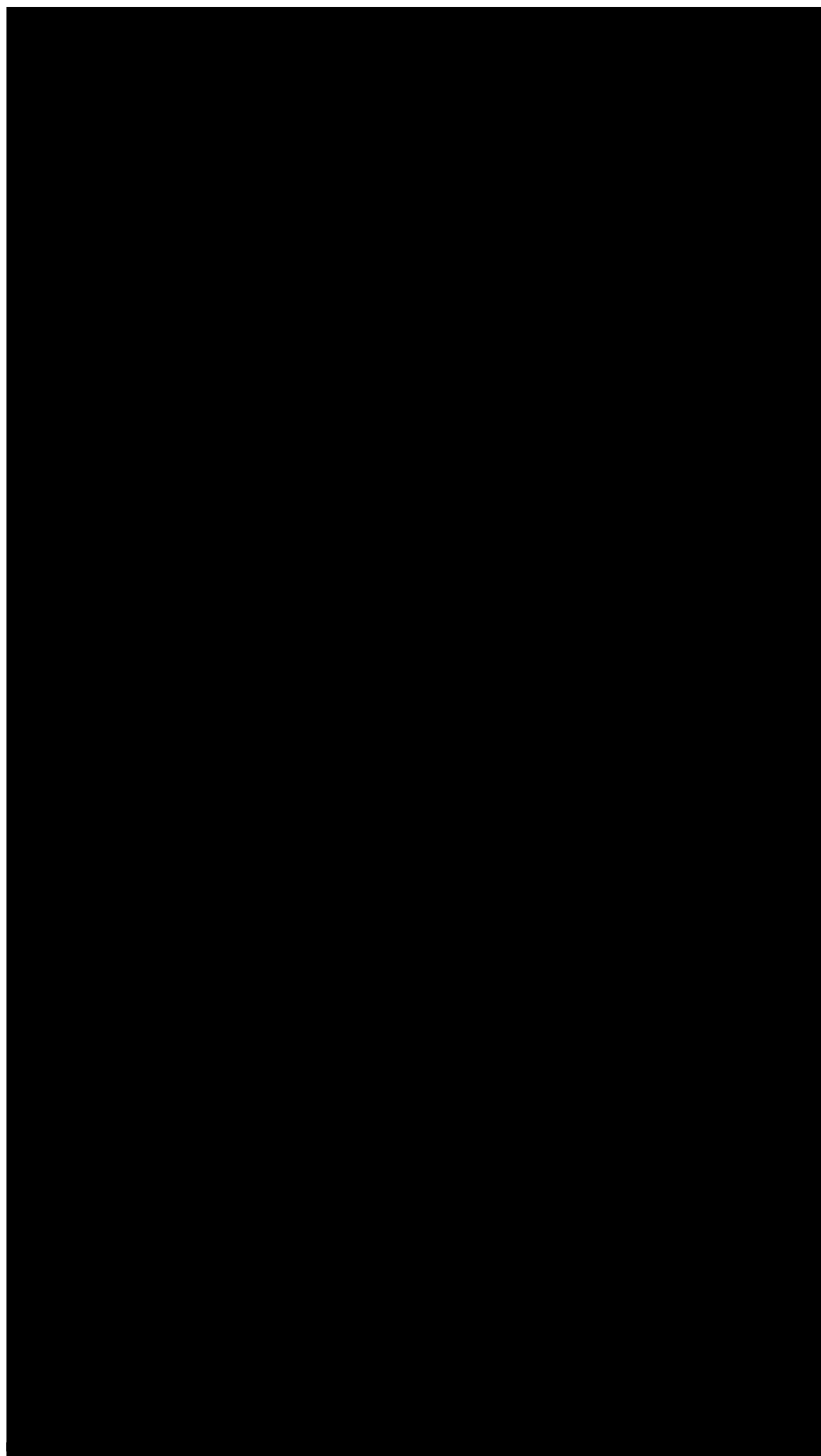
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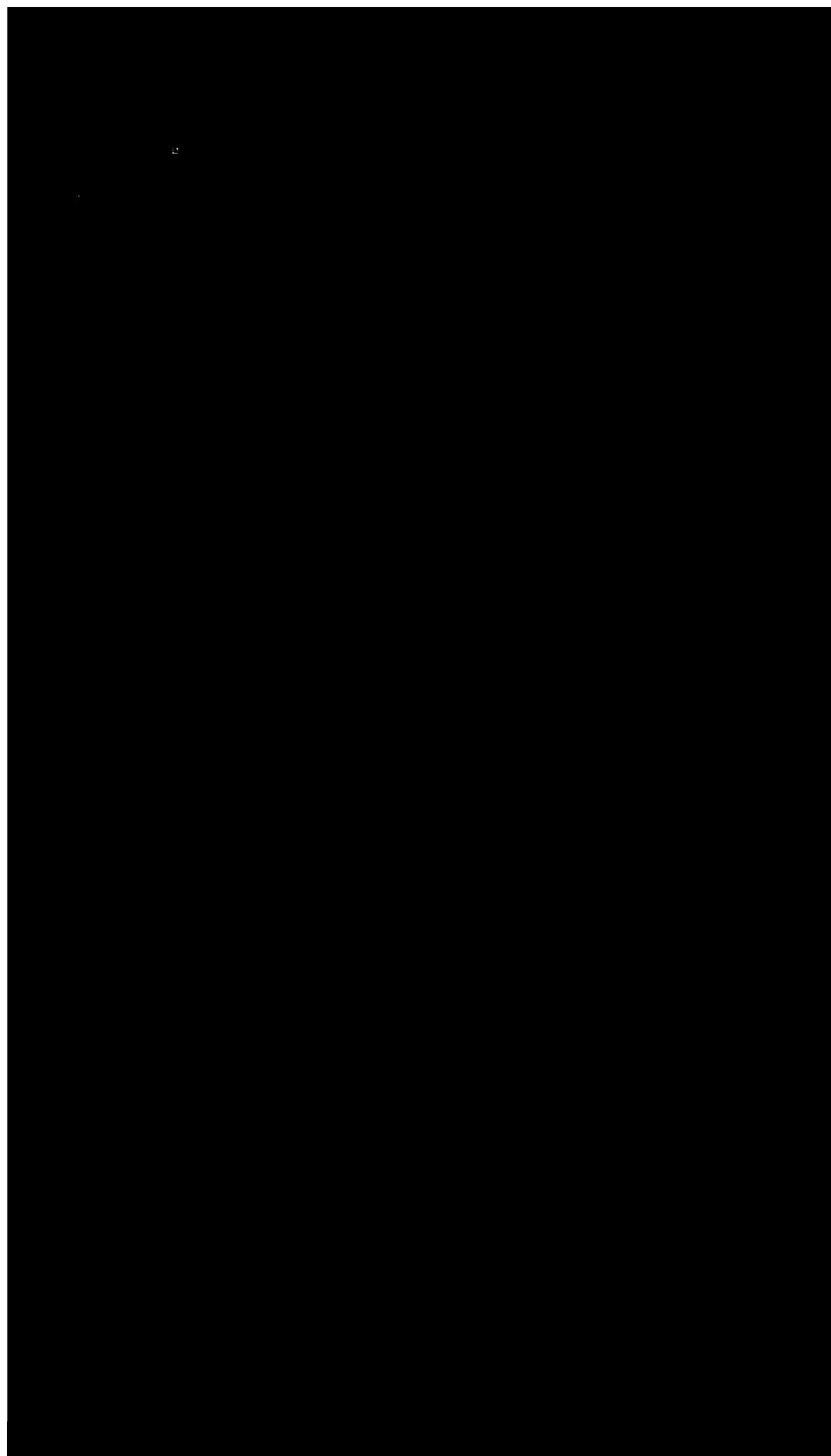
The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower life expectancy. In 1980, people from the lower life expectancy made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from the lower life expectancy in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower life expectancy in the workforce.











the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their communities.

The strategy identifies a number of key areas for action, including: improving the health and social care services available to older people; promoting the independence and active participation of older people in their communities; and ensuring that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also identifies a number of key challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve these aims, including: the need to increase the number of health and social care professionals who are trained to work with older people; the need to improve the coordination of services; and the need to ensure that services are accessible to all older people.

The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for research, including: the need to develop new services and interventions; the need to evaluate the effectiveness of existing services; and the need to develop new ways of working. The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for action, including: improving the health and social care services available to older people; promoting the independence and active participation of older people in their communities; and ensuring that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

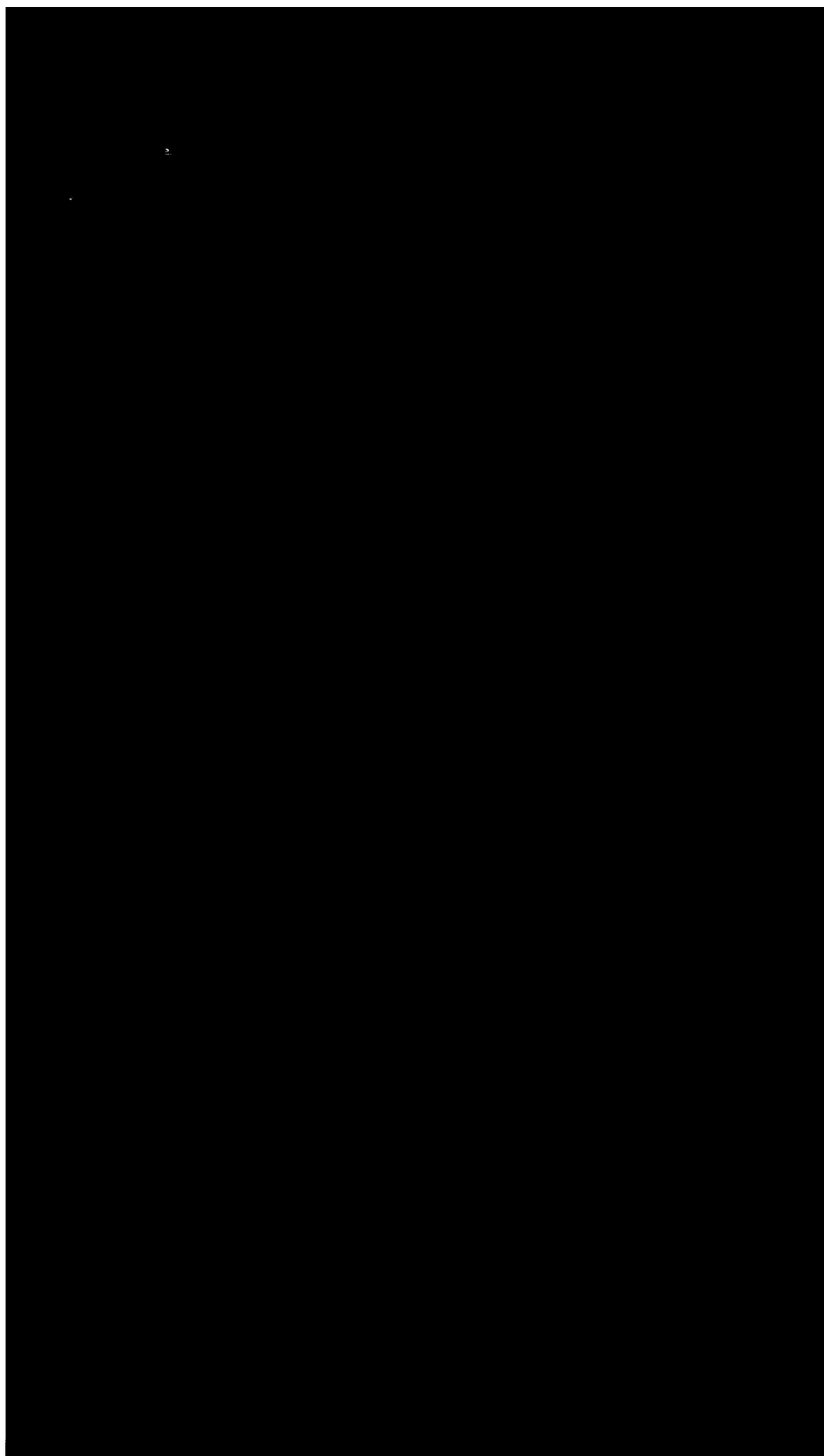
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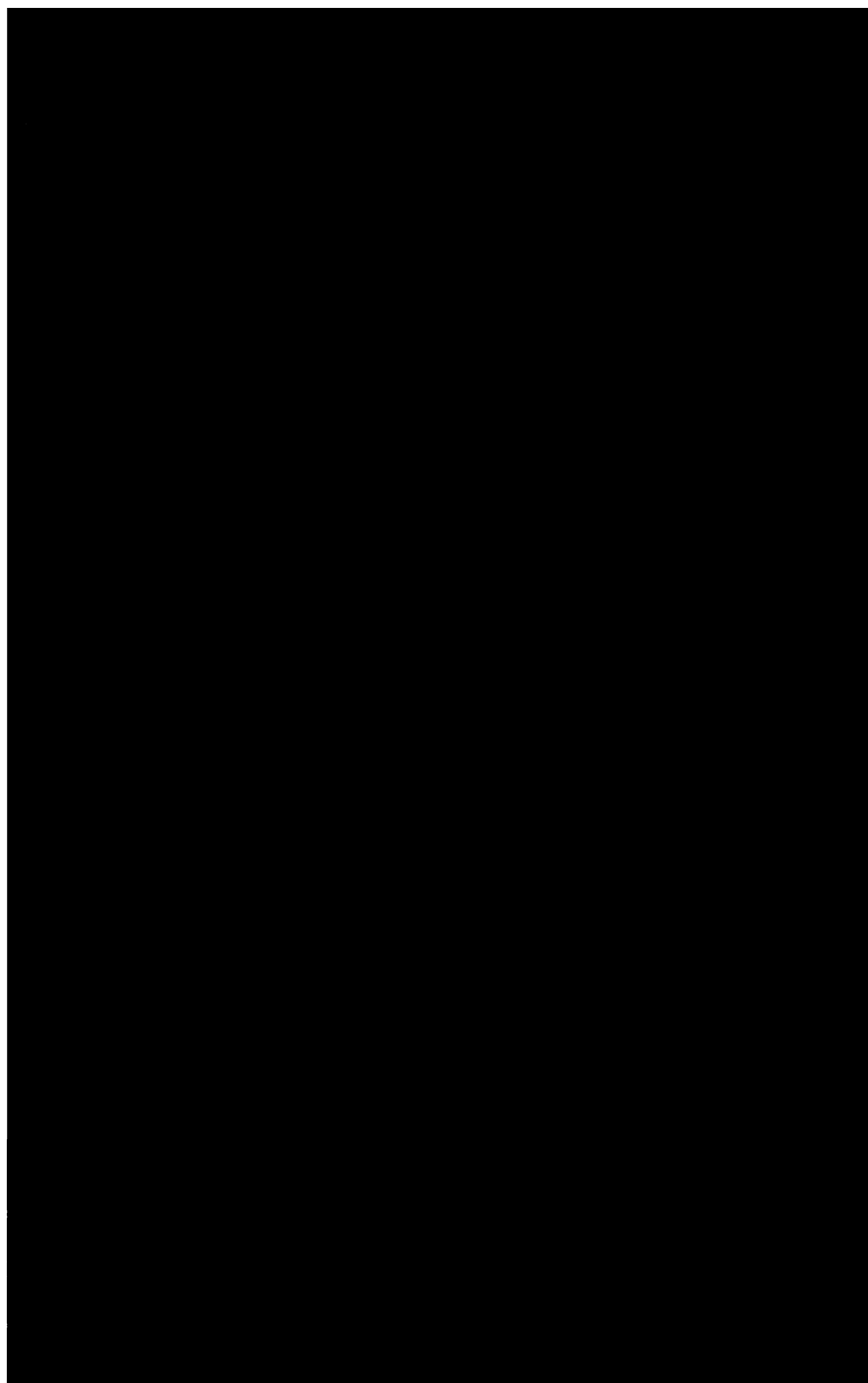
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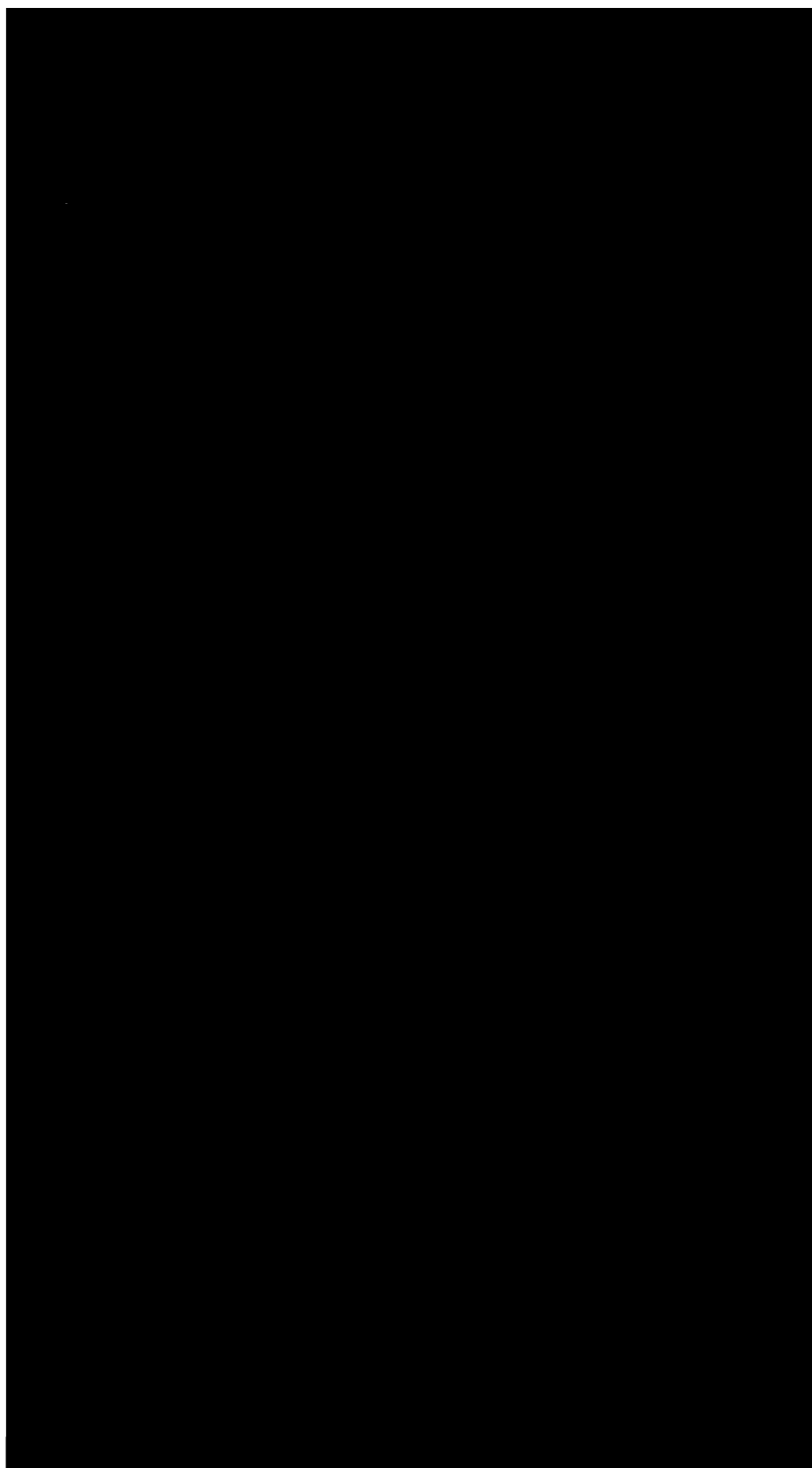
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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

Another key initiative in the public sector is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

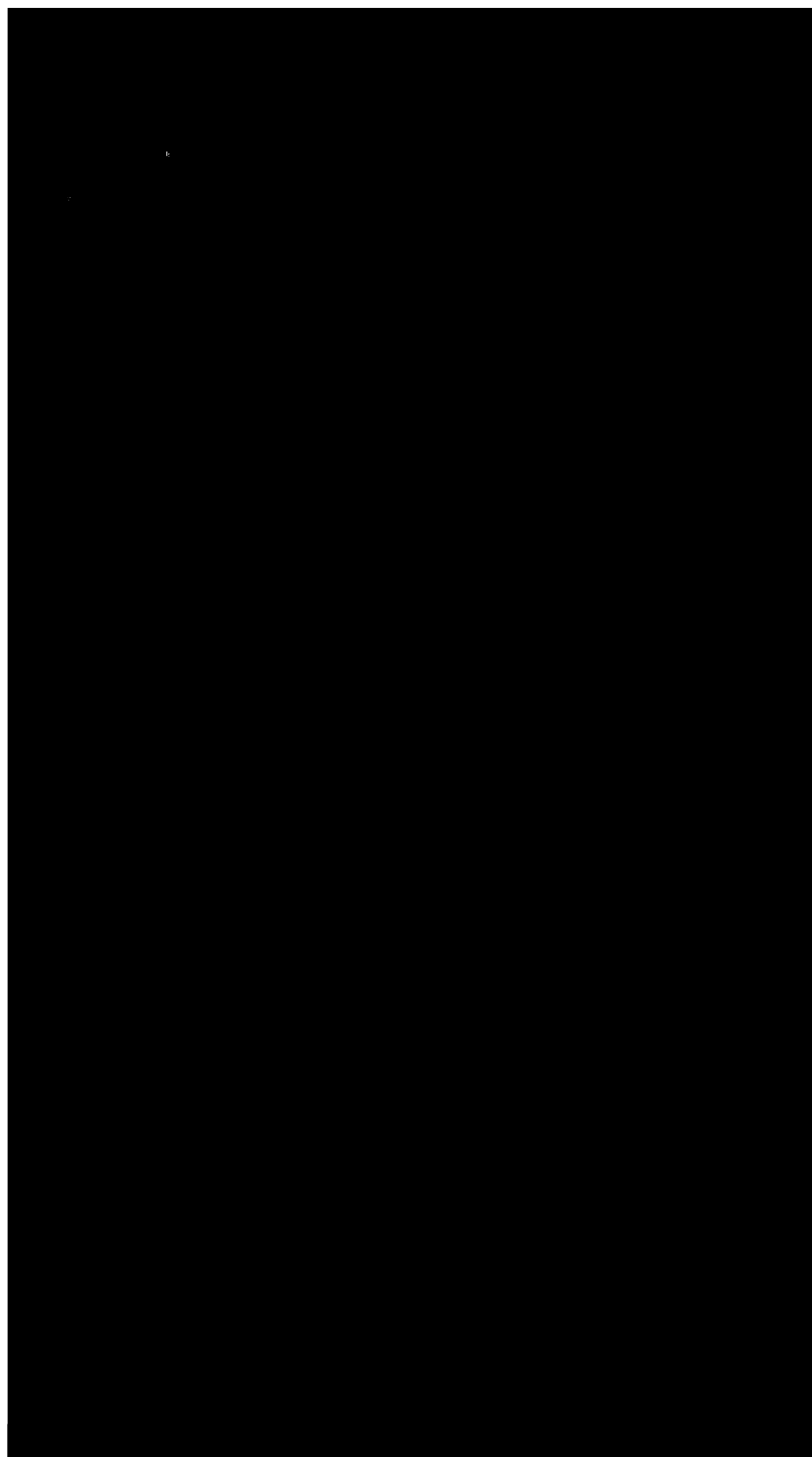
A third key initiative in the public sector is the introduction of new management practices. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

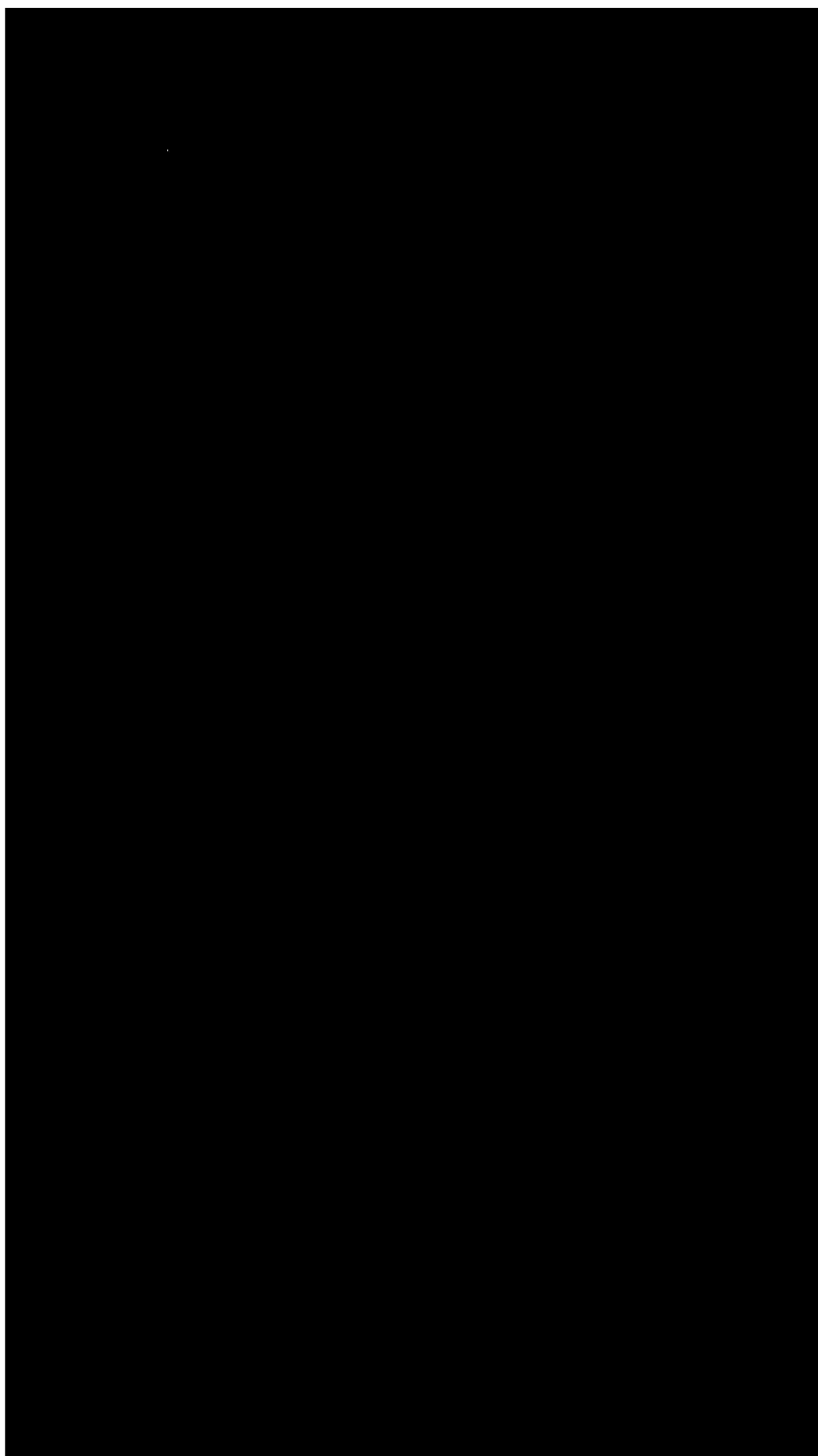
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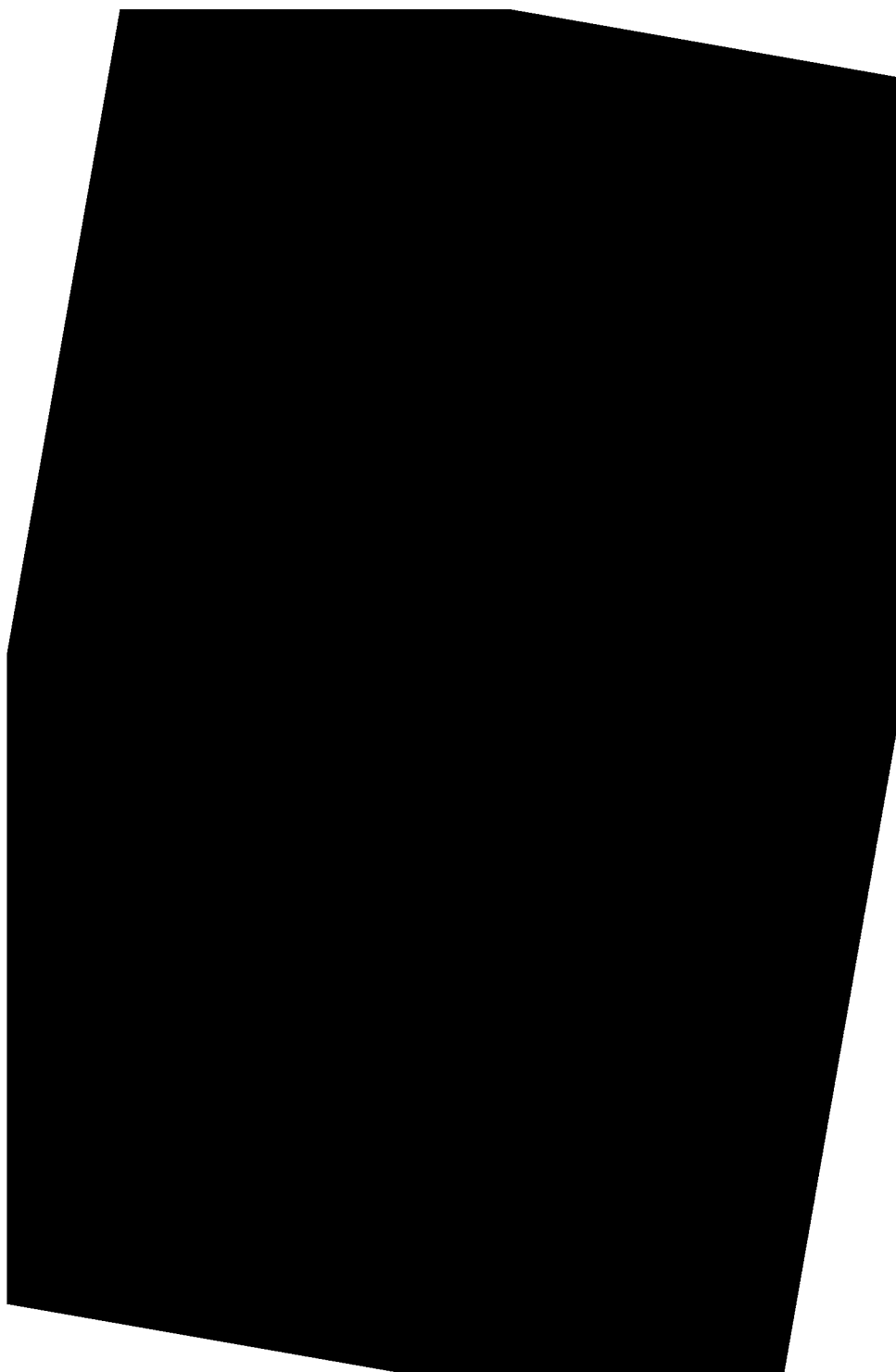
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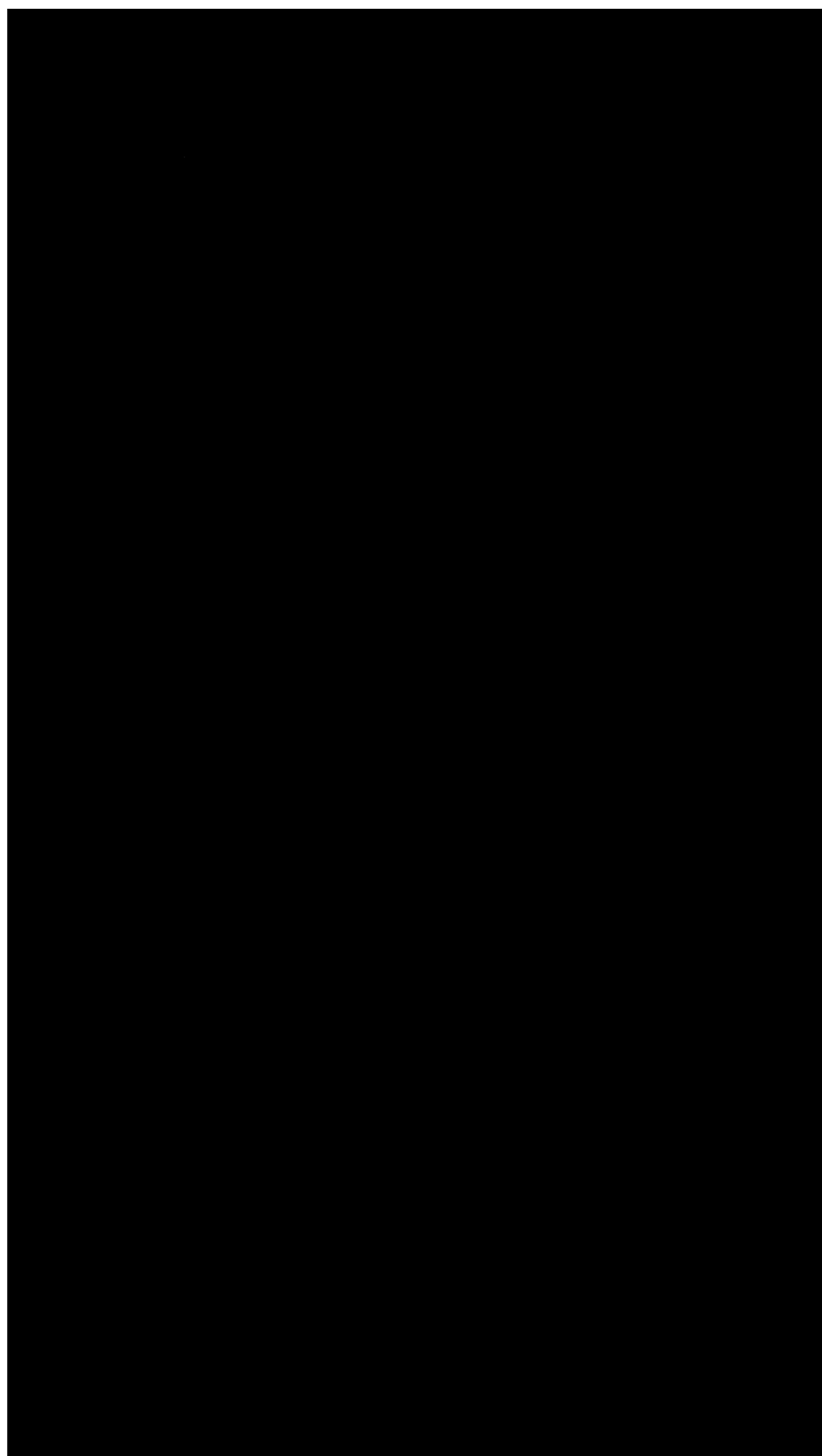
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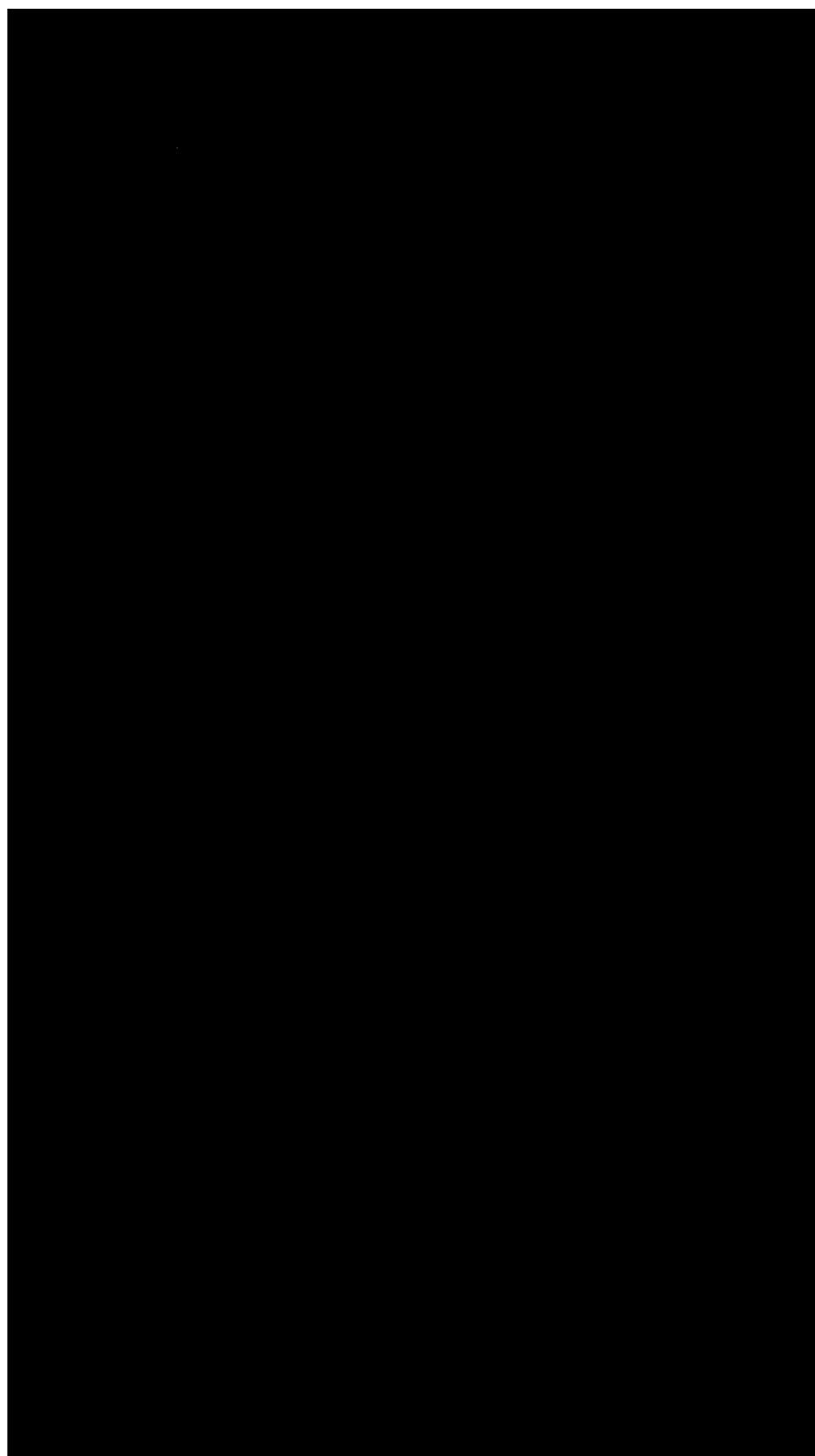
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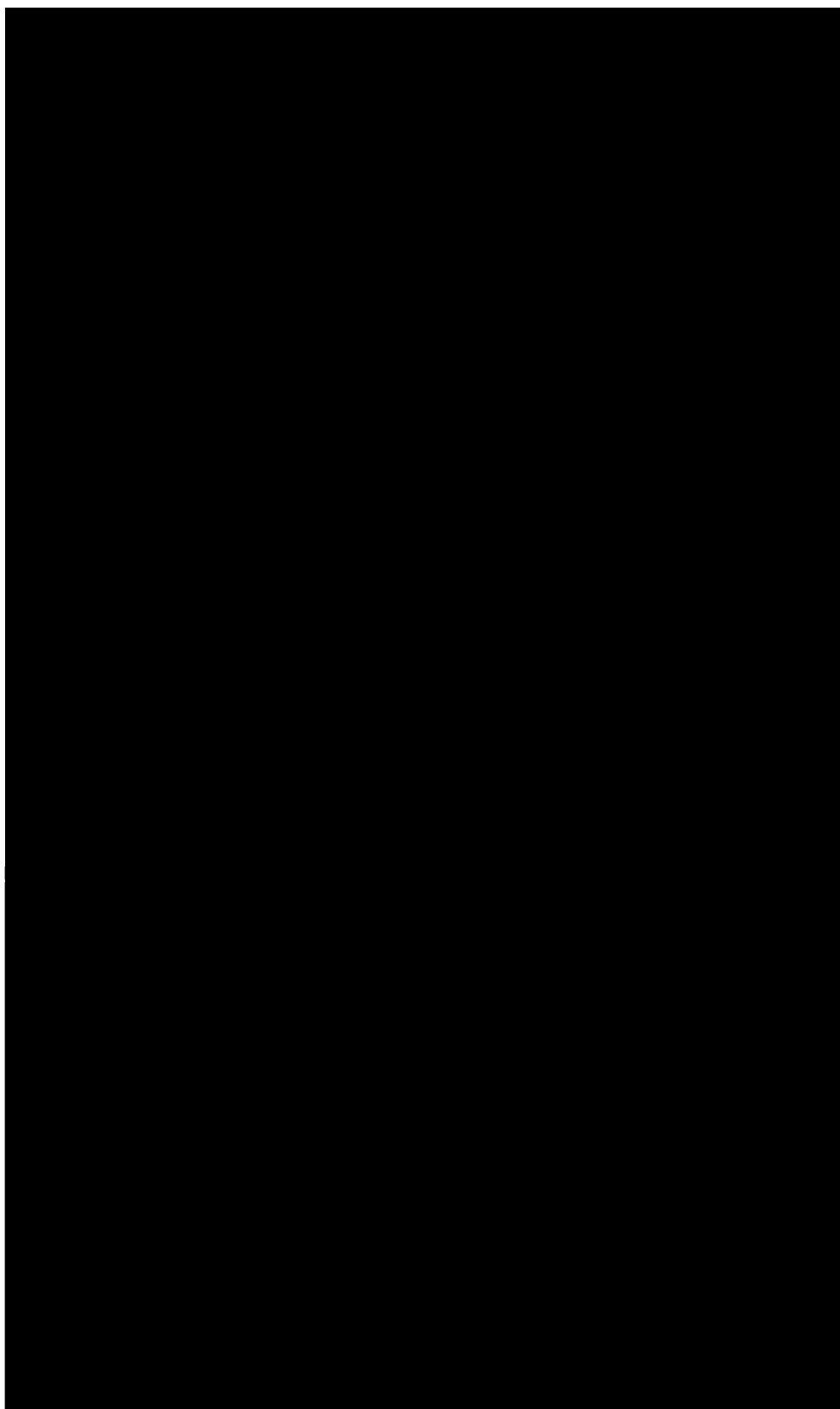
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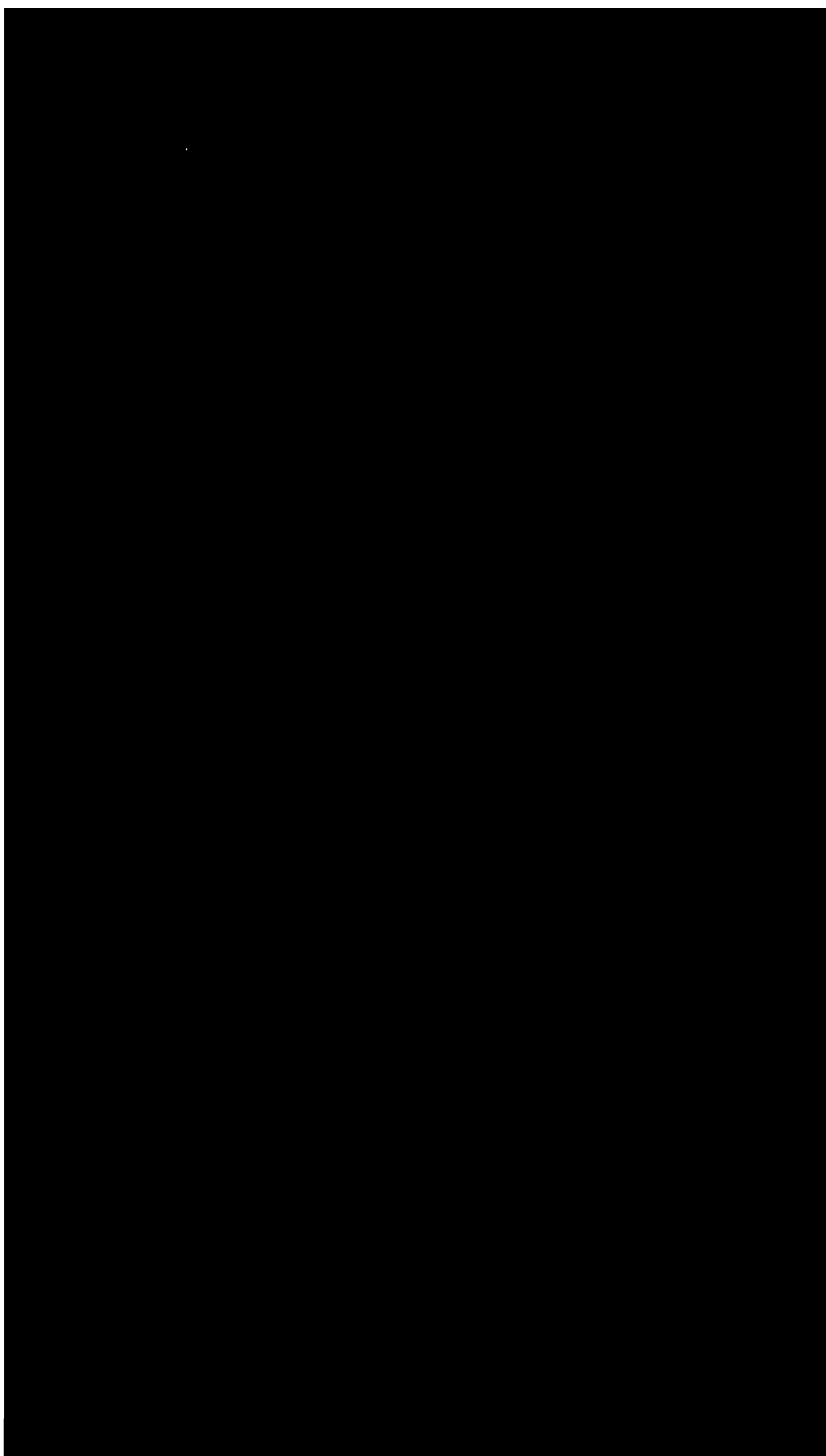
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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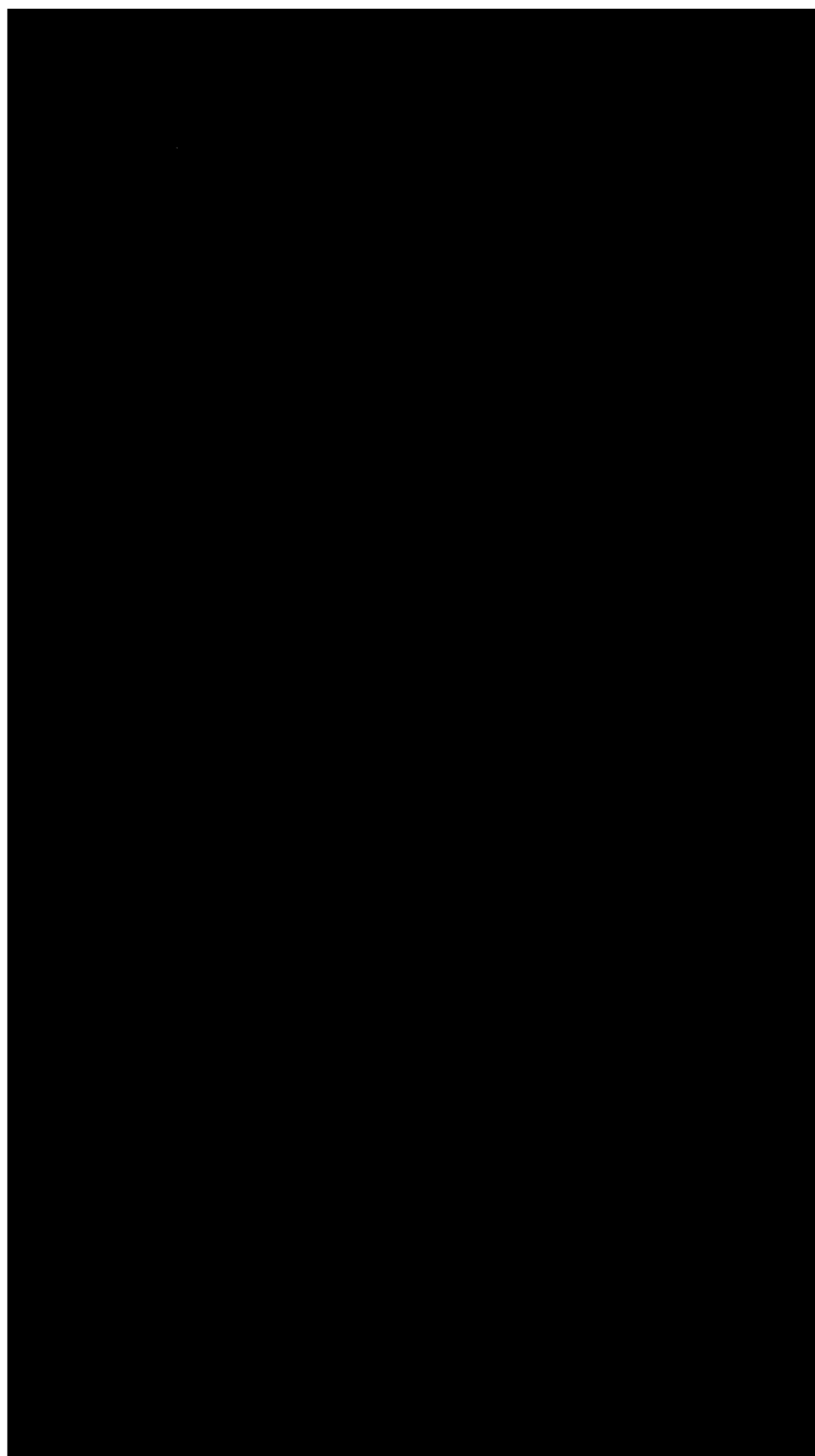
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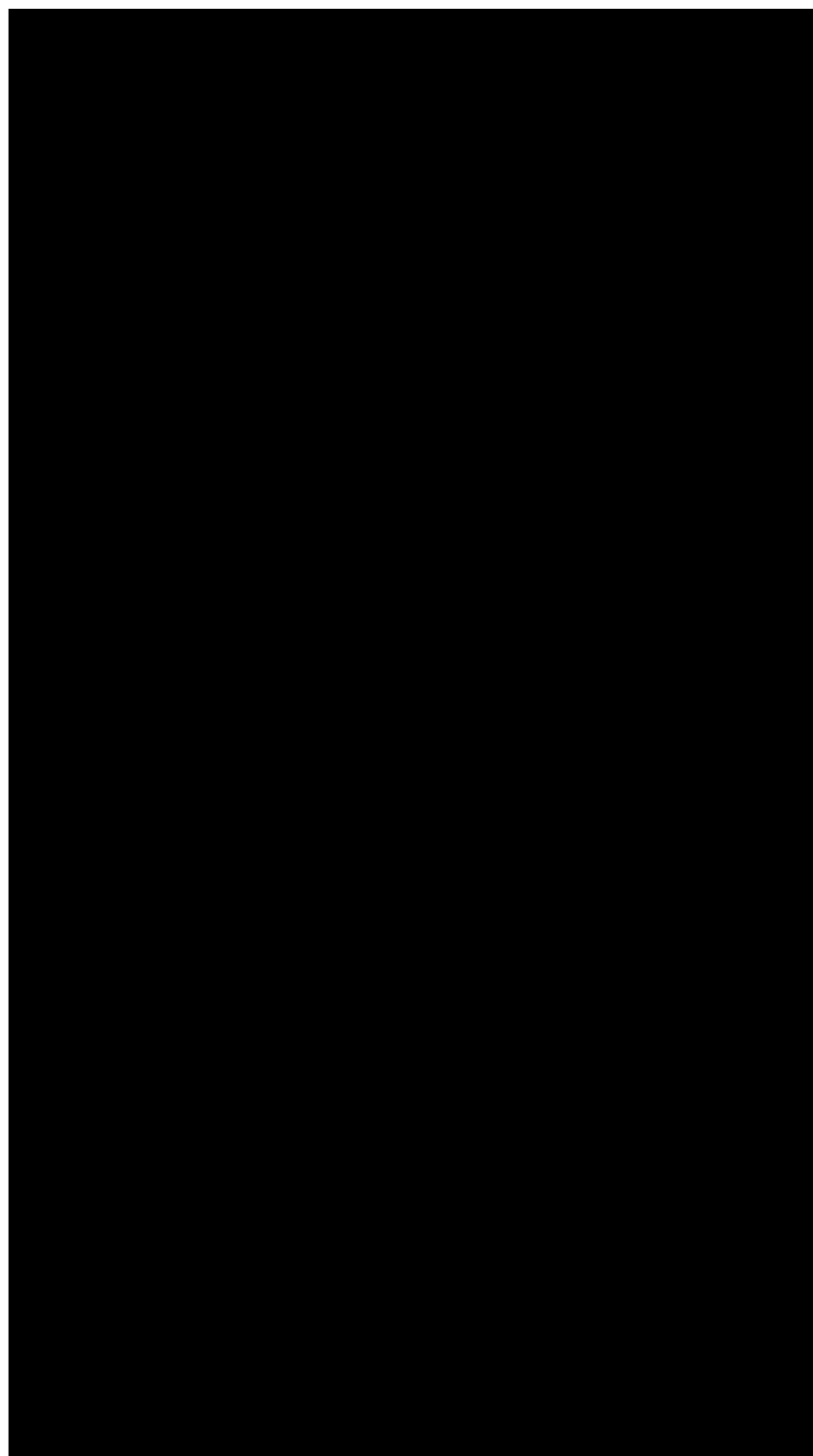
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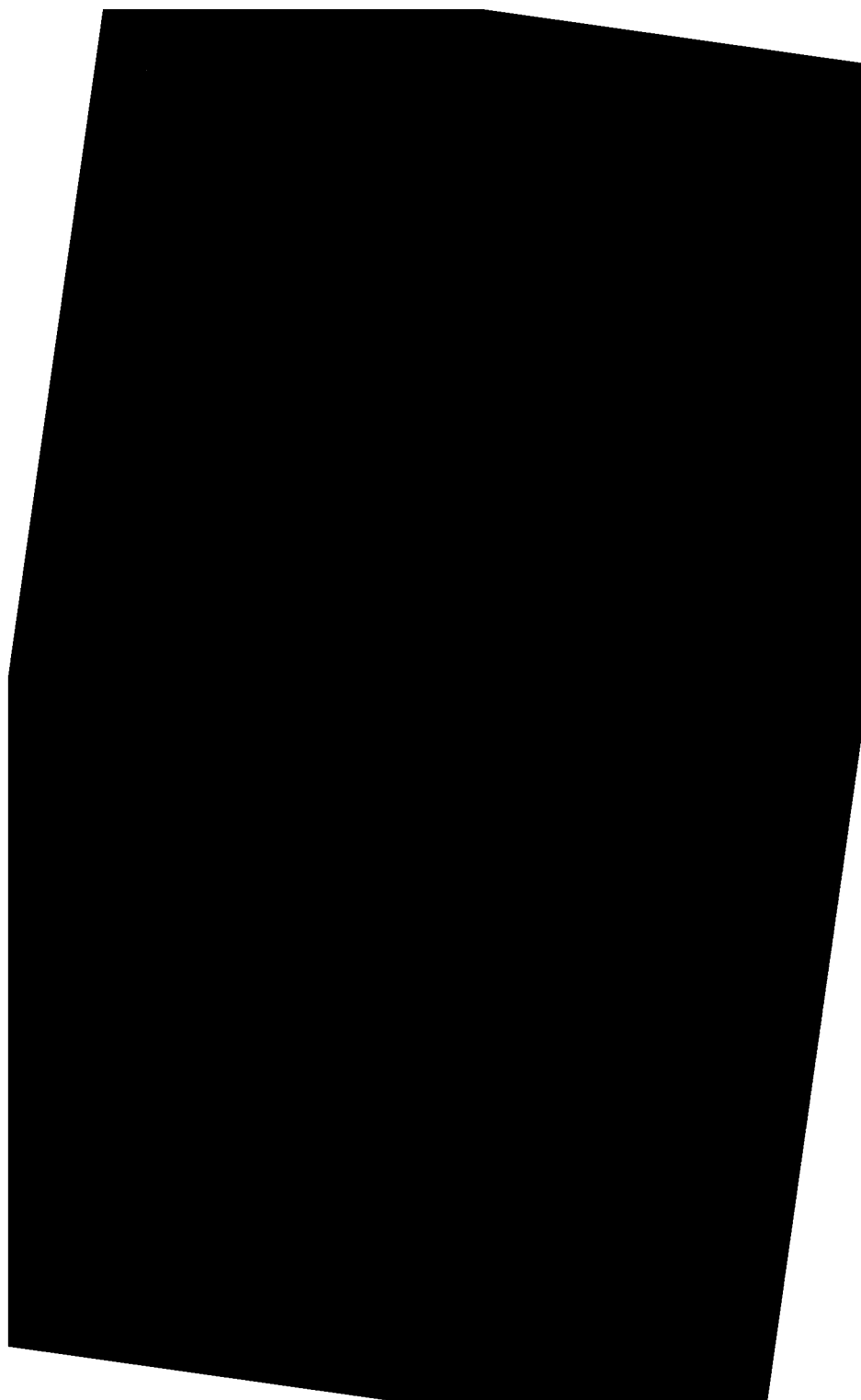
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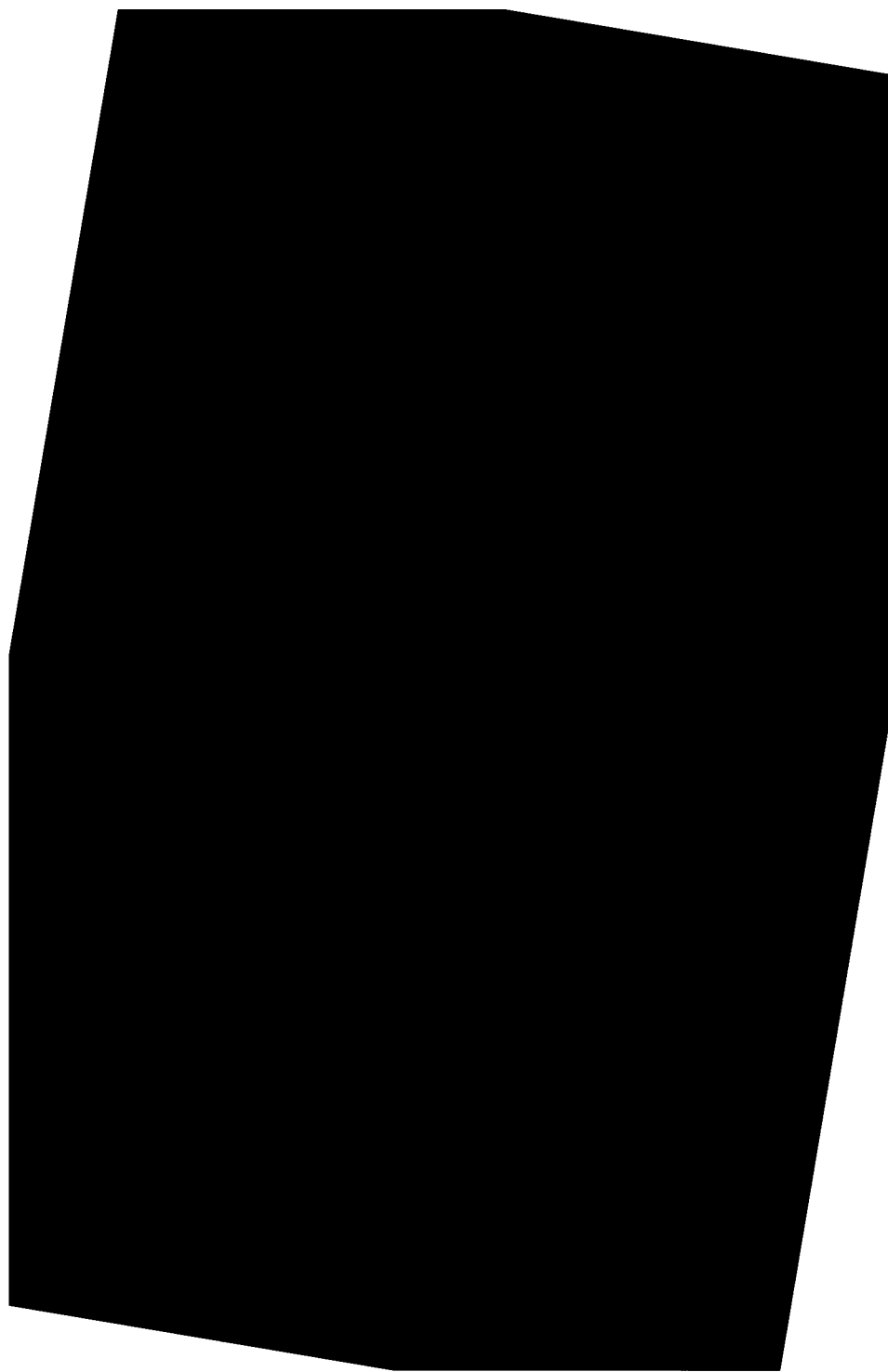
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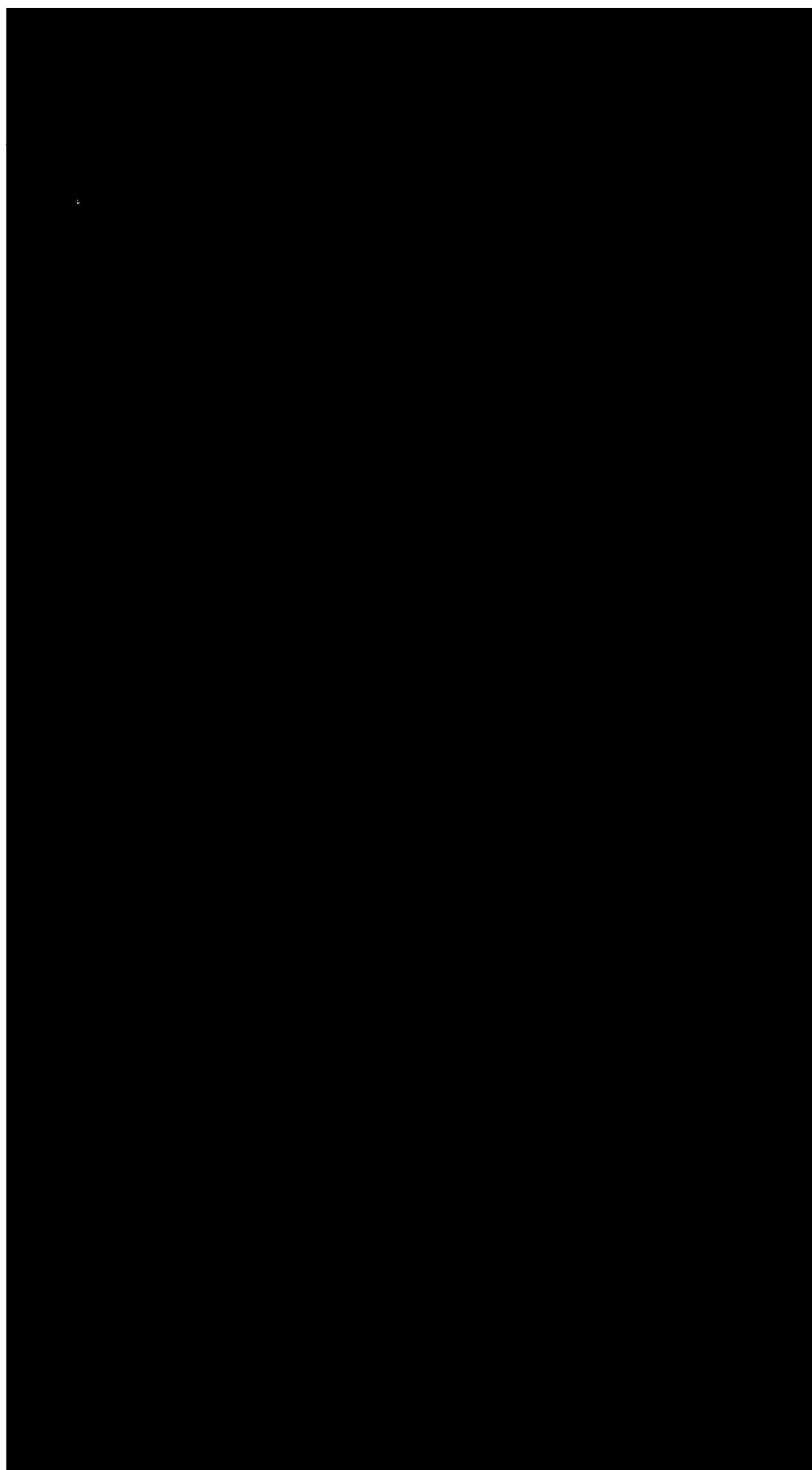
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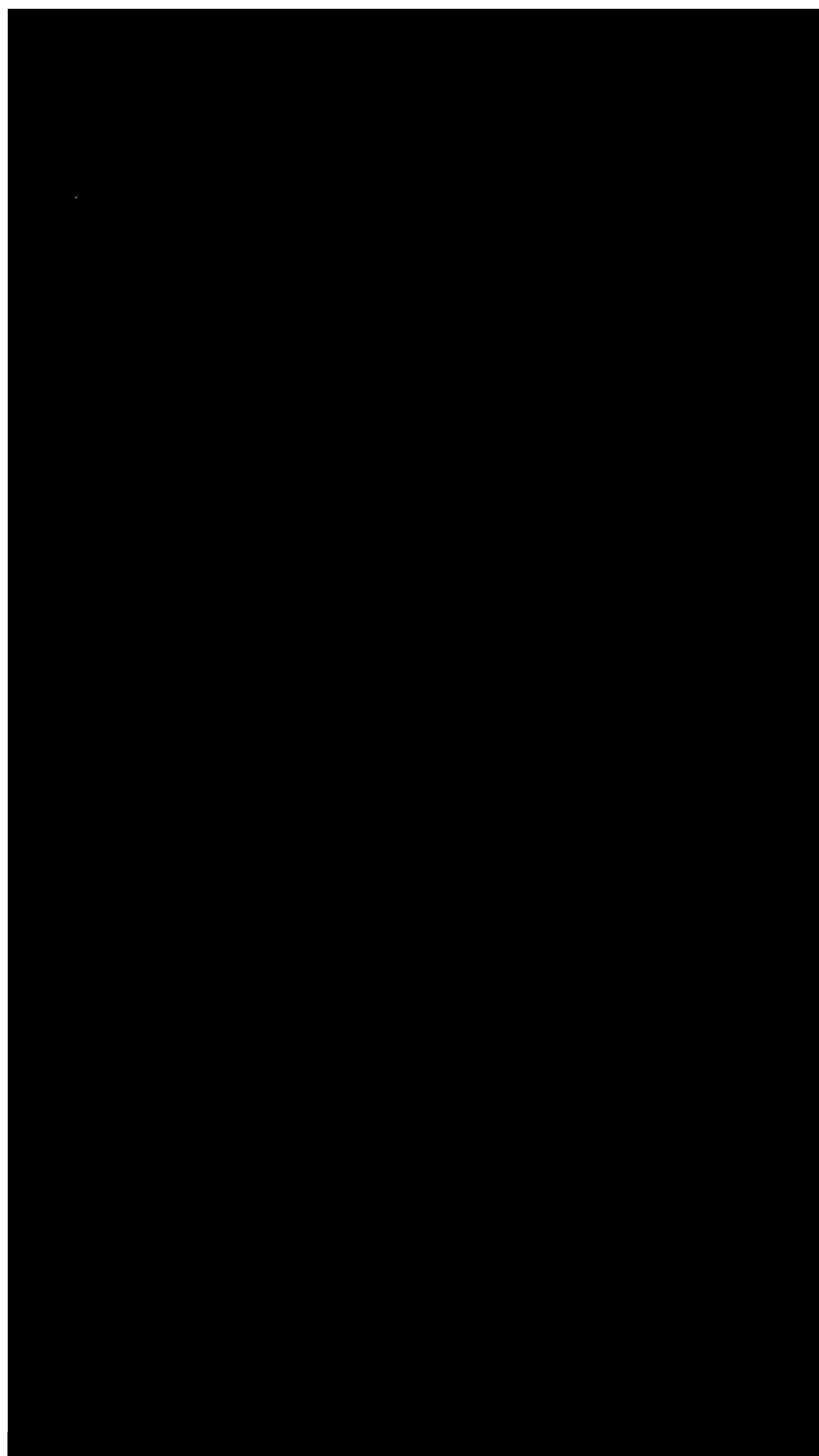
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs.

Another key initiative in the public sector is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs.

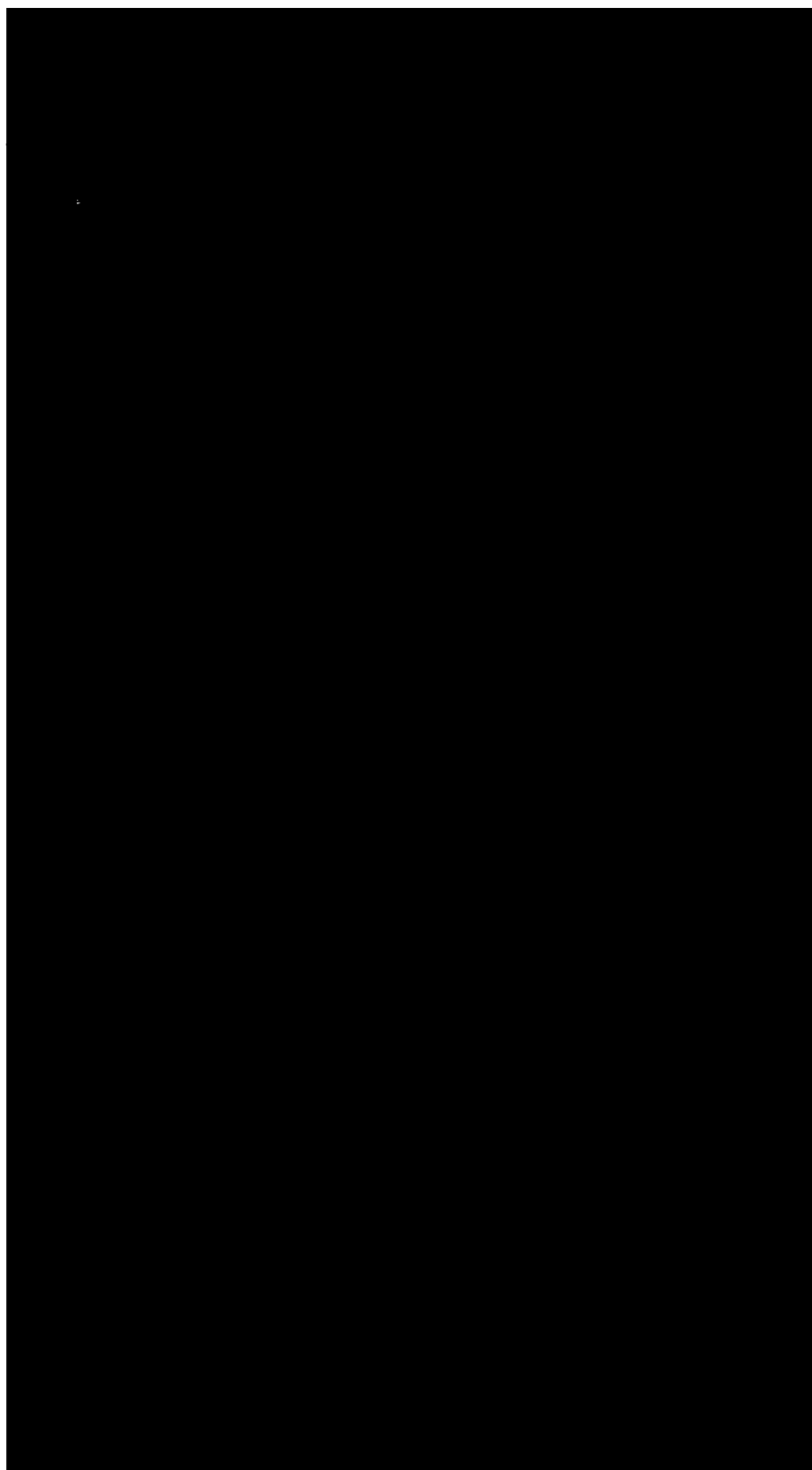
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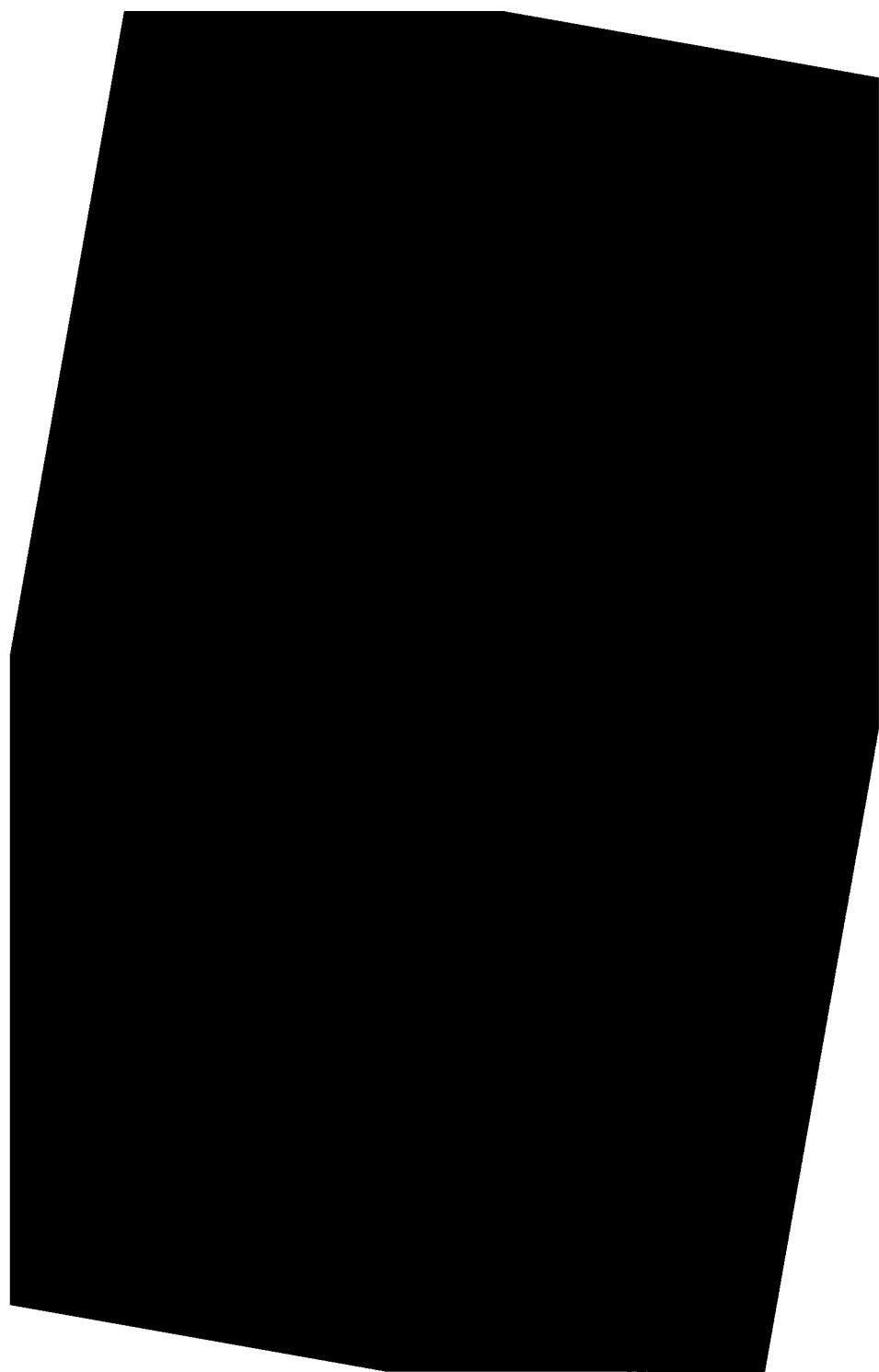
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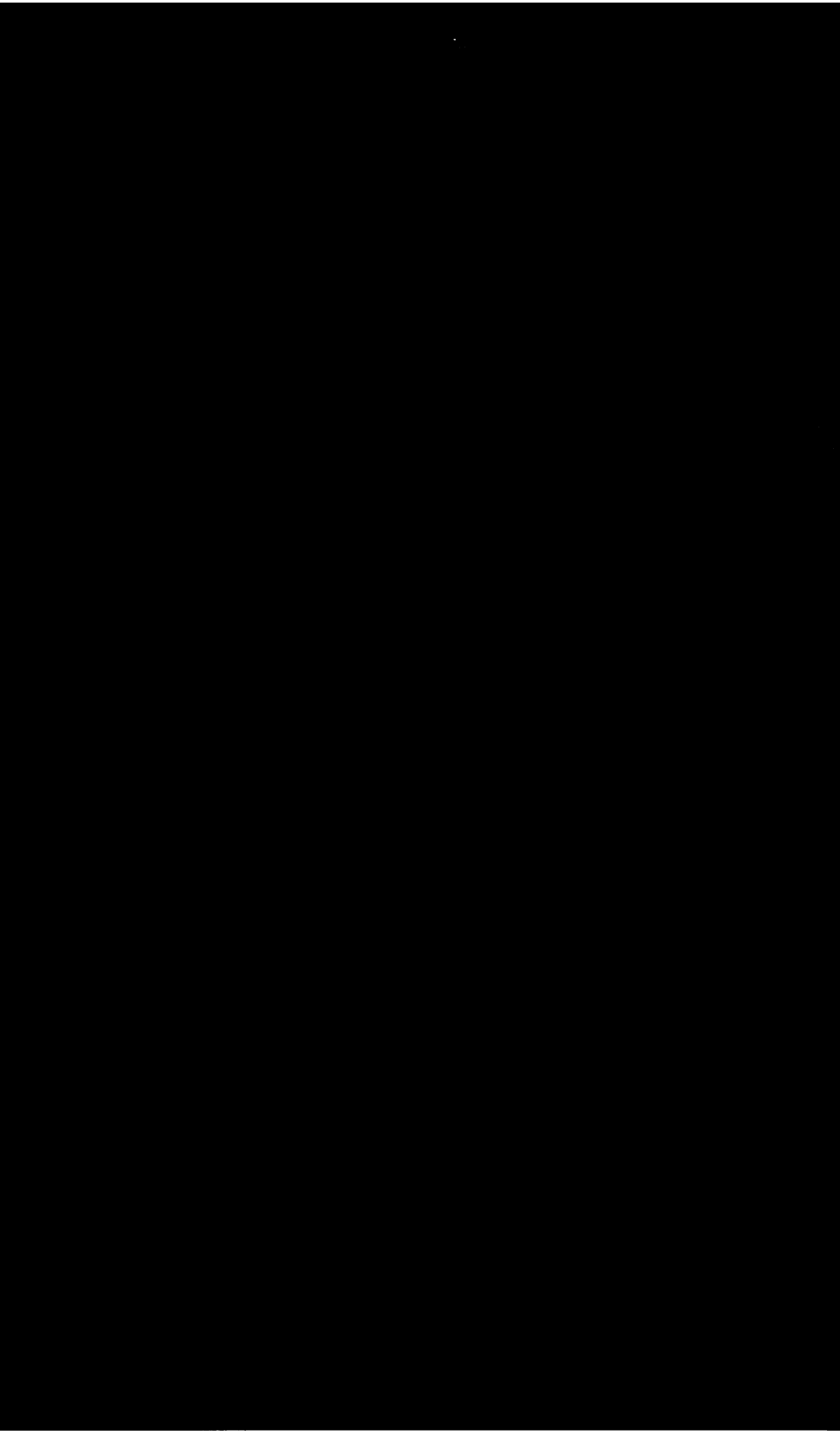
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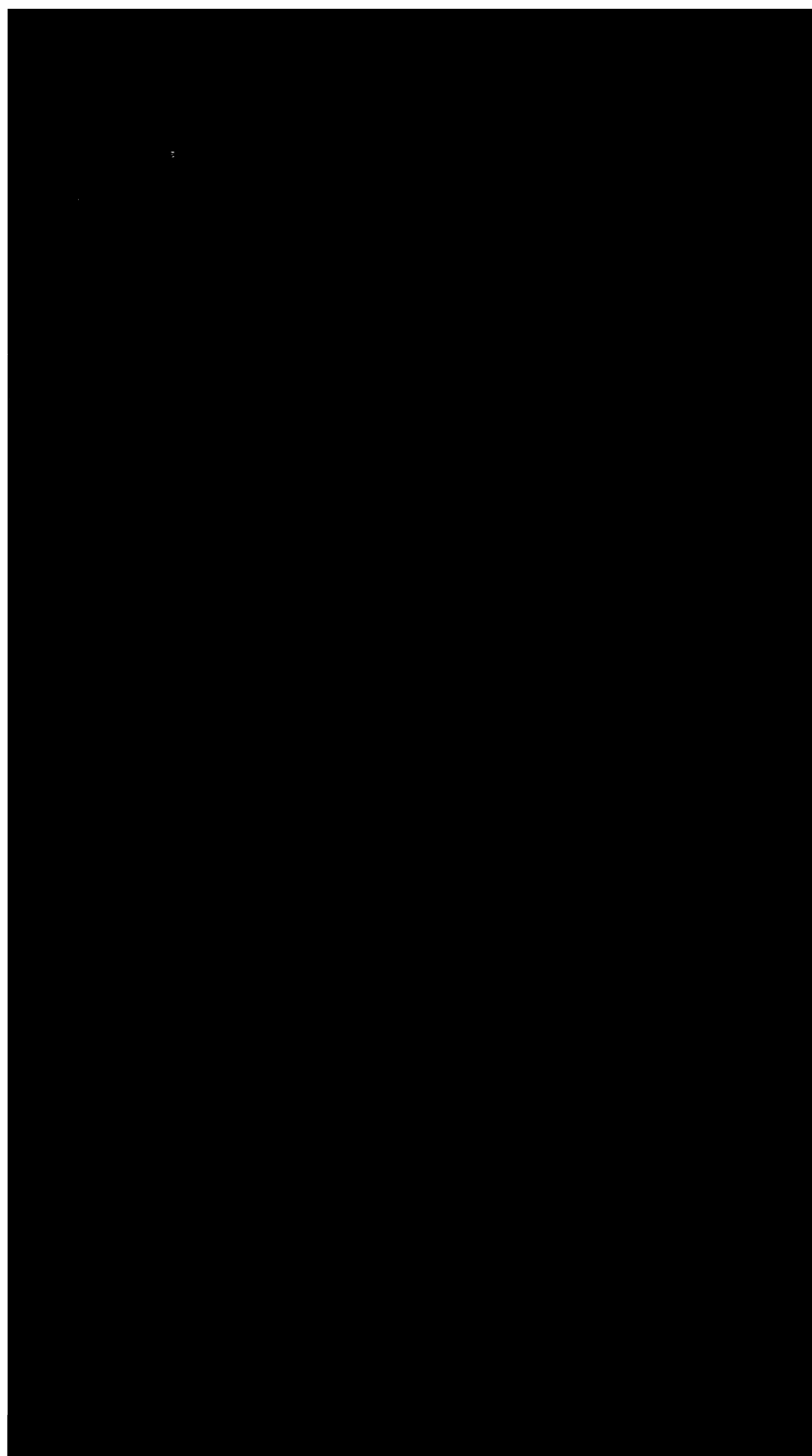
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined by 100 million.

But the world is still a long way from achieving the goal of eradicating hunger. In 1996, 800 million people were undernourished, and 1.1 billion people were living on less than \$2 a day. The number of people who are undernourished is still increasing at an estimated rate of 10 million a year.

The World Bank estimates that the number of people who are undernourished in the world will increase to 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$2 a day will increase to 1.3 billion by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$1 a day will increase to 1.1 billion by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.50 a day will increase to 800 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.25 a day will increase to 600 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.10 a day will increase to 400 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.05 a day will increase to 200 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.02 a day will increase to 100 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.01 a day will increase to 50 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.005 a day will increase to 25 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.002 a day will increase to 12 million by the year 2000.

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The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.0005 a day will increase to 3 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.0002 a day will increase to 1 million by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.0001 a day will increase to 500,000 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.00005 a day will increase to 250,000 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.00002 a day will increase to 125,000 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.00001 a day will increase to 62,500 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.000005 a day will increase to 31,250 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.000002 a day will increase to 15,625 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.000001 a day will increase to 7,812 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.0000005 a day will increase to 3,906 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.0000002 a day will increase to 1,953 by the year 2000.

The World Bank also estimates that the number of people who are living on less than \$0.0000001 a day will increase to 976 by the year 2000.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 21st century. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) has been signed by 112 countries, and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) has set out a commitment to 'ensure that all children have access to primary education' (United Nations 2000, p. 10). The United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan (1999) has called for 'a new global compact for children'.

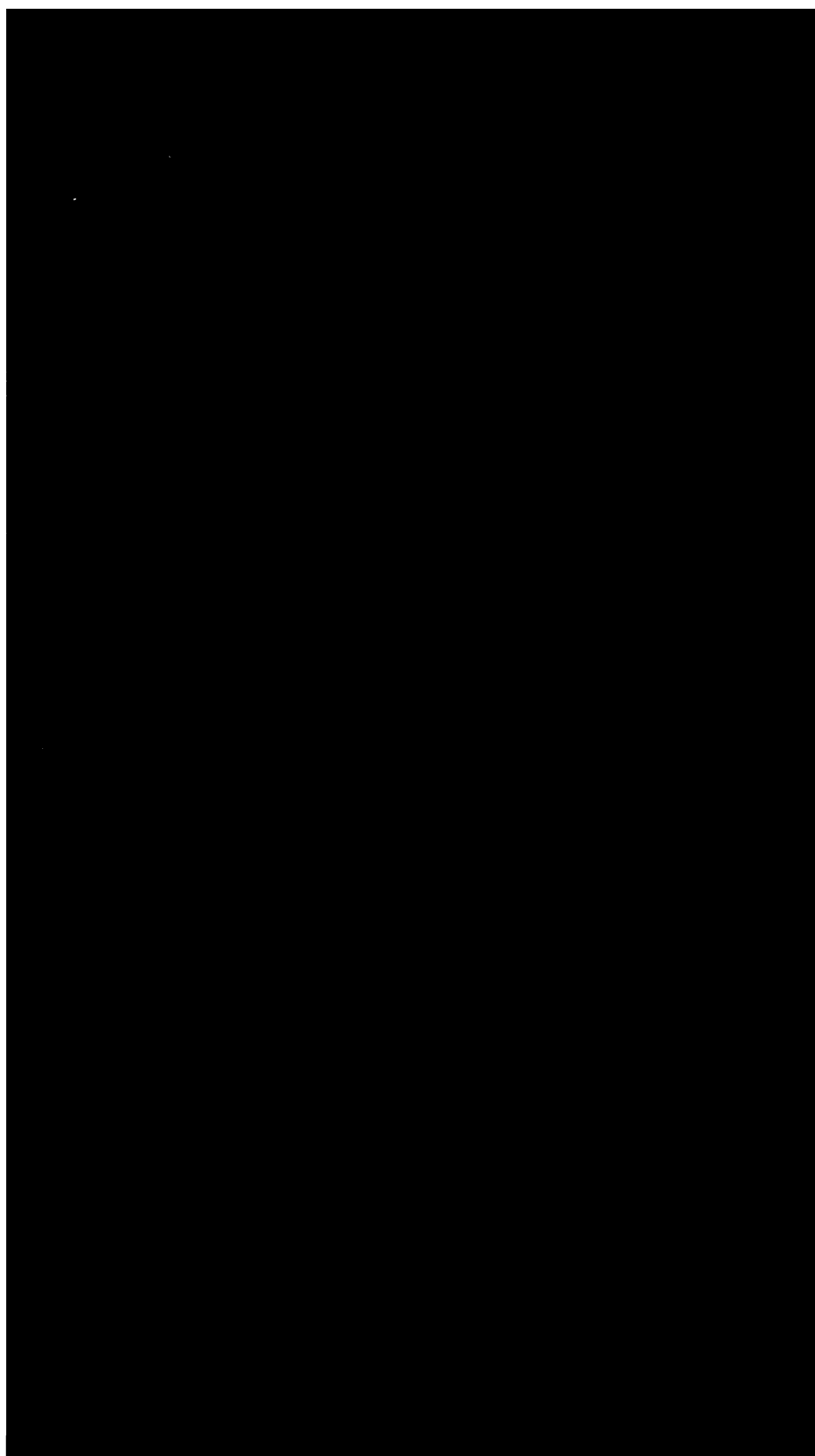
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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be efficient.

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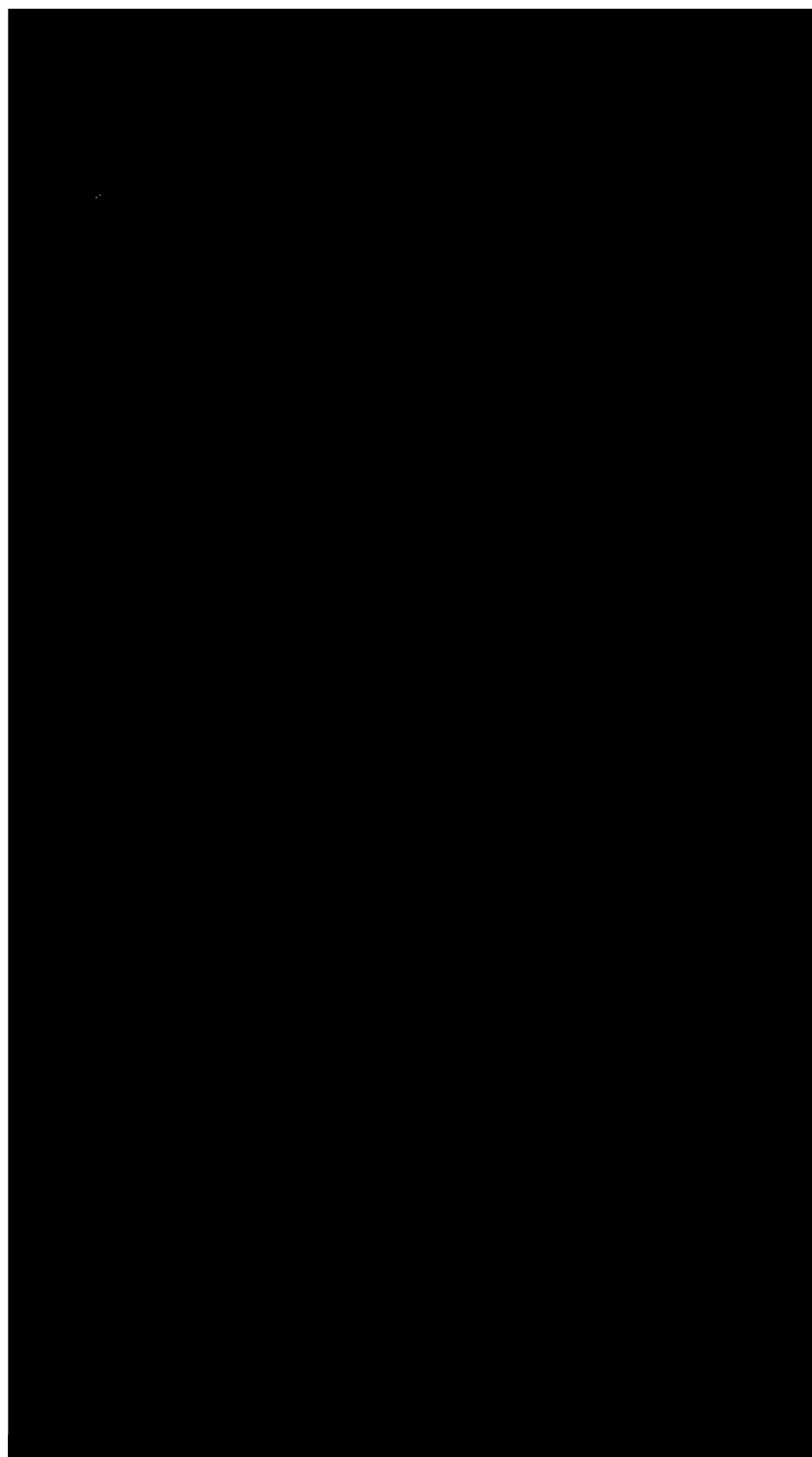
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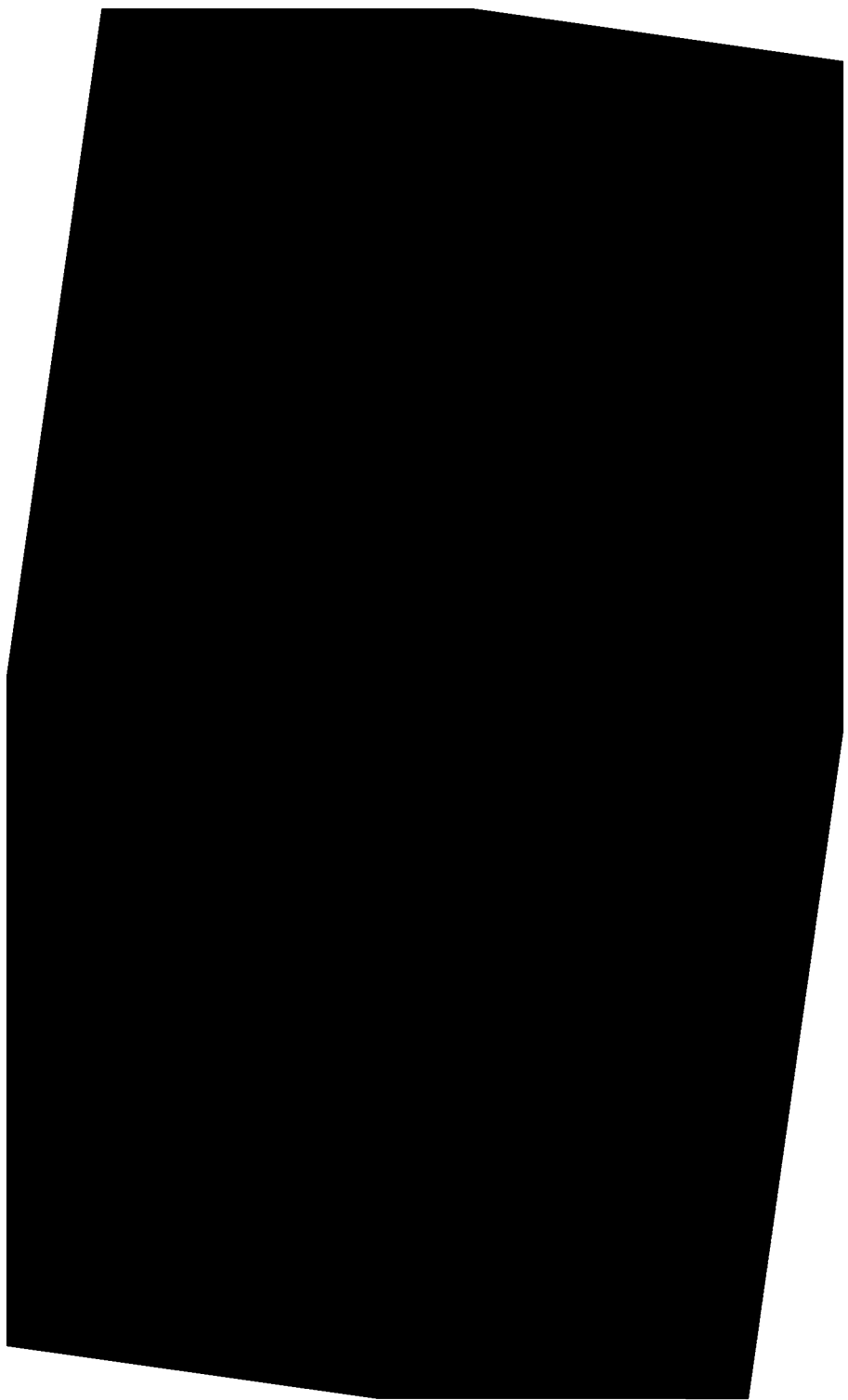
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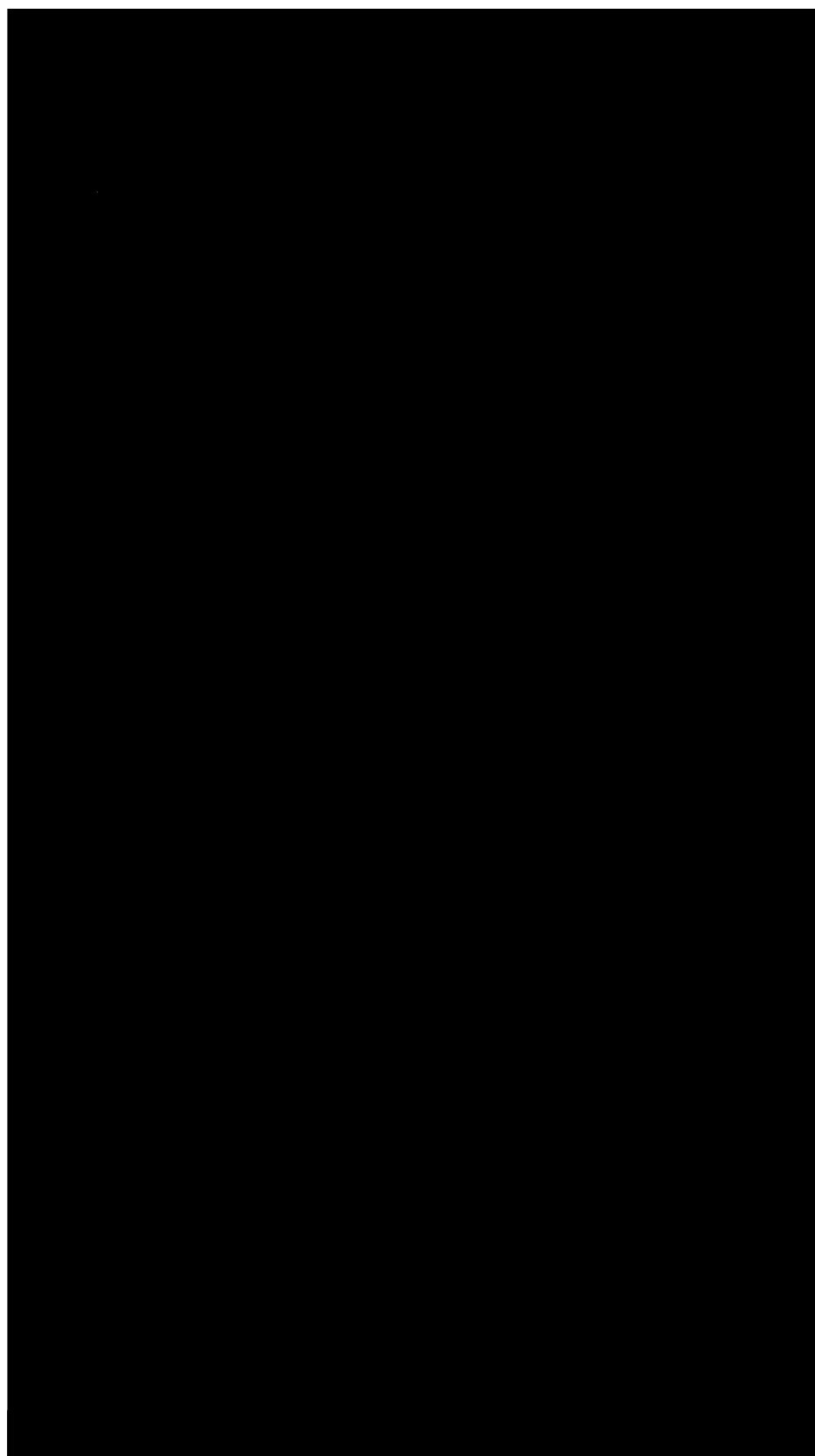
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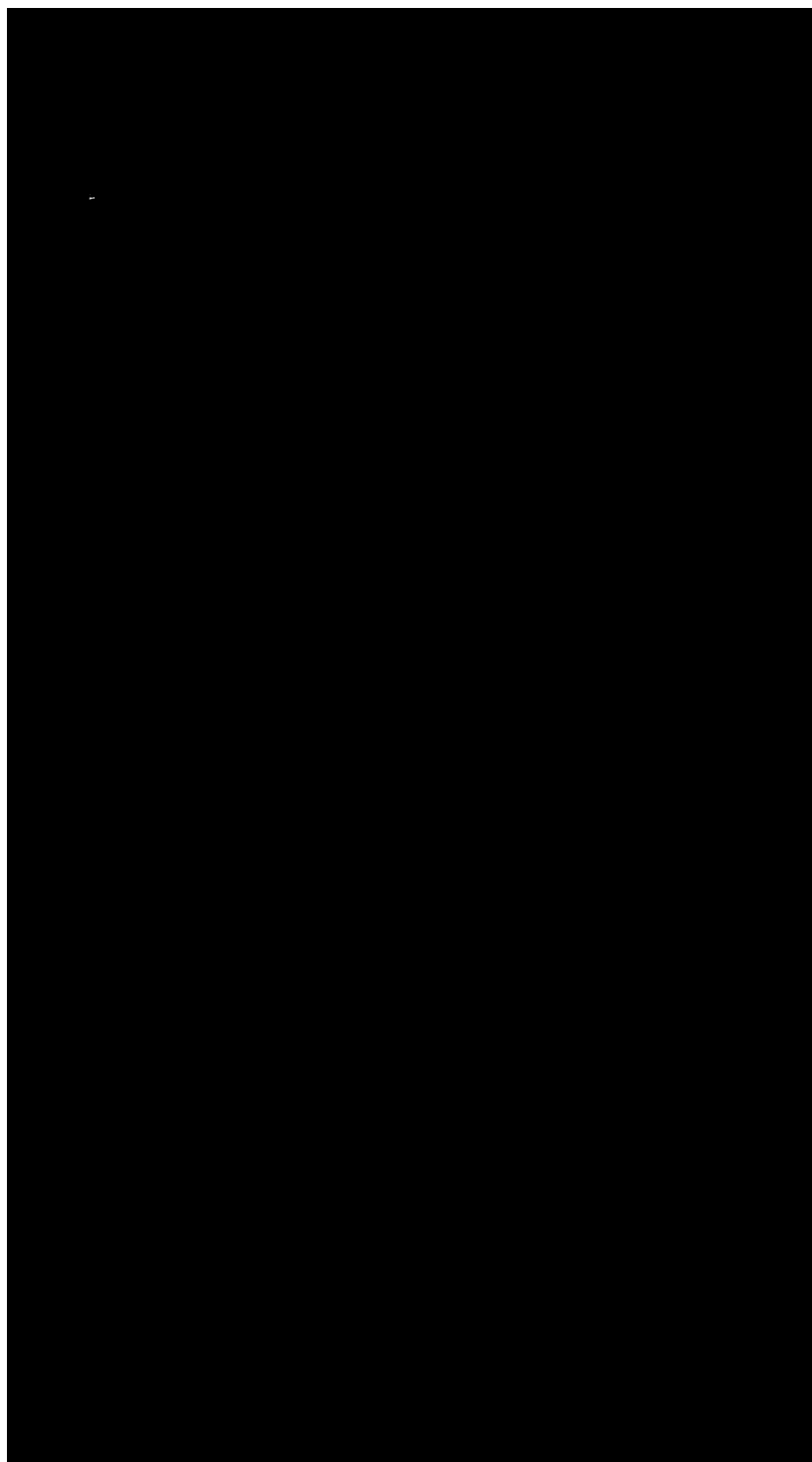
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 15% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

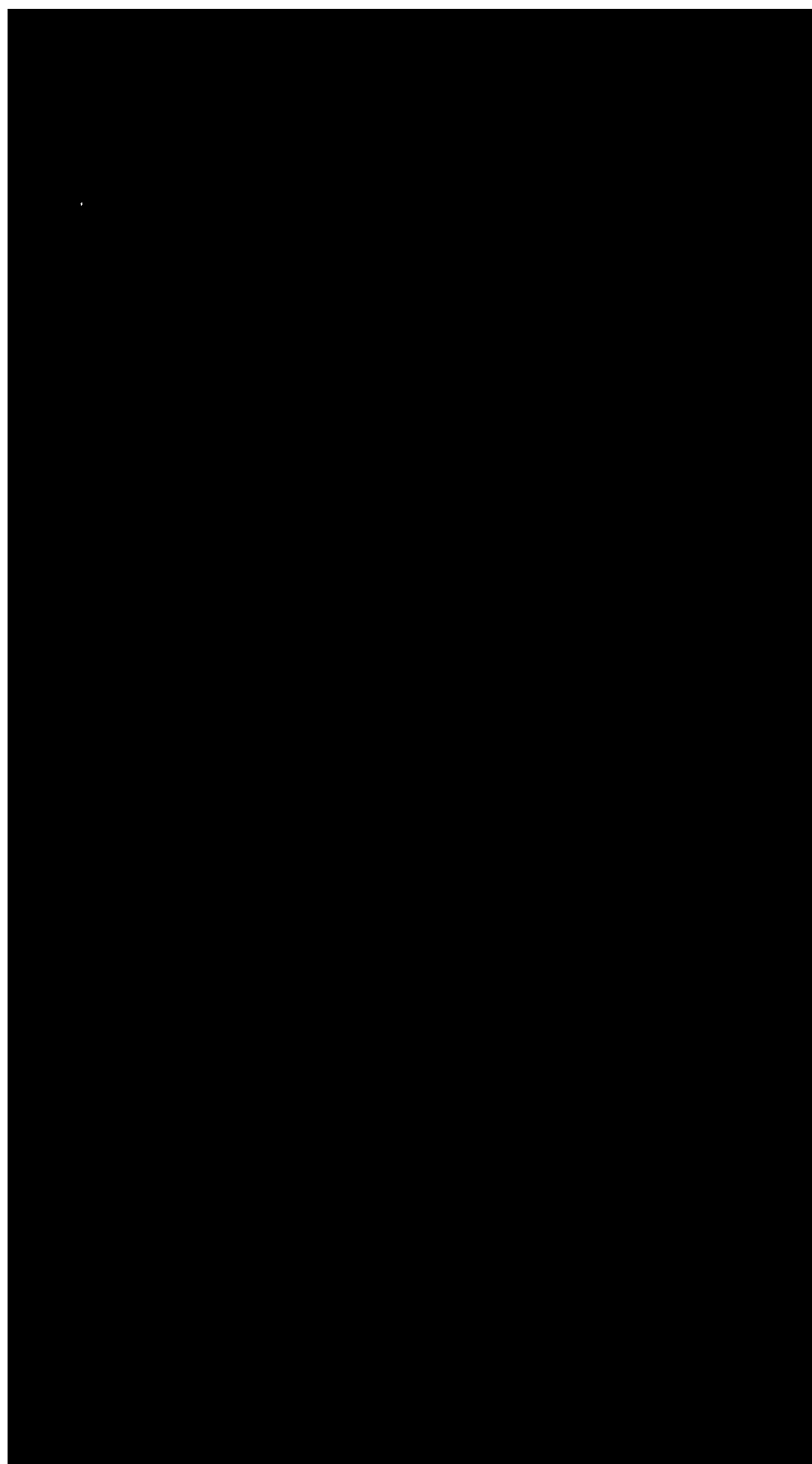
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. The most important is that the world's population is growing very rapidly. In 1990, the world population was 5.3 billion. By 2000, it is expected to be 6.1 billion, and by 2020, it is expected to be 7.5 billion (UN 1994).

Another reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food production is not keeping pace with the world's population growth. In 1990, the world produced 2.1 billion tonnes of food. By 2000, it is expected to produce 2.5 billion tonnes, and by 2020, it is expected to produce 3.0 billion tonnes (FAO 1996).

A third reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being distributed evenly. In 1990, the world produced 2.1 billion tonnes of food, but only 1.5 billion tonnes were available for human consumption. The rest was used for animal feed, industrial purposes, or lost (FAO 1996).

A fourth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being used efficiently. In 1990, the world produced 2.1 billion tonnes of food, but only 1.5 billion tonnes were available for human consumption. The rest was used for animal feed, industrial purposes, or lost (FAO 1996).

A fifth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being stored properly. In 1990, the world produced 2.1 billion tonnes of food, but only 1.5 billion tonnes were available for human consumption. The rest was used for animal feed, industrial purposes, or lost (FAO 1996).

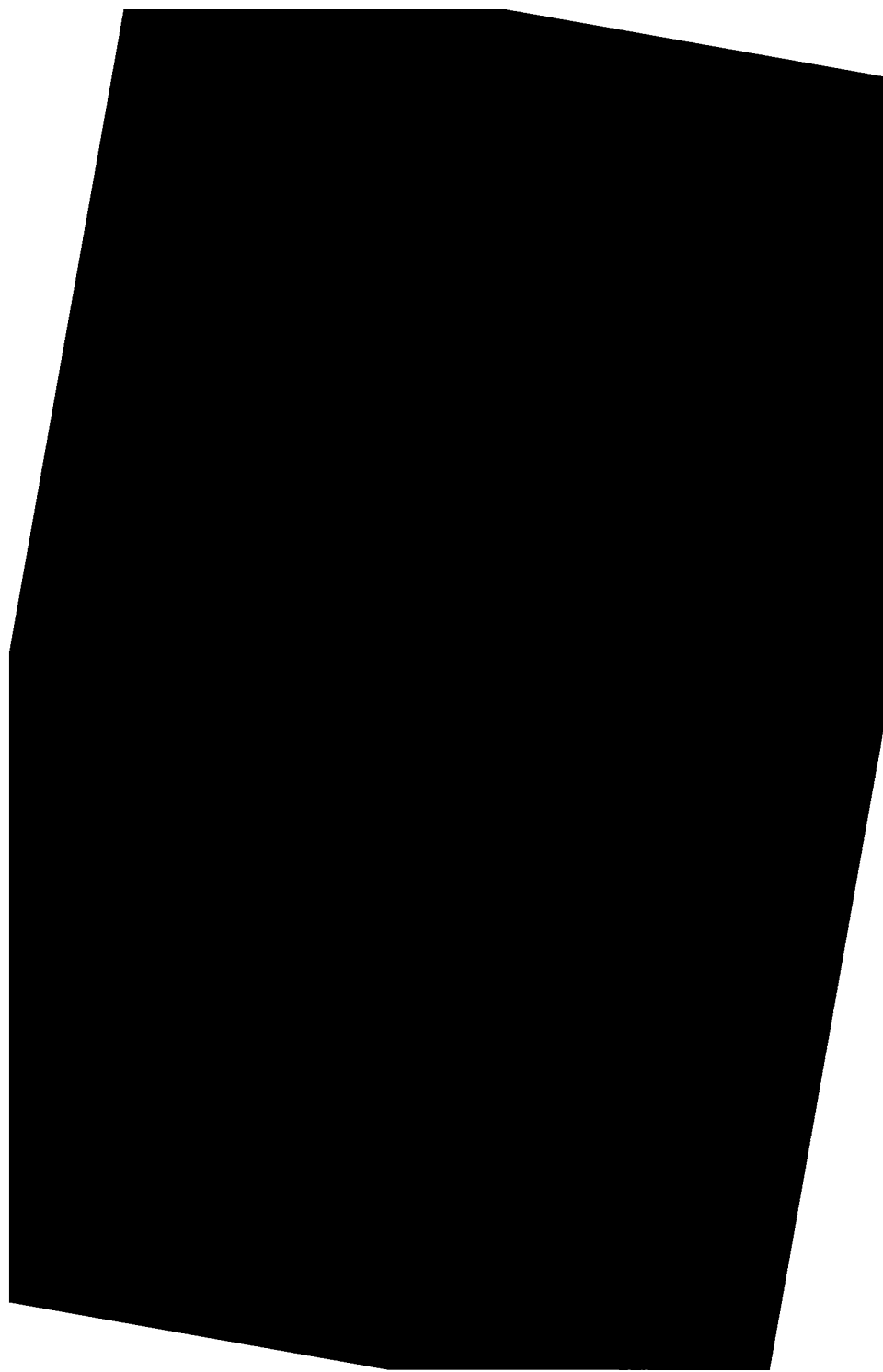
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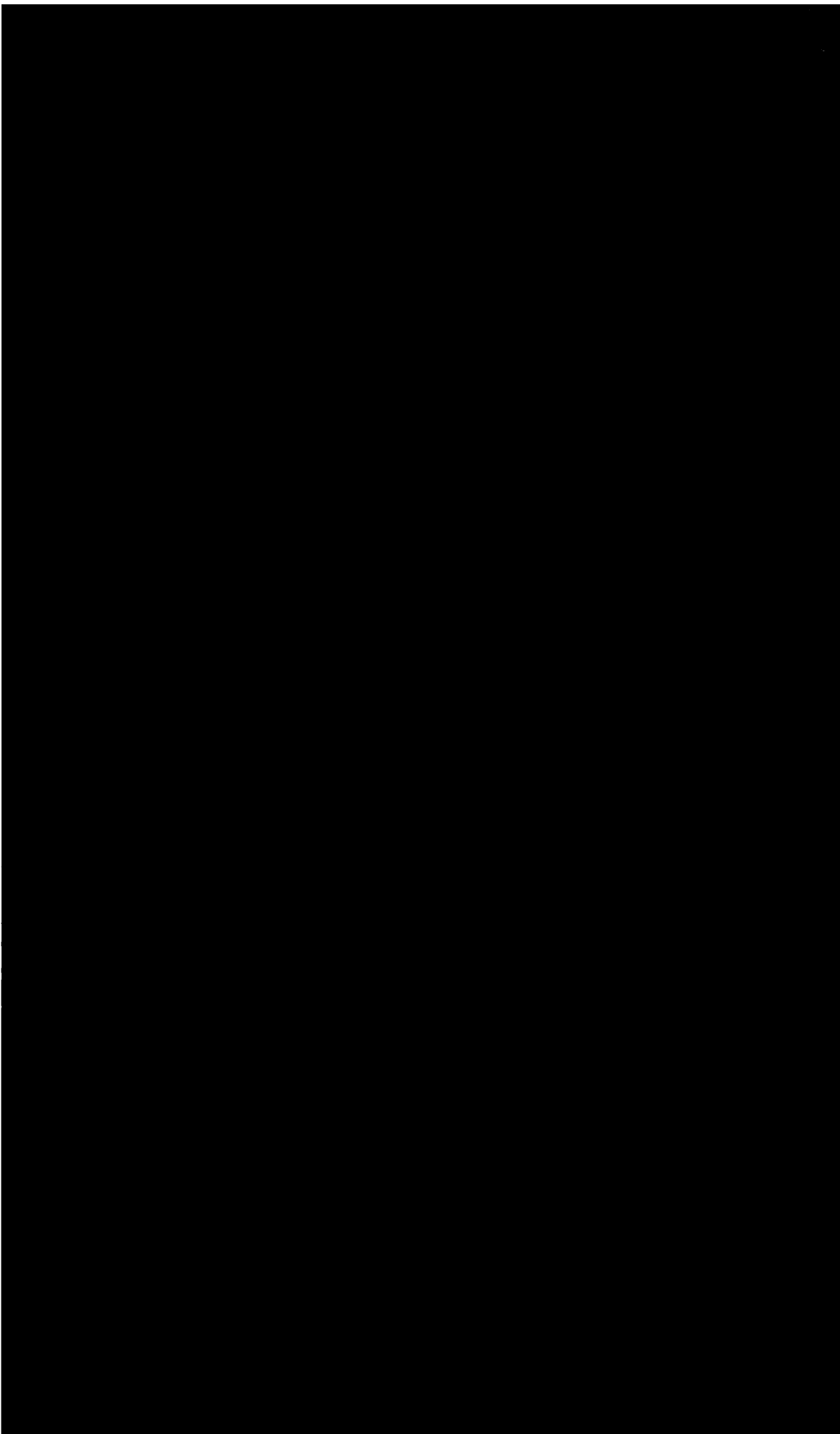
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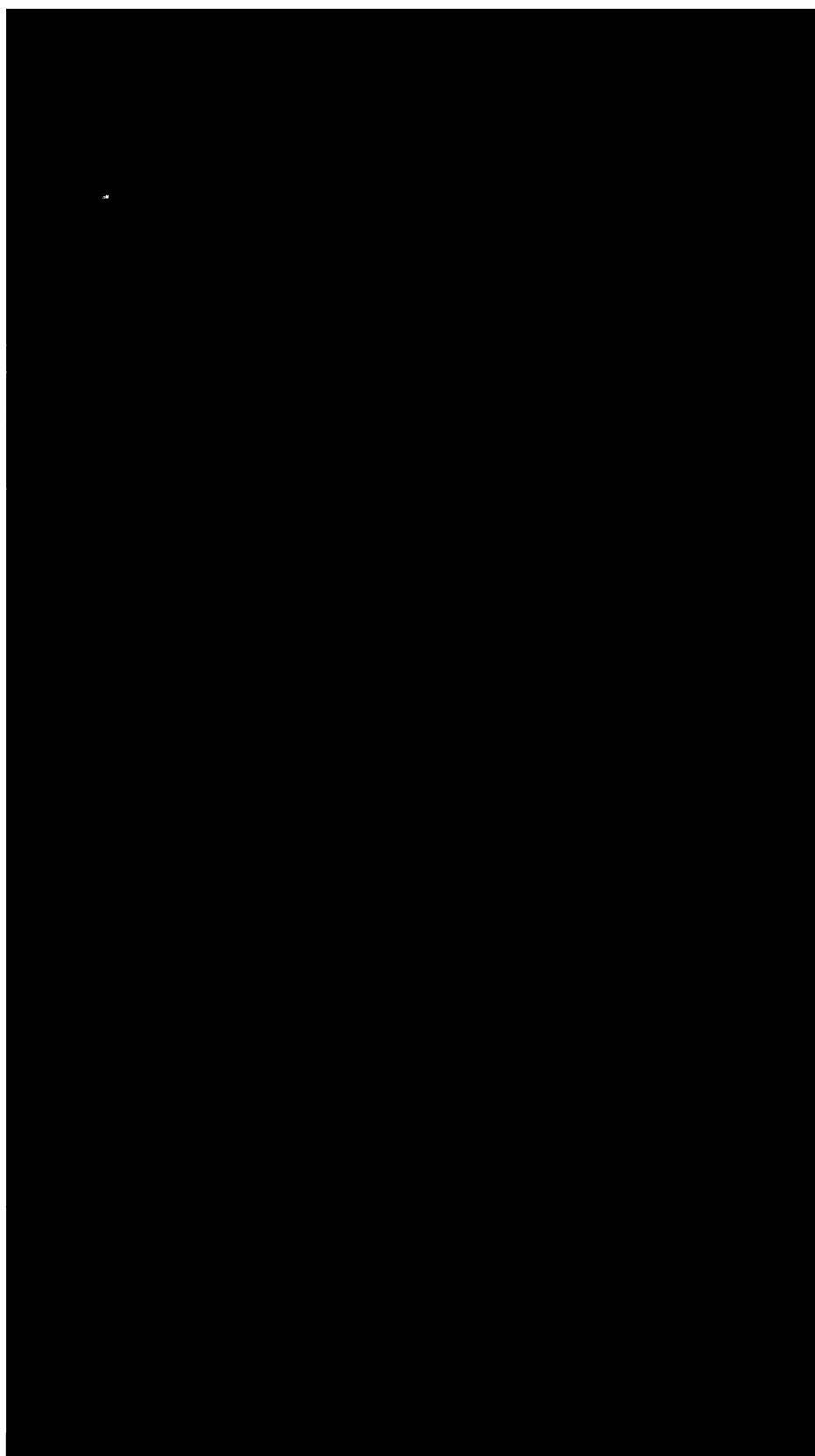
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A ninth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being bought properly. In 1990, the world produced 2.1 billion tonnes of food, but only 1.5 billion tonnes were available for human consumption. The rest was used for animal feed, industrial purposes, or lost (FAO 1996).

A tenth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being eaten properly. In 1990, the world produced 2.1 billion tonnes of food, but only 1.5 billion tonnes were available for human consumption. The rest was used for animal feed, industrial purposes, or lost (FAO 1996).







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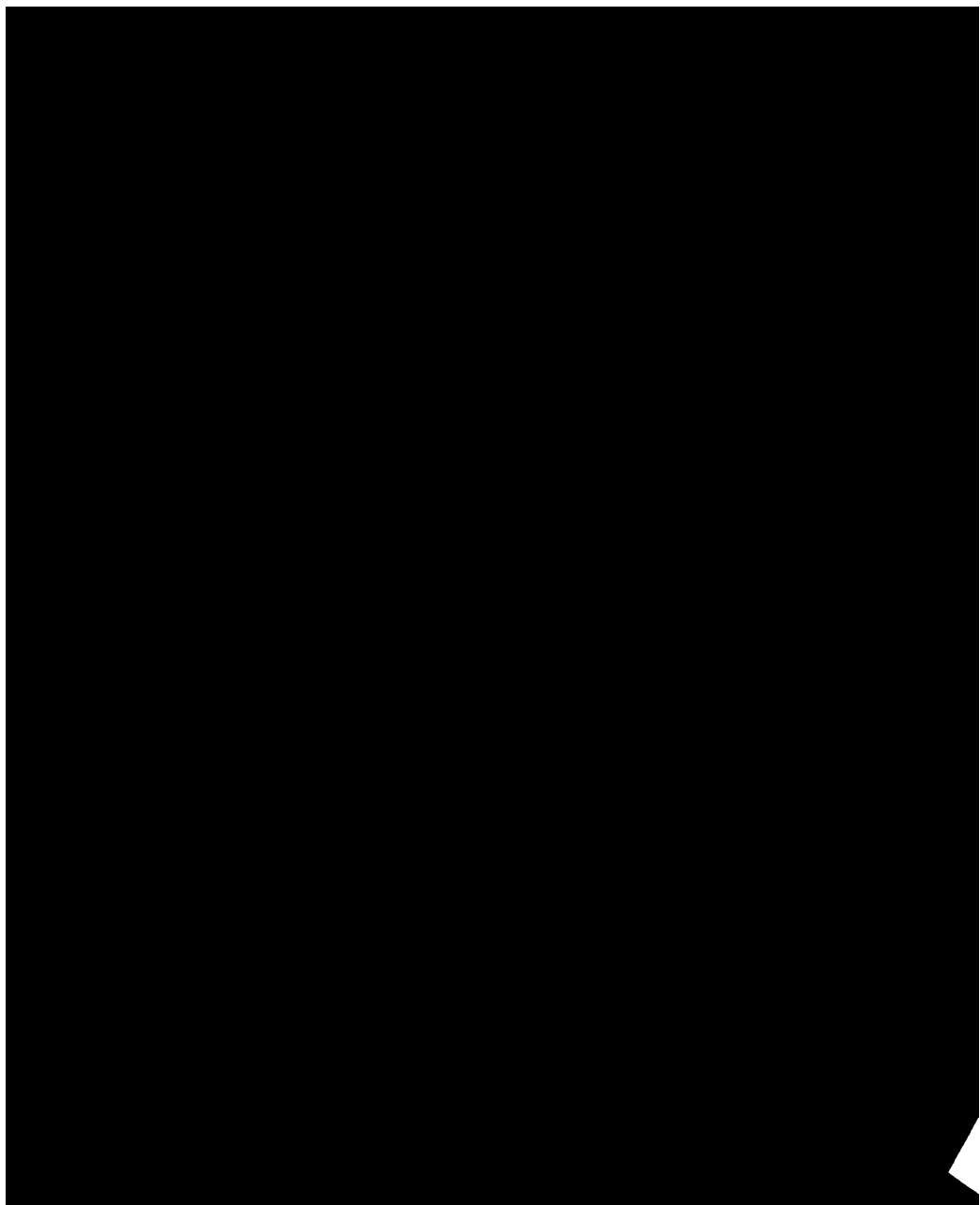
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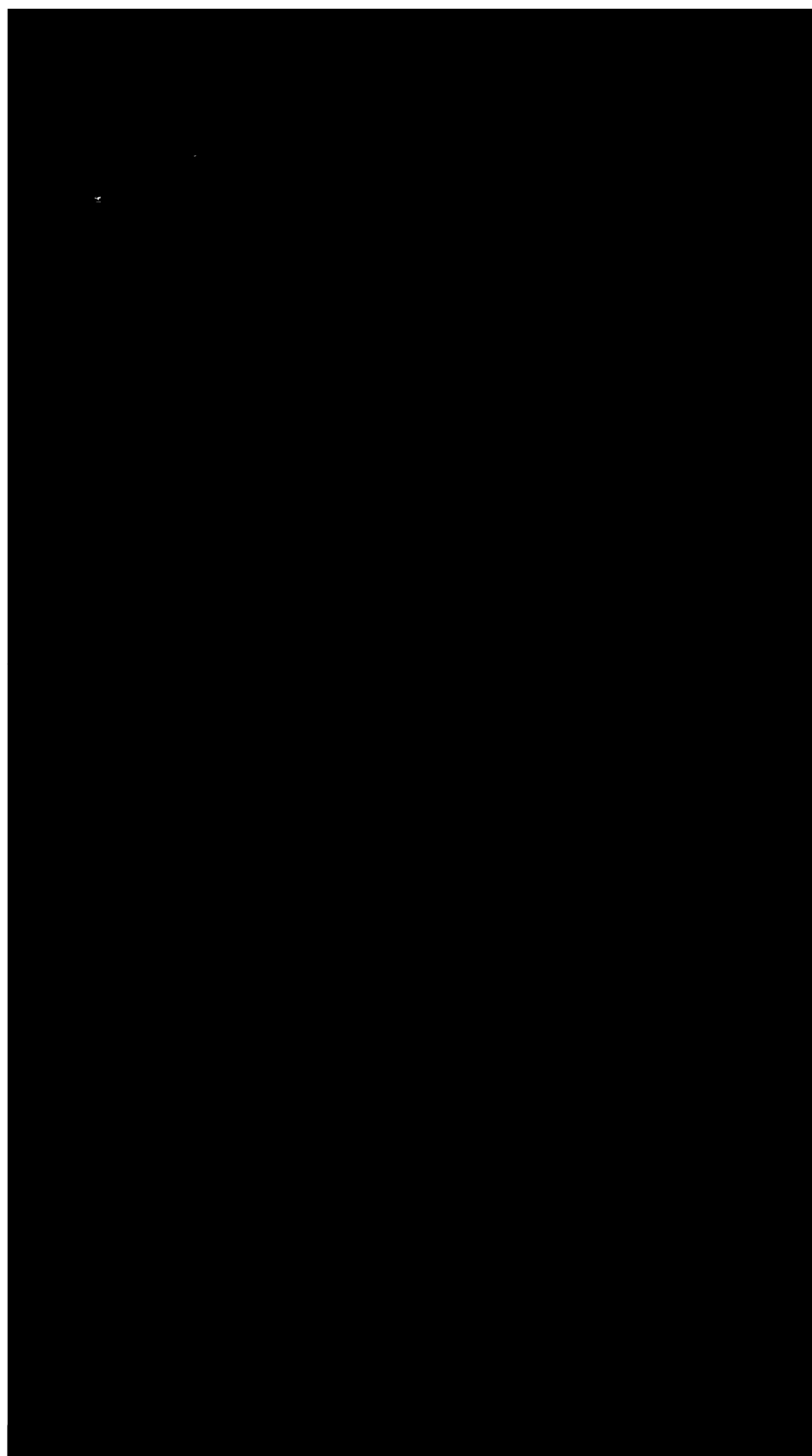
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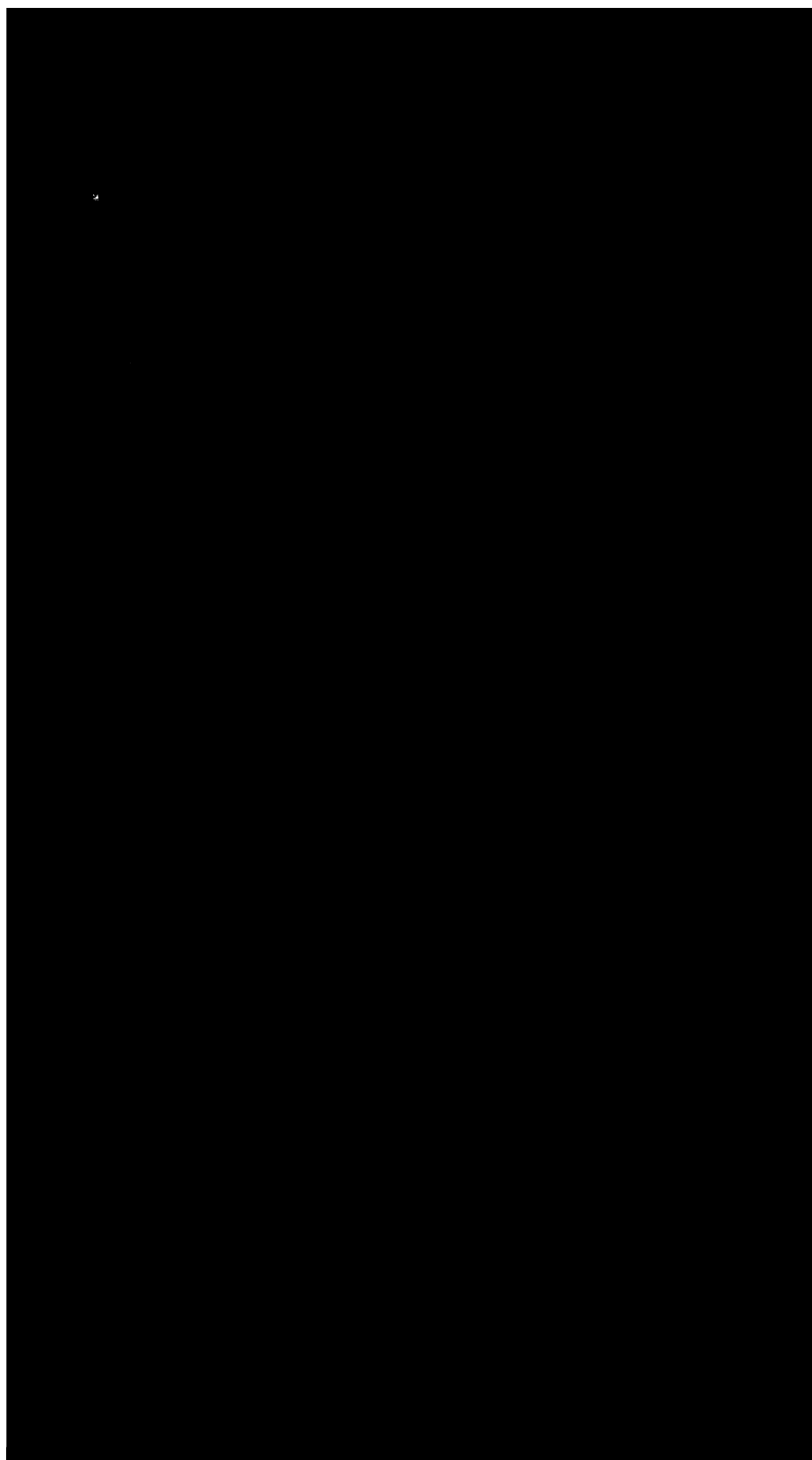
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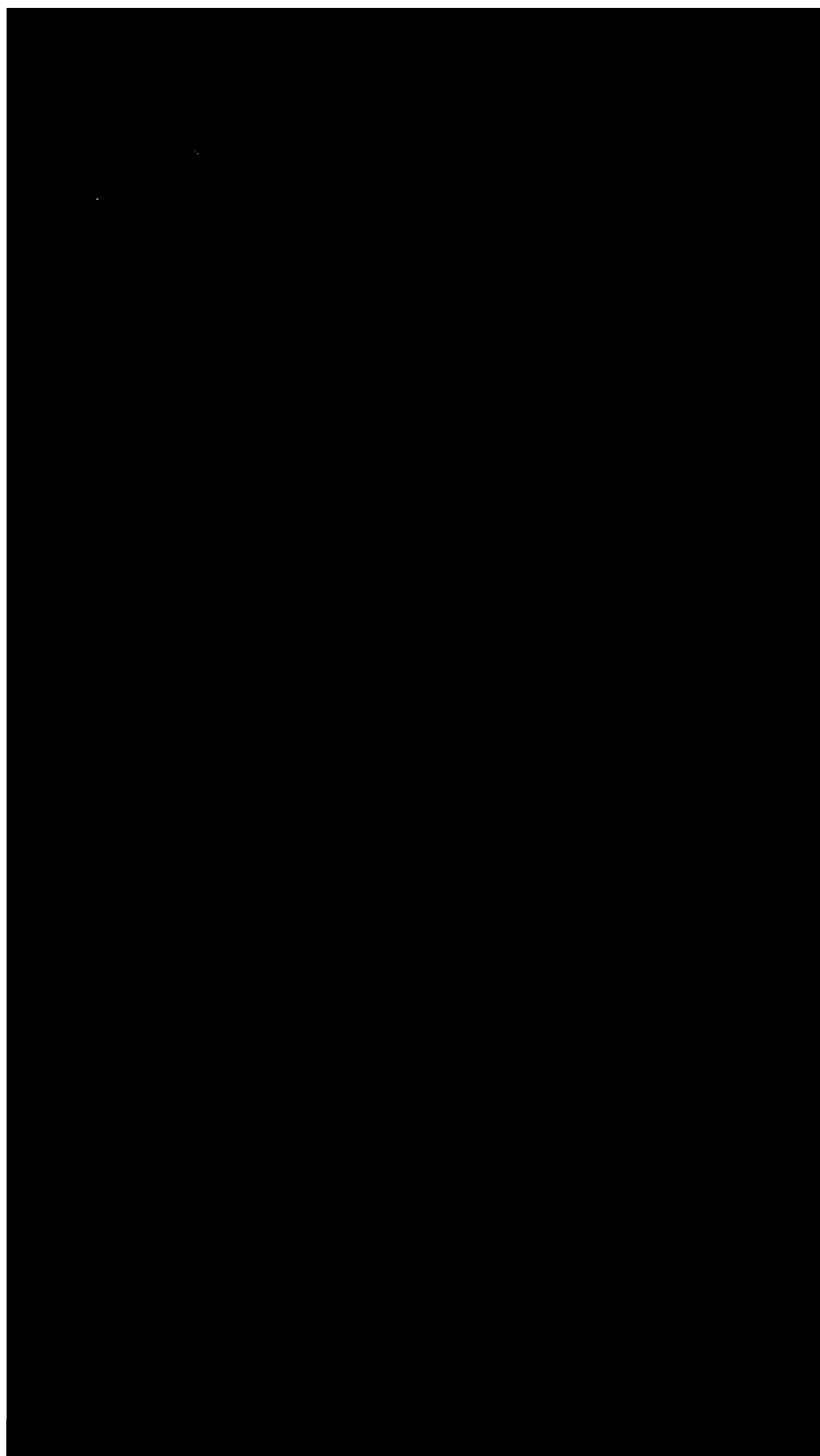
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

Another key initiative in the public sector is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

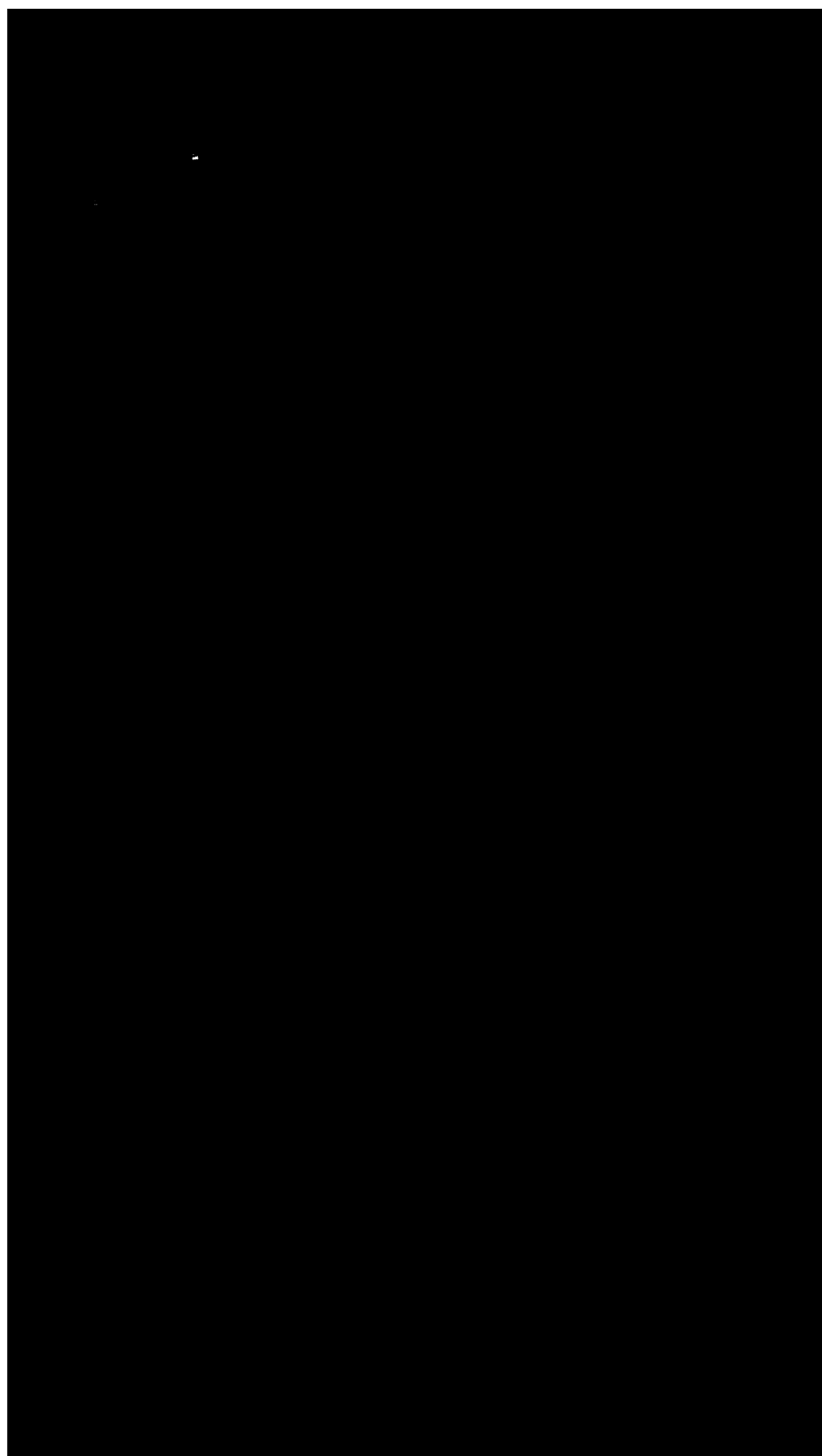
A third key initiative in the public sector is the introduction of new management practices. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

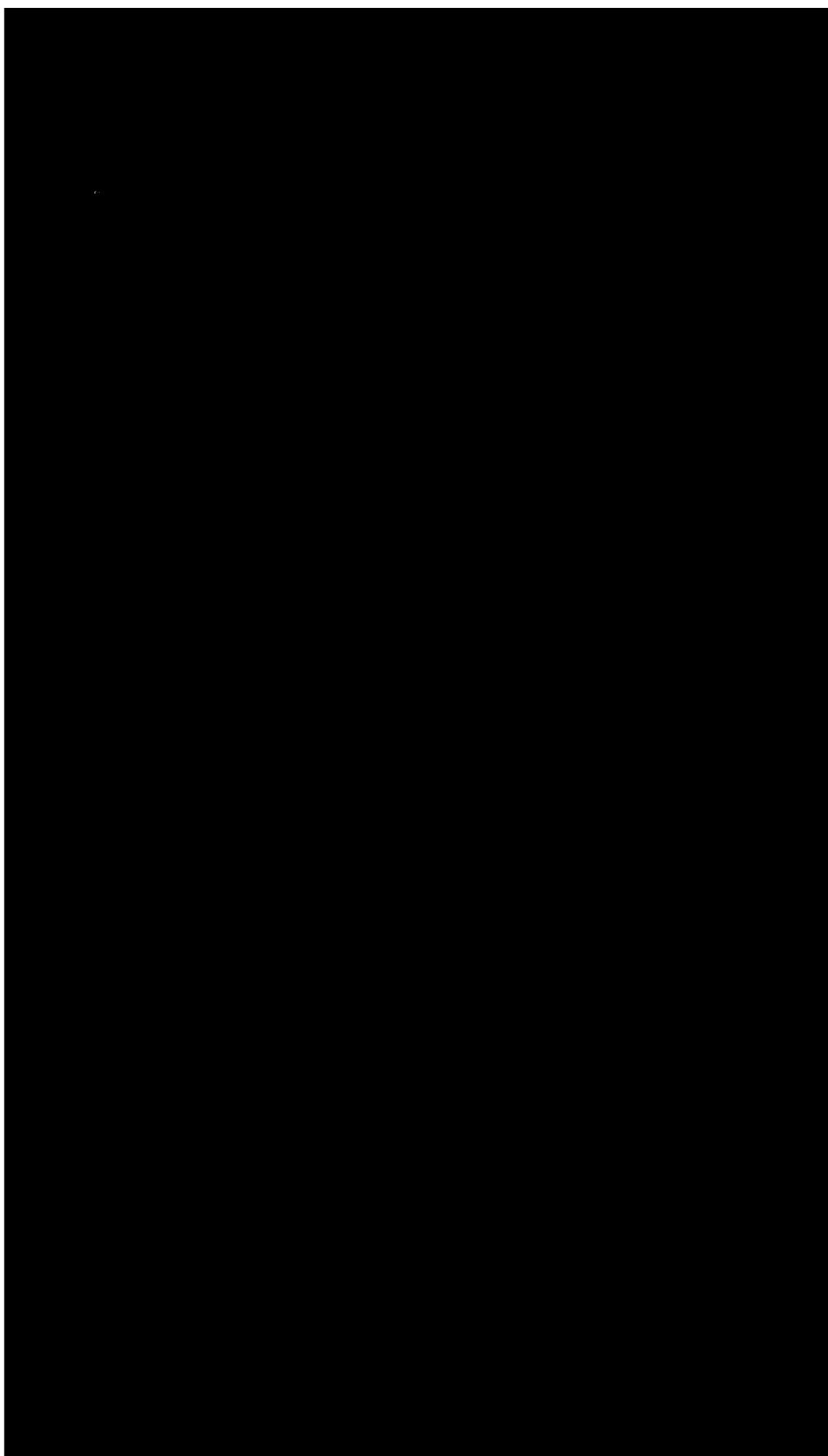
One of the key management practices that have been introduced in the public sector is the use of performance indicators. These are used to measure the efficiency of public sector organisations, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

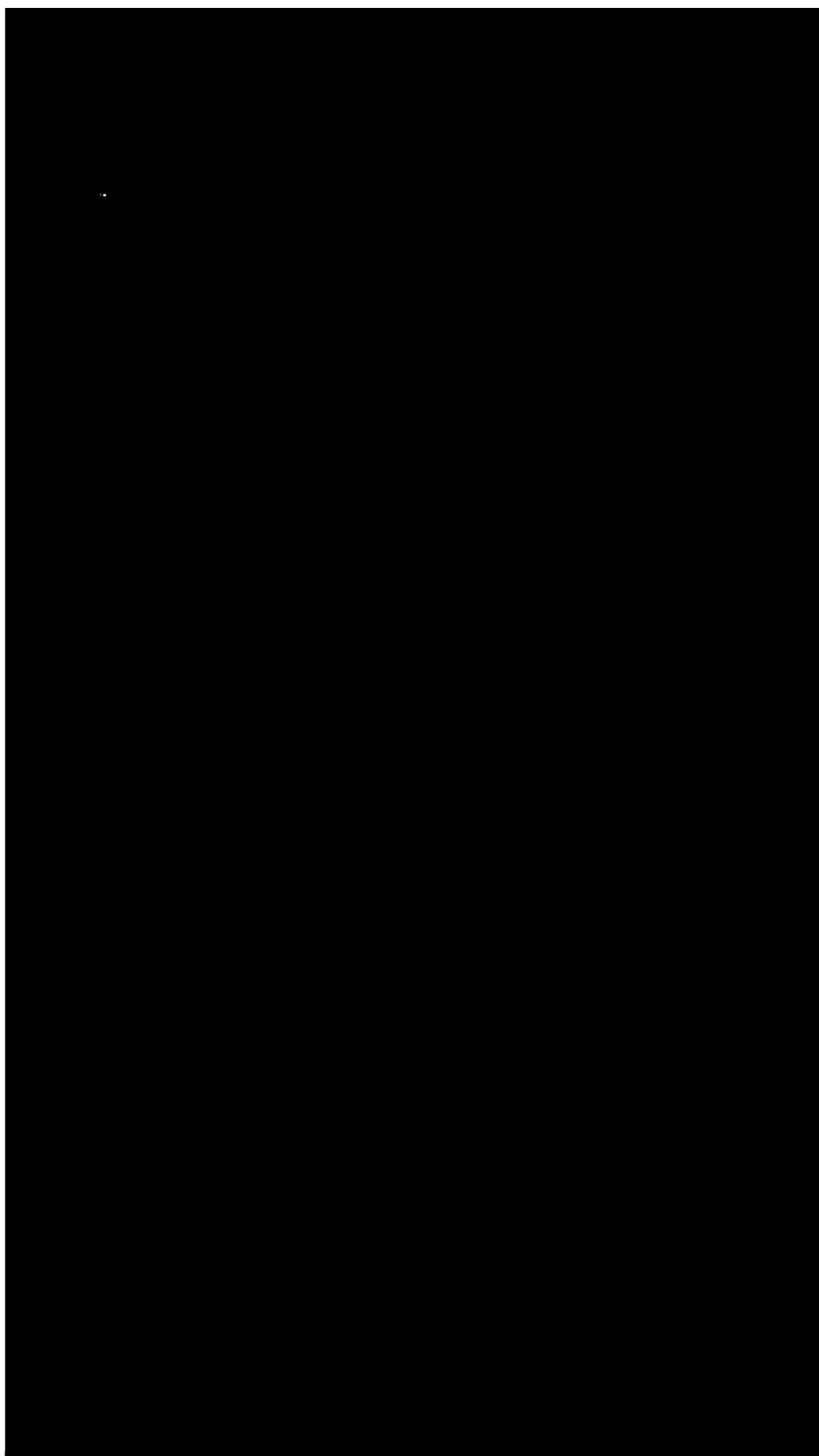
Another key management practice that has been introduced in the public sector is the use of benchmarking. This is used to compare the efficiency of public sector organisations with the efficiency of private sector organisations, and to ensure that public sector organisations are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

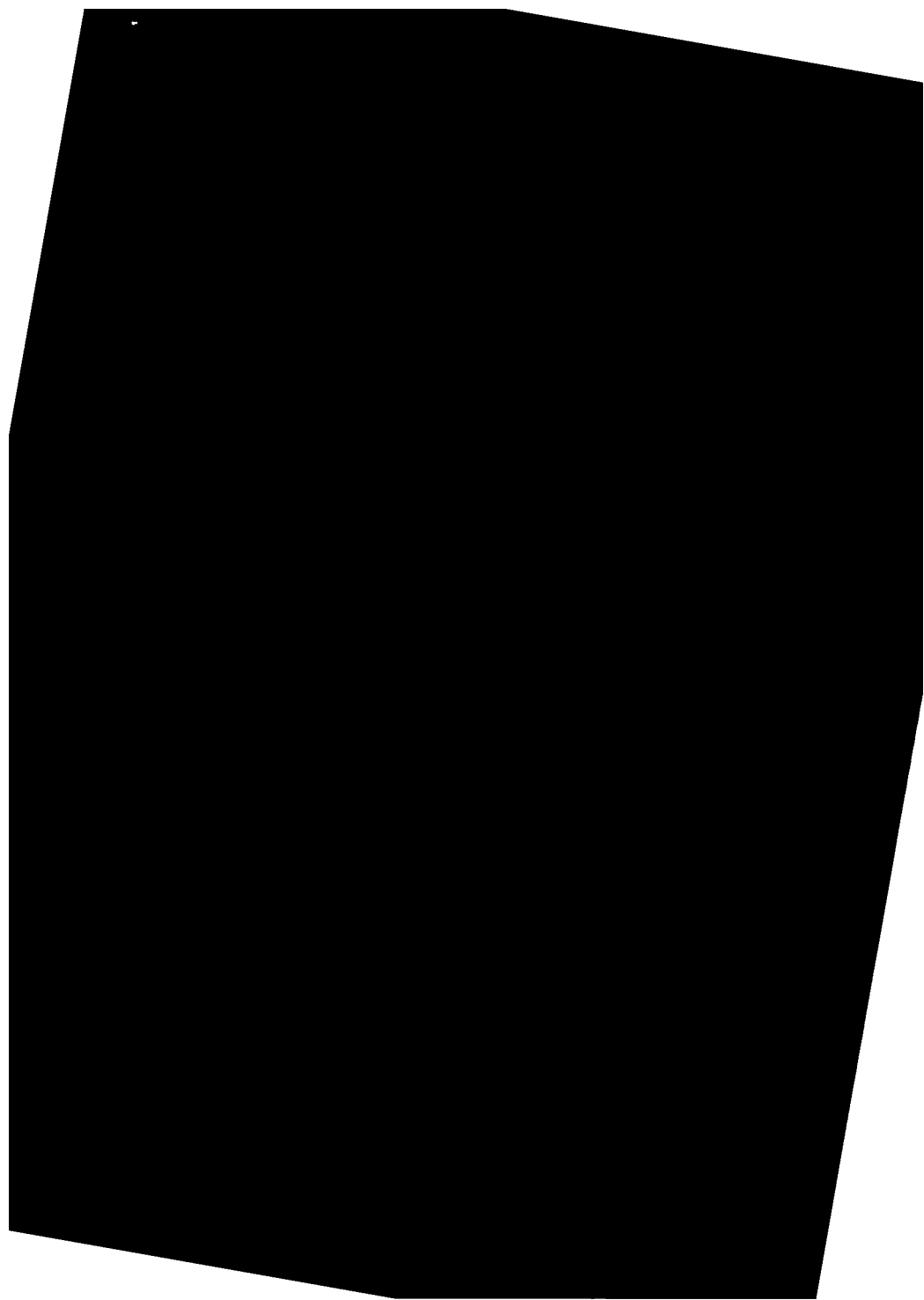
A third key management practice that has been introduced in the public sector is the use of quality management systems. These are used to ensure that public sector organisations are able to deliver the services that are required by the public, and to ensure that they are able to improve their efficiency.

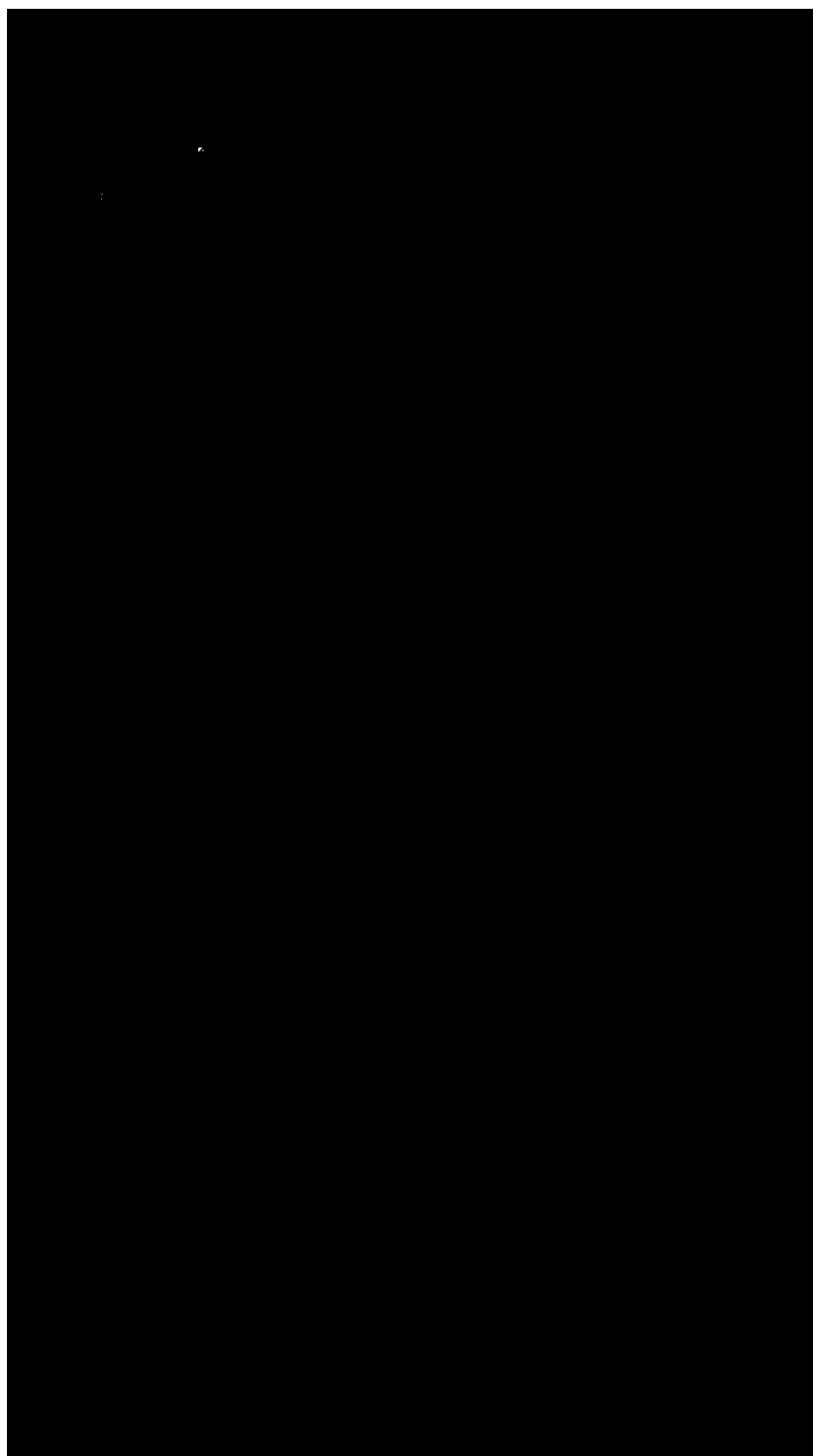
One of the key challenges in the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices.

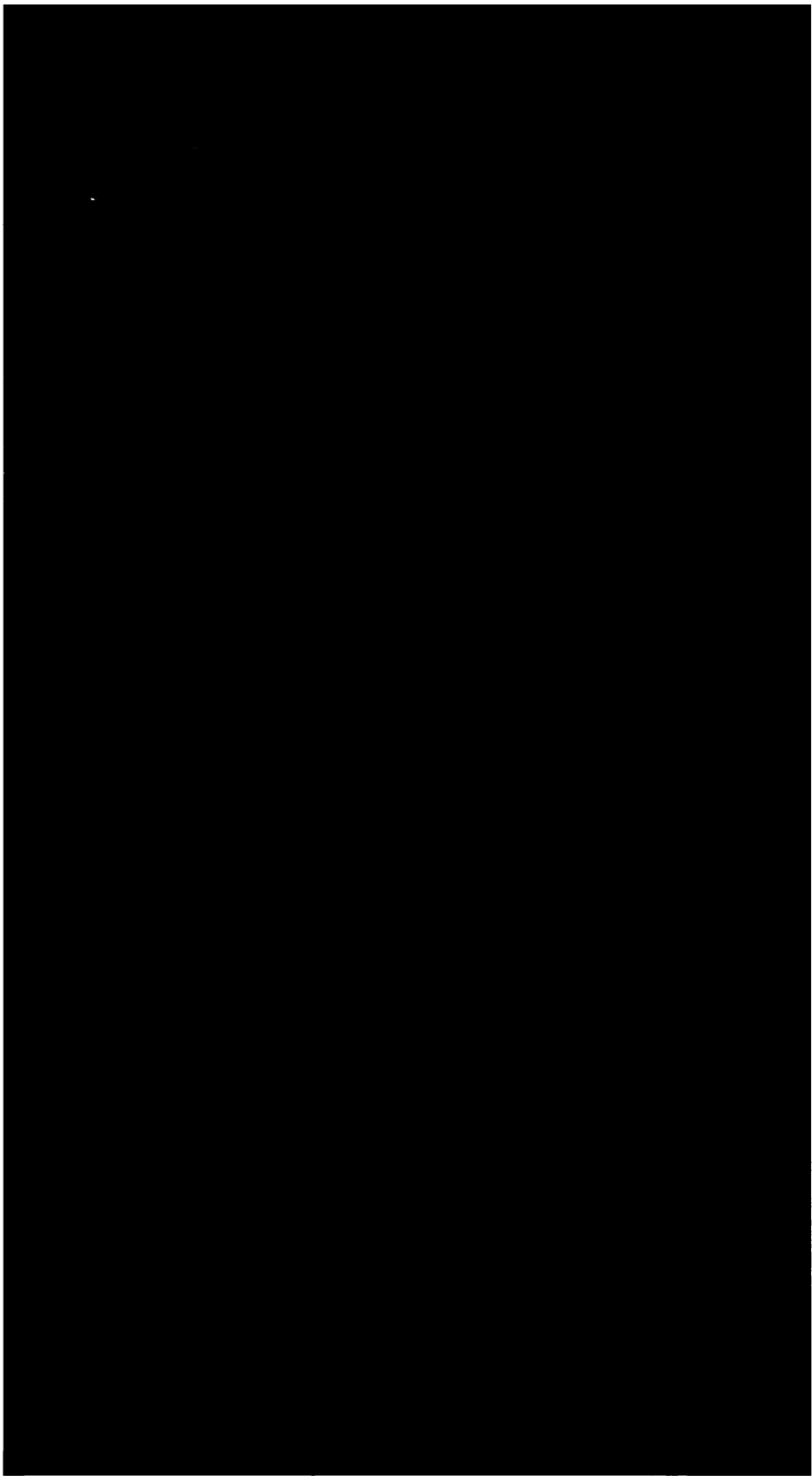


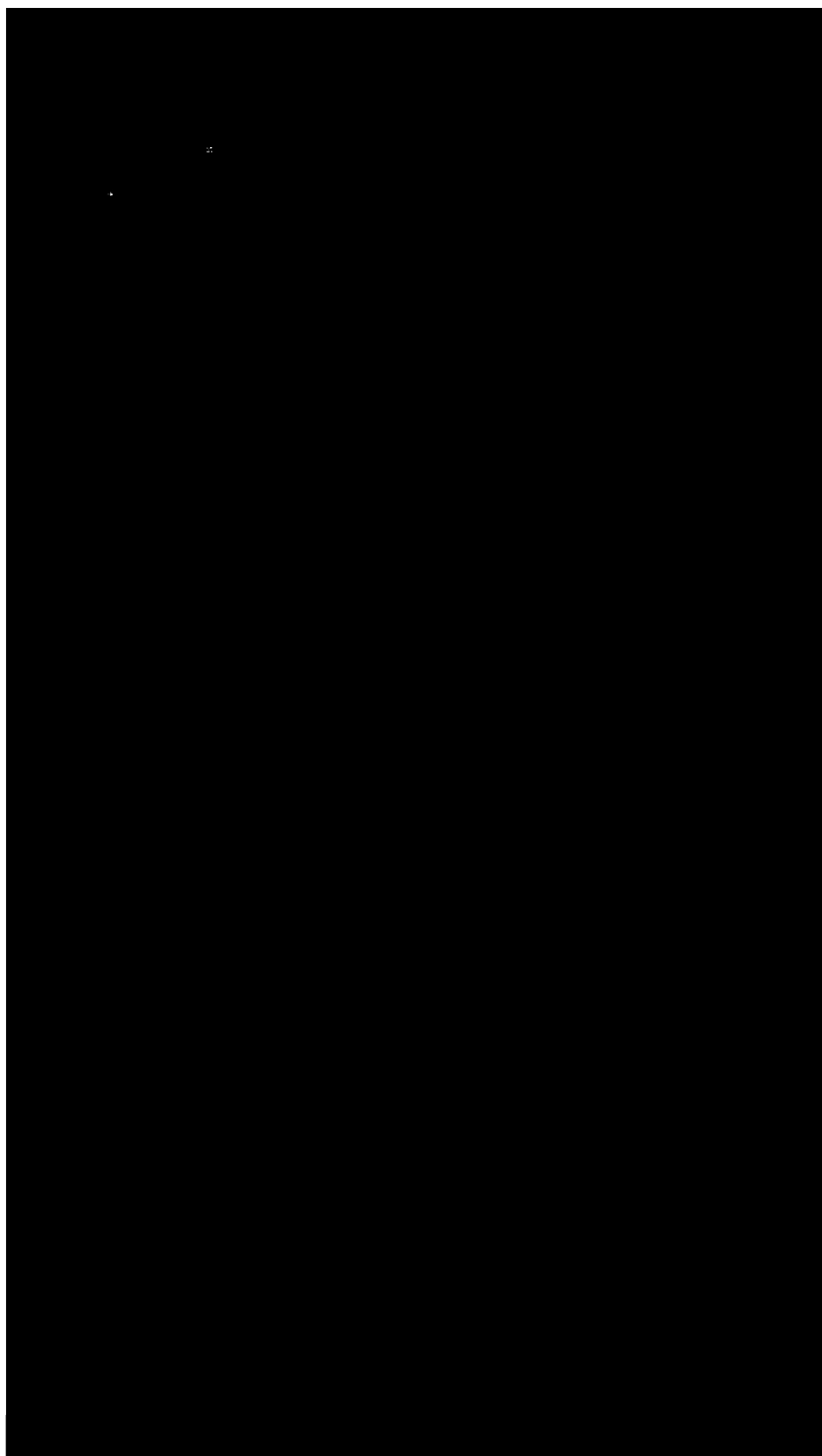












the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM).

These journals are the most widely read and cited in the field of medicine, and their content is often used as a benchmark for quality in medical research.

The *JAMA* and *NEJM* are both published by the American Medical Association (AMA), which is a professional organization of physicians in the United States.

The *JAMA* is a weekly journal, while the *NEJM* is published twice a week. Both journals cover a wide range of medical topics, including clinical research, reviews, and news.

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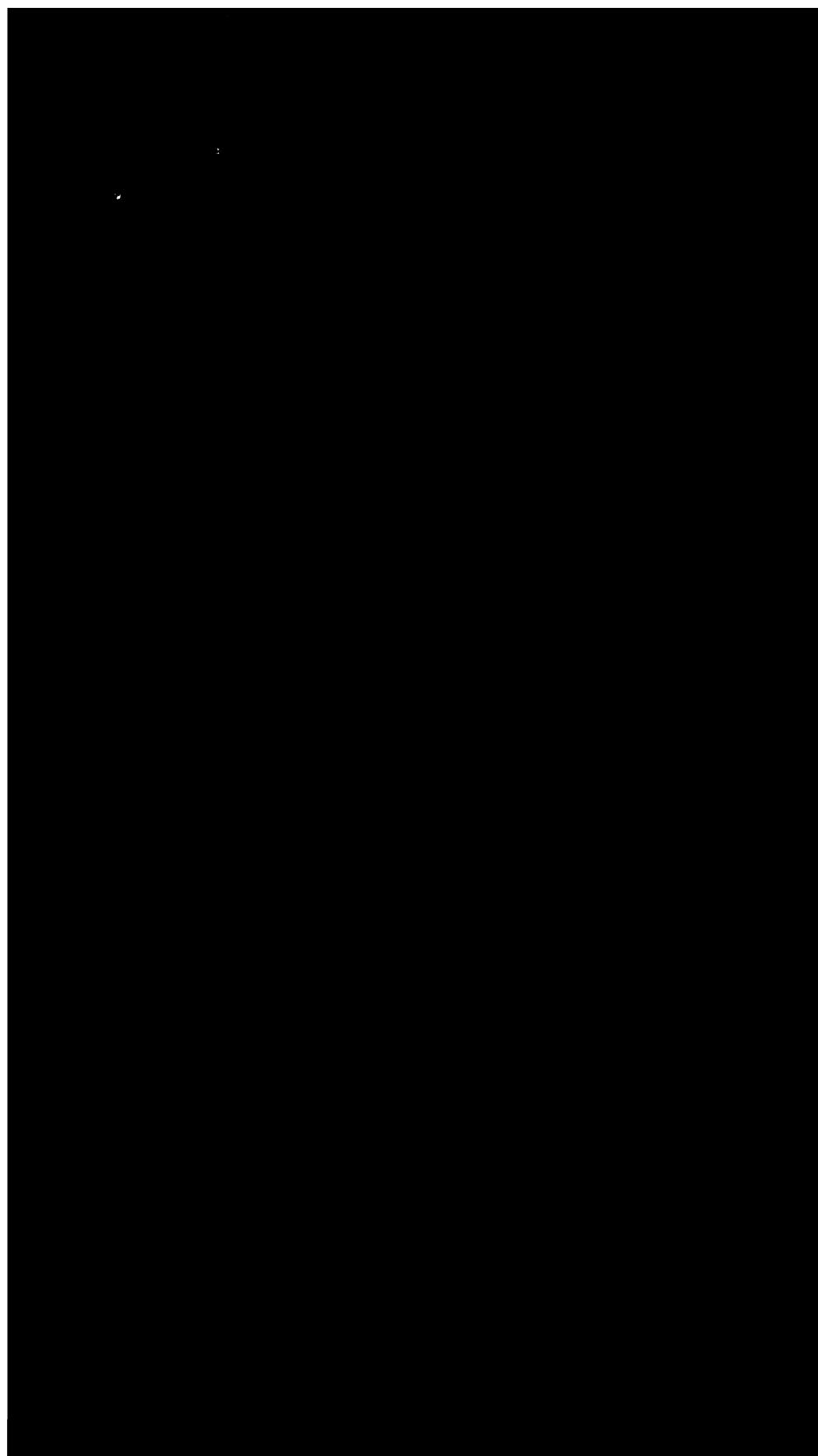
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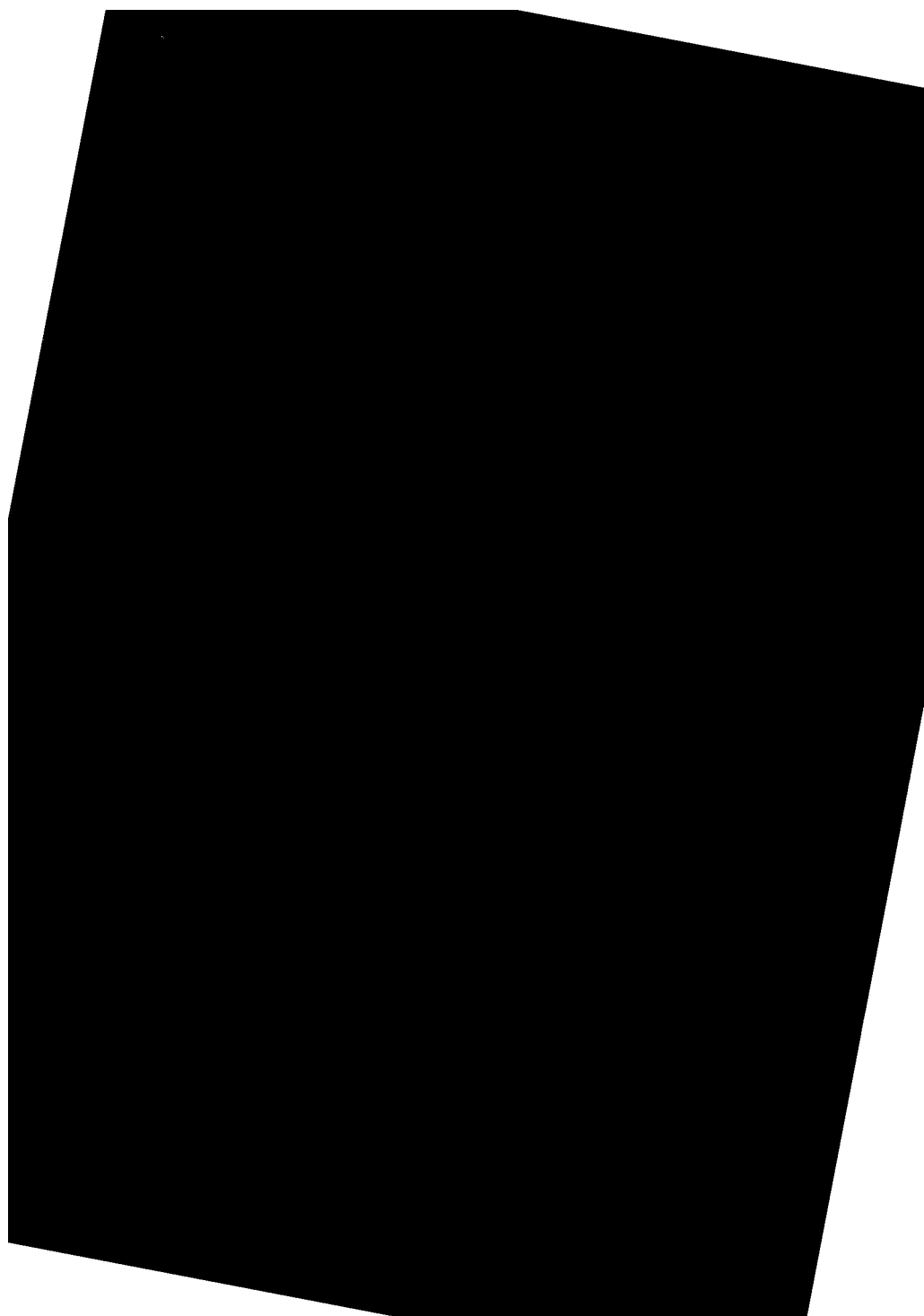
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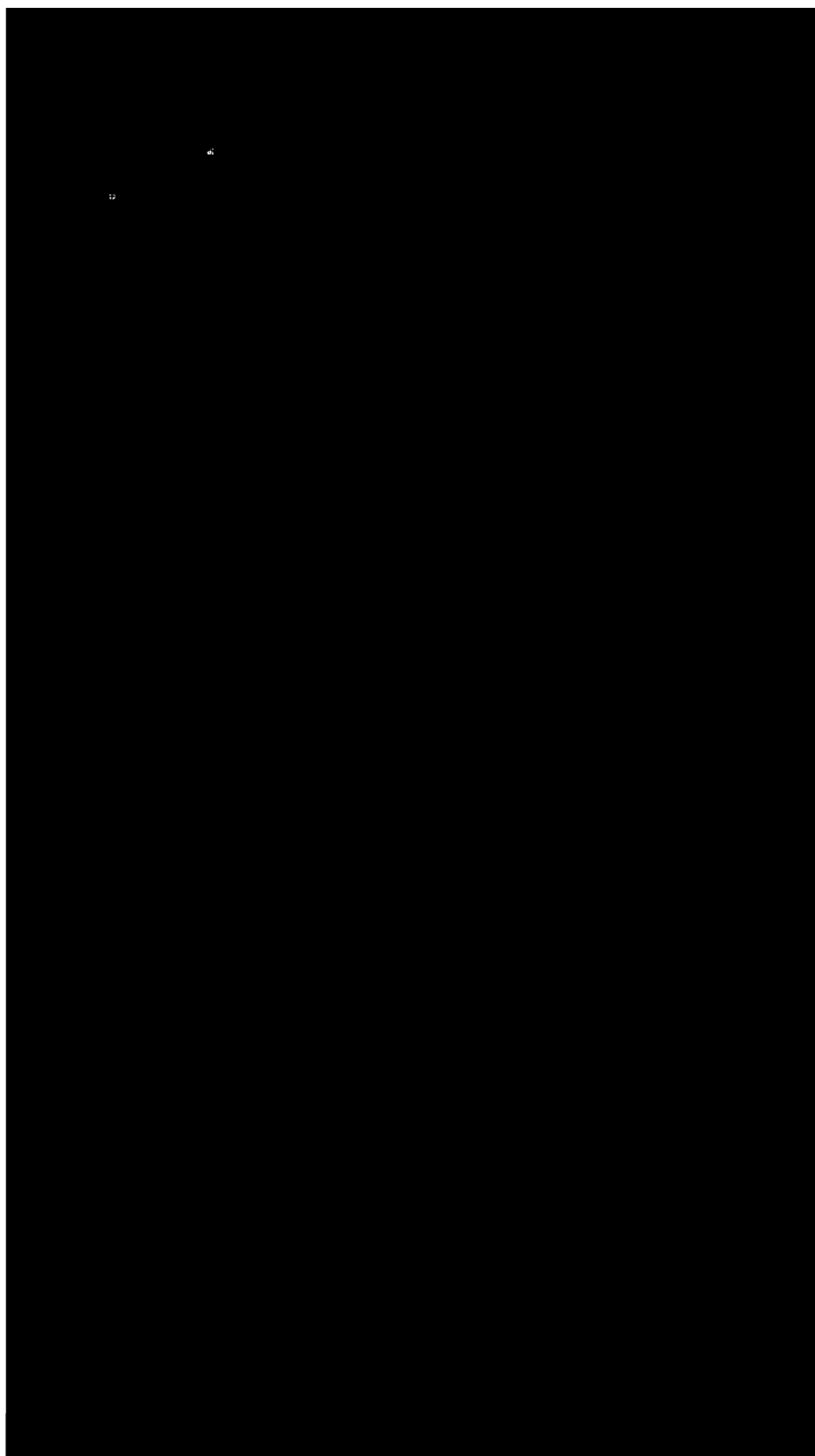
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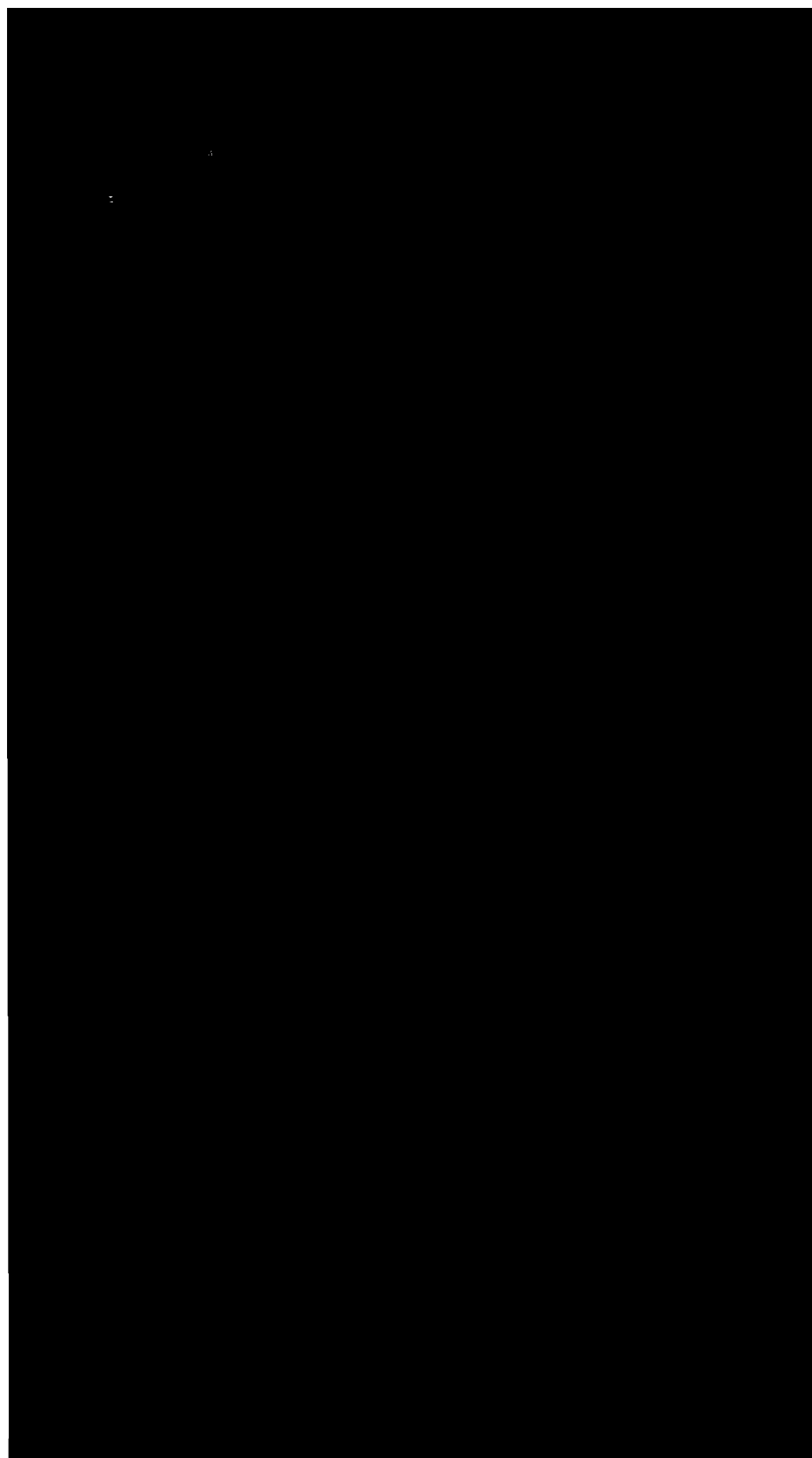
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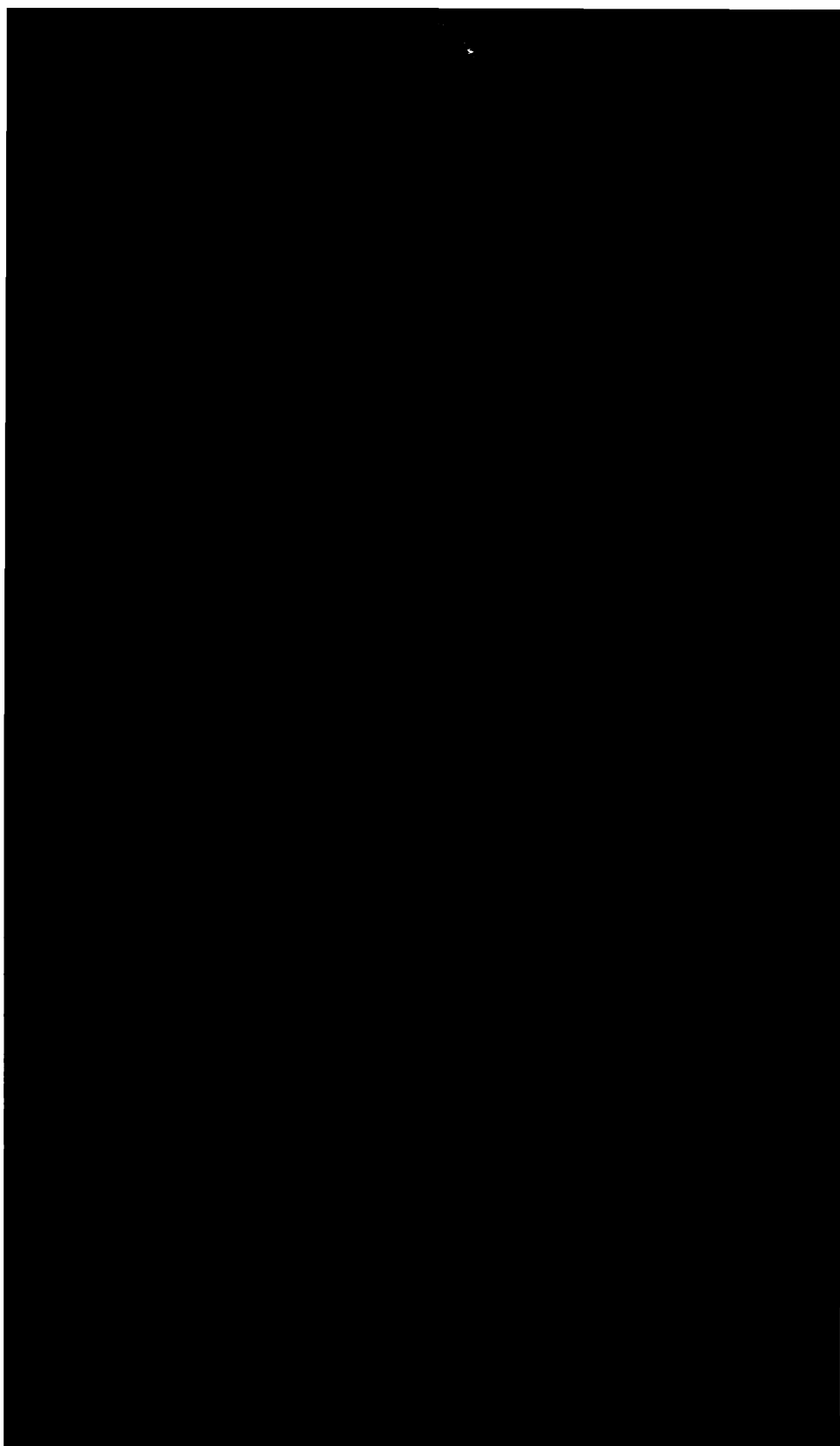
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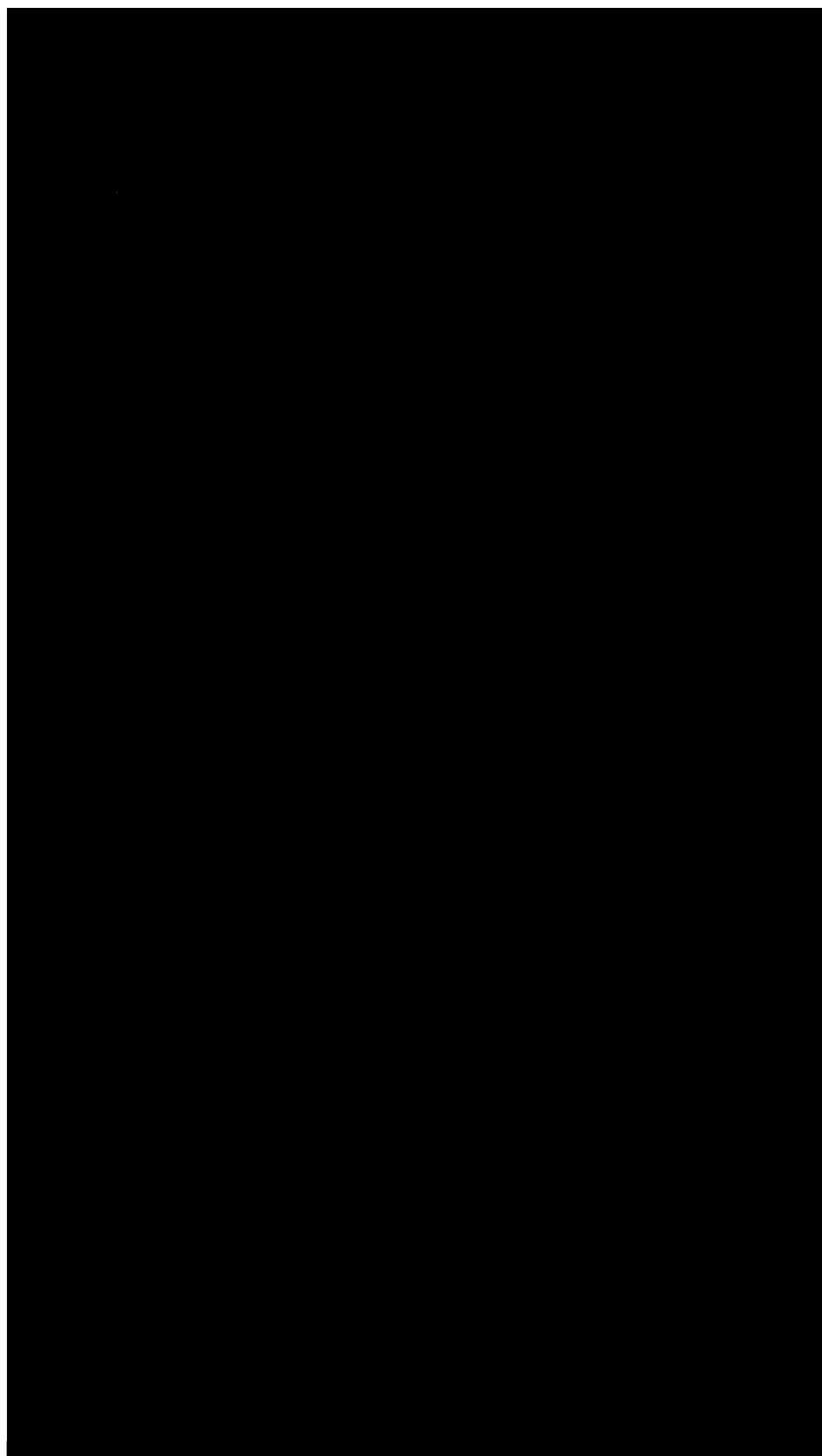




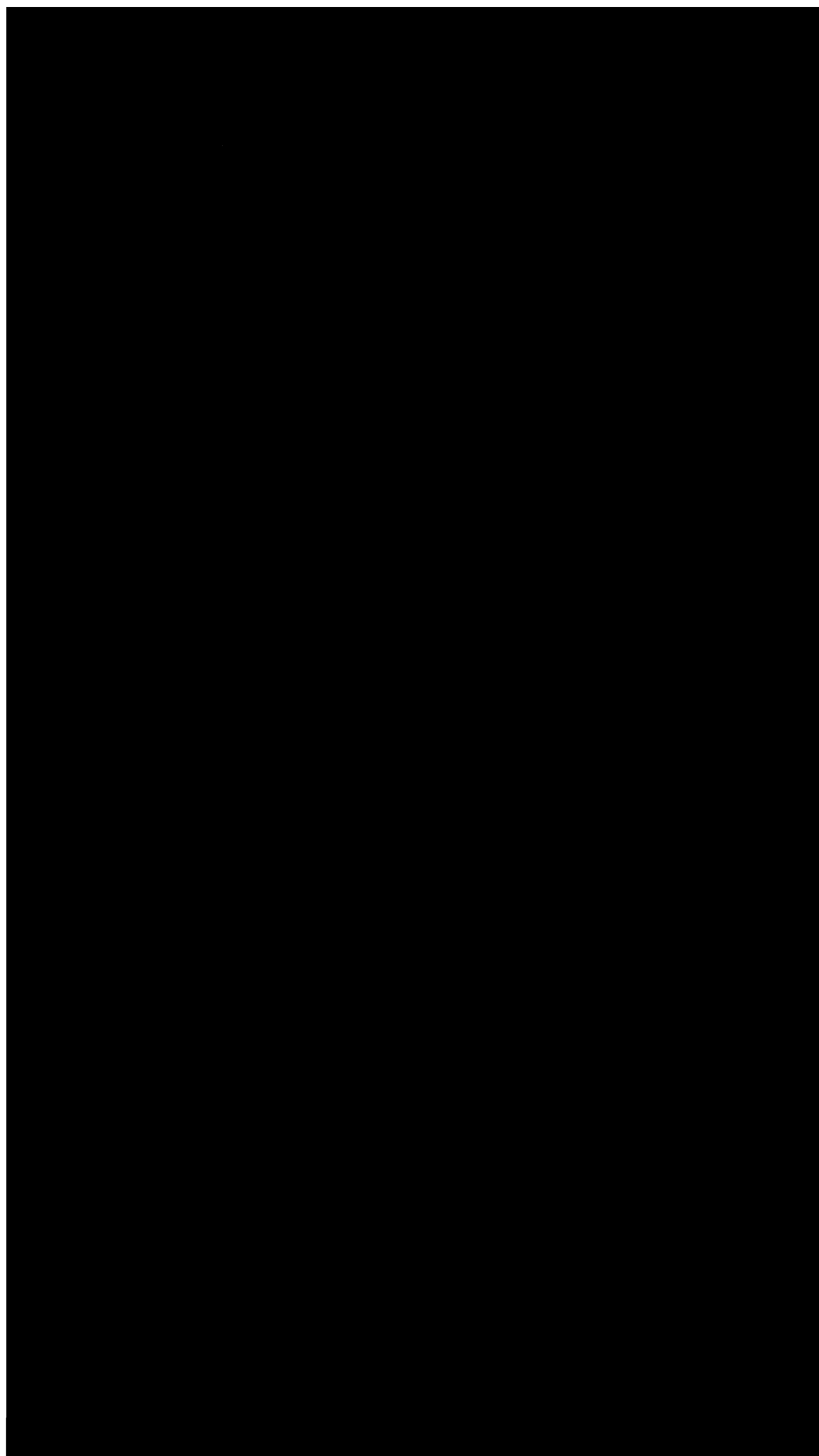


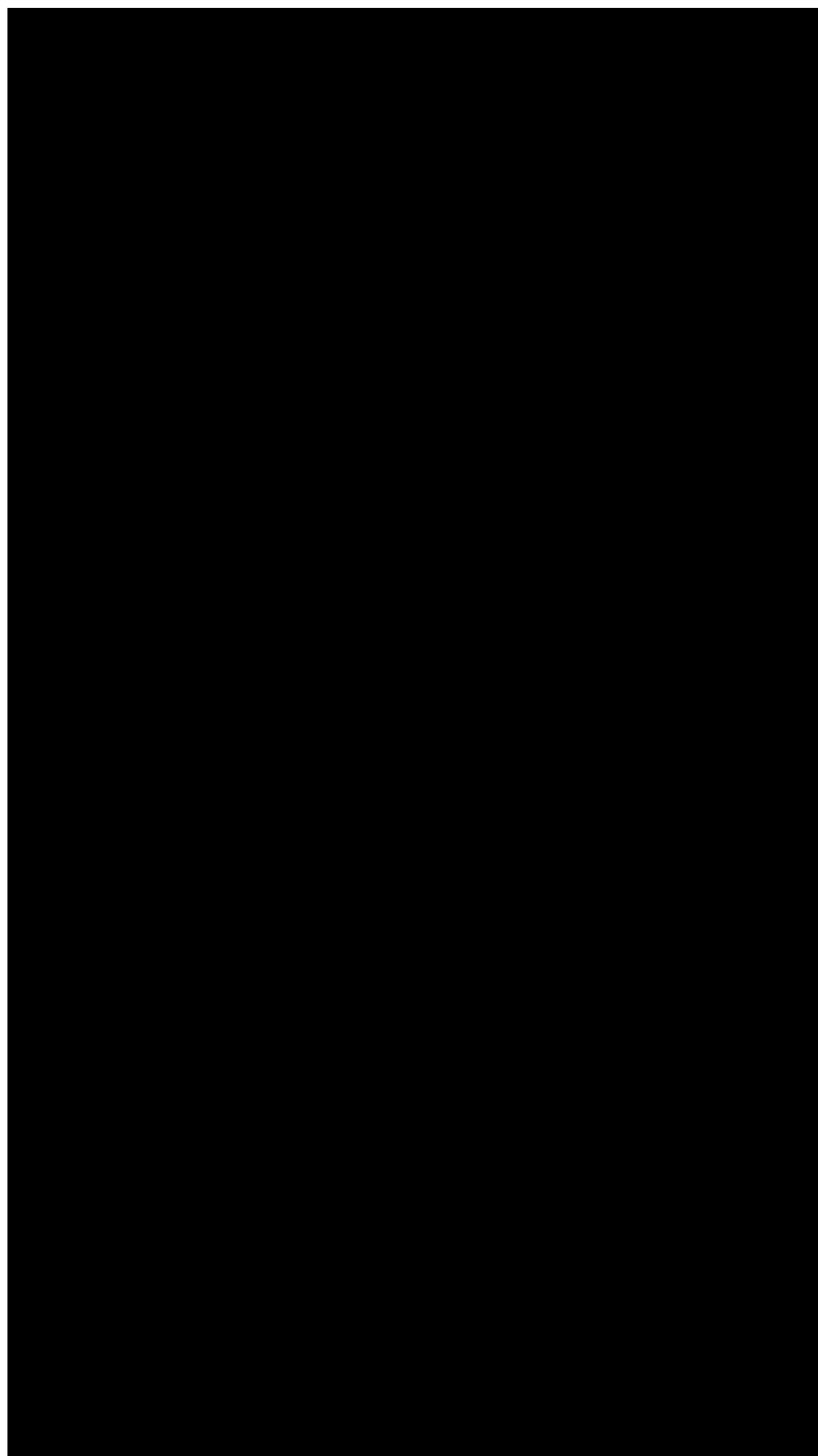


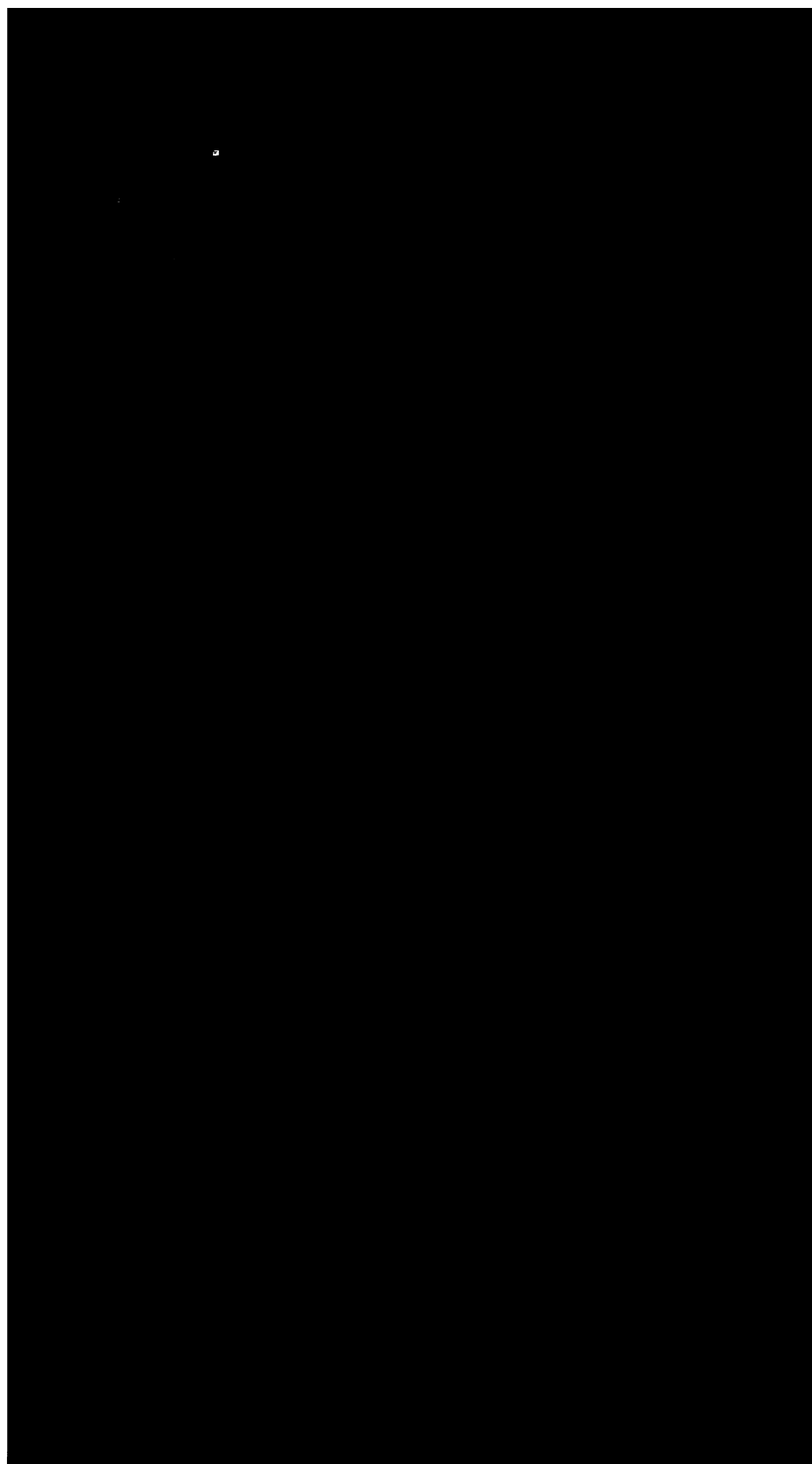


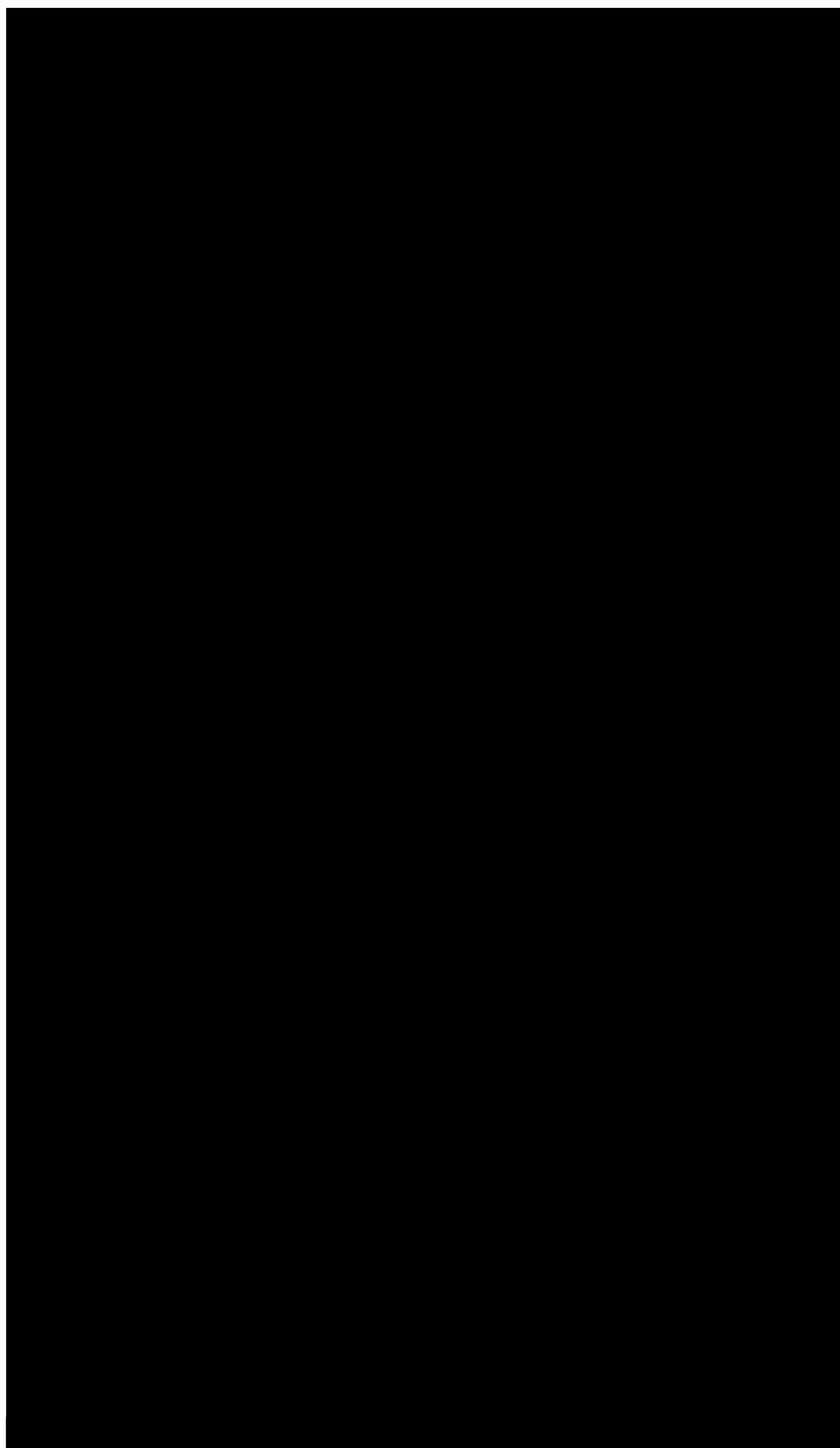


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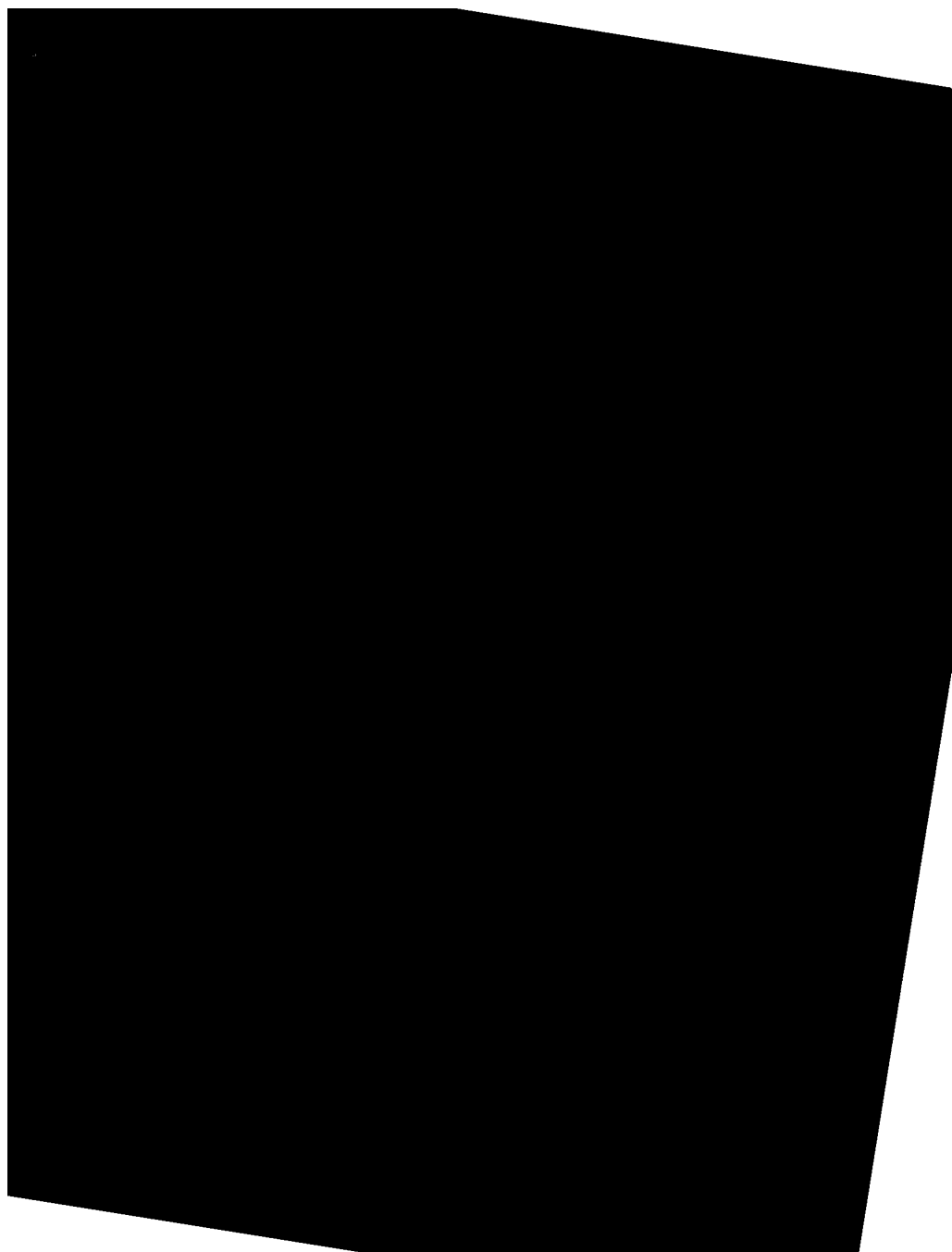
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of mouths to feed is increasing. Second, the world's food production is not keeping pace with the growing demand. Third, the world's food distribution is highly unequal, with the richest countries consuming the most food and the poorest countries consuming the least. Fourth, the world's food production is becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels, which are becoming increasingly scarce and expensive. Fifth, the world's food production is becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate change, which is causing more frequent and severe droughts and floods.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production and distribution can be improved. First, the world's food production can be increased by using more efficient farming techniques, such as precision agriculture and integrated pest management. Second, the world's food production can be made more sustainable by using renewable resources, such as solar and wind power, and by reducing the use of fossil fuels. Third, the world's food distribution can be improved by reducing food waste and by ensuring that food is distributed more equitably. Fourth, the world's food production can be made more resilient to climate change by using drought-tolerant crops and by improving water management practices.

There are a number of challenges that must be overcome in order to achieve these goals. First, the world's food production is highly dependent on fossil fuels, which are becoming increasingly scarce and expensive. Second, the world's food production is becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate change, which is causing more frequent and severe droughts and floods. Third, the world's food distribution is highly unequal, with the richest countries consuming the most food and the poorest countries consuming the least.

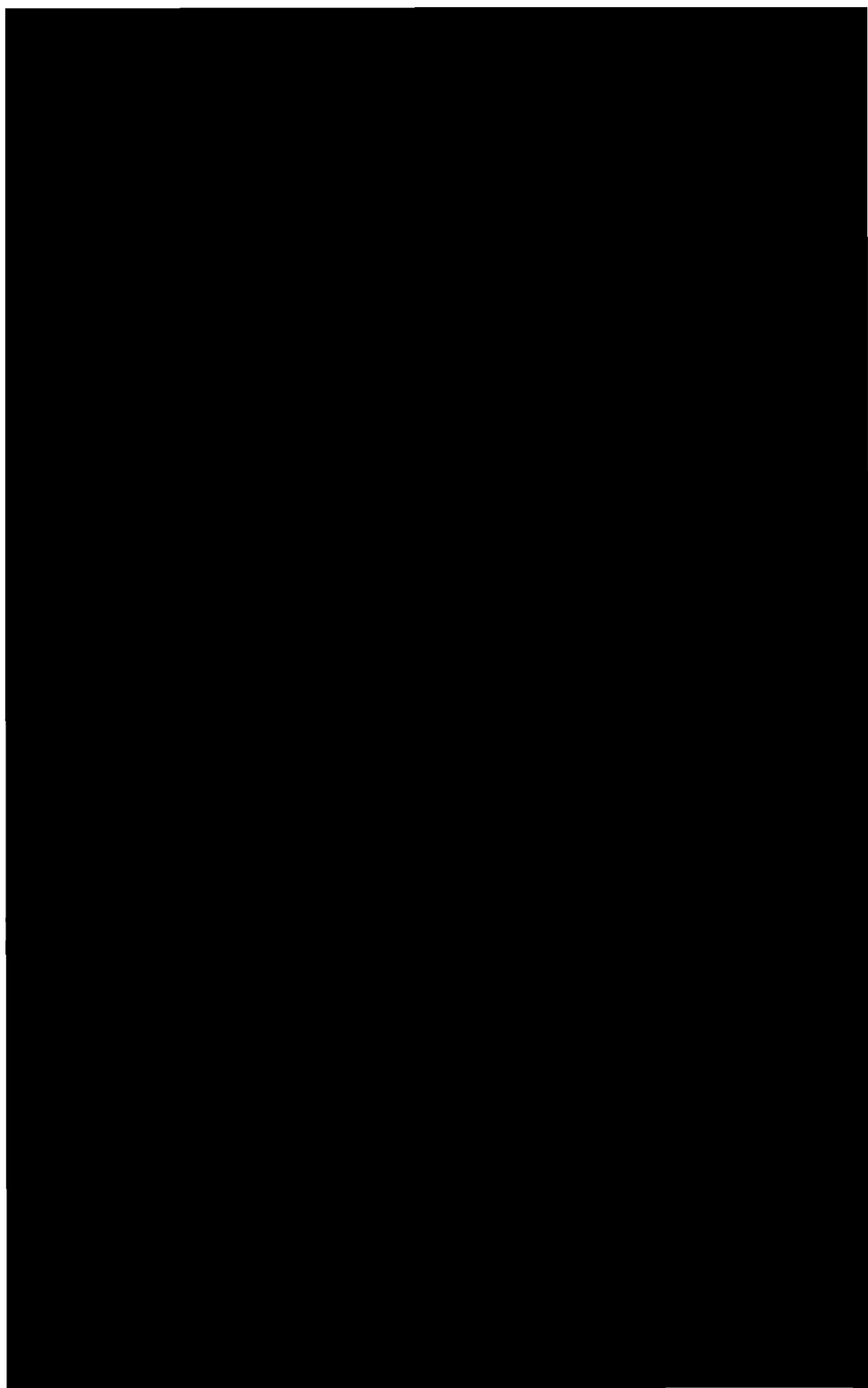
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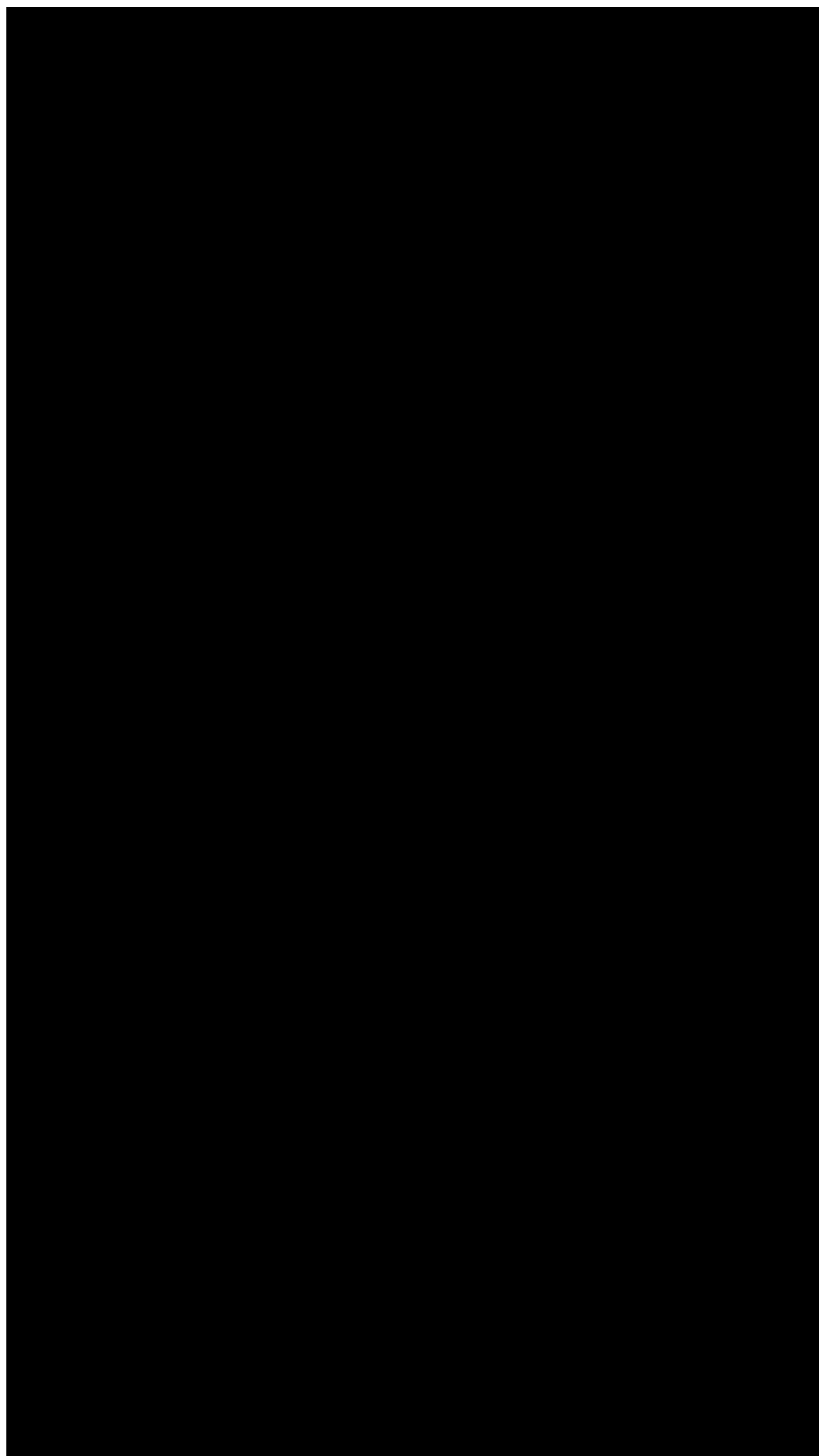
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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including interviews, surveys, and focus groups.

3. The third part of the document describes the results of the study, highlighting the key findings and the implications for practice.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and summarizes the main points of the study.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references and a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and a list of footnotes.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of abbreviations and a list of symbols.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of acknowledgments and a list of contributors.

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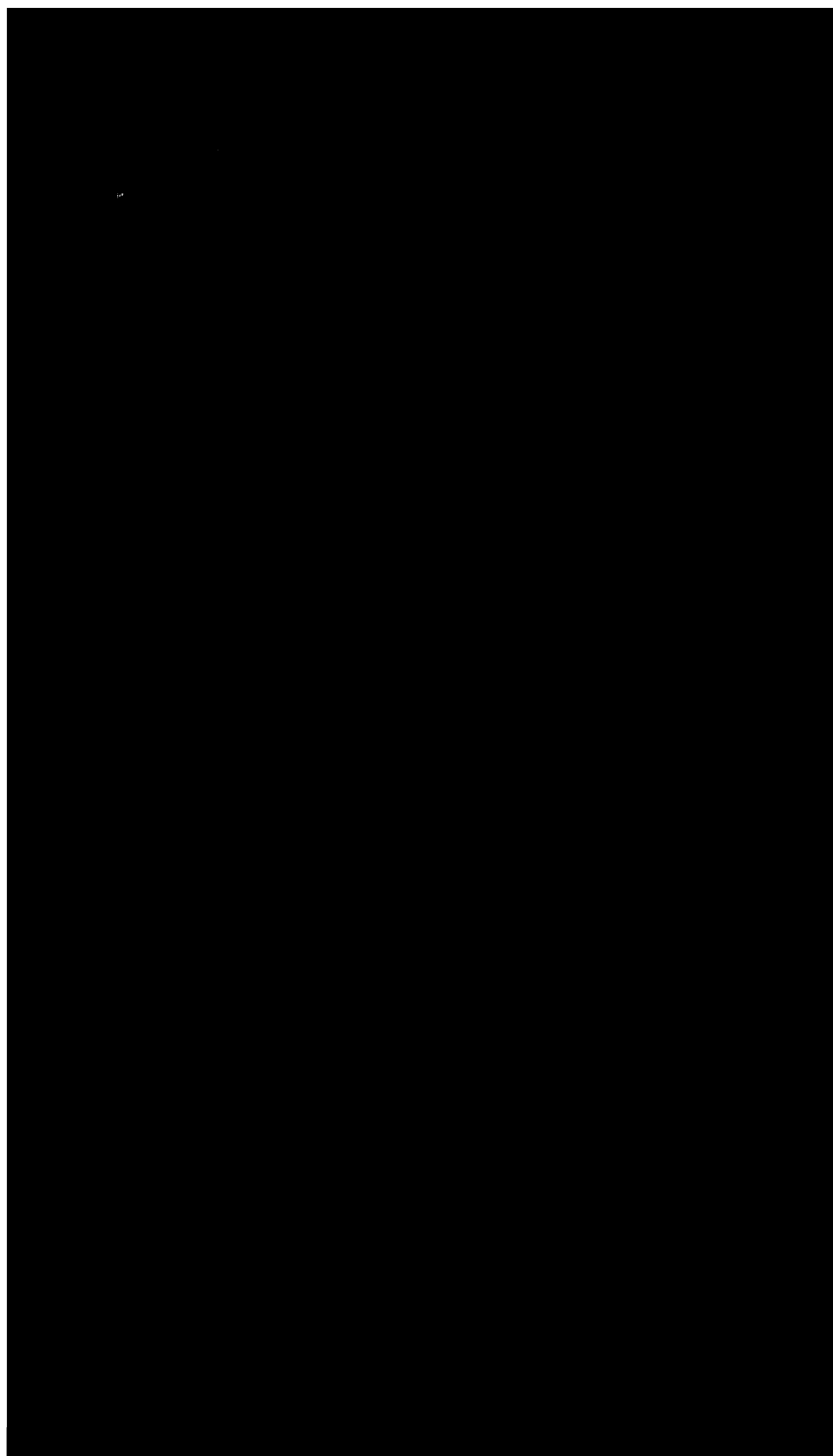
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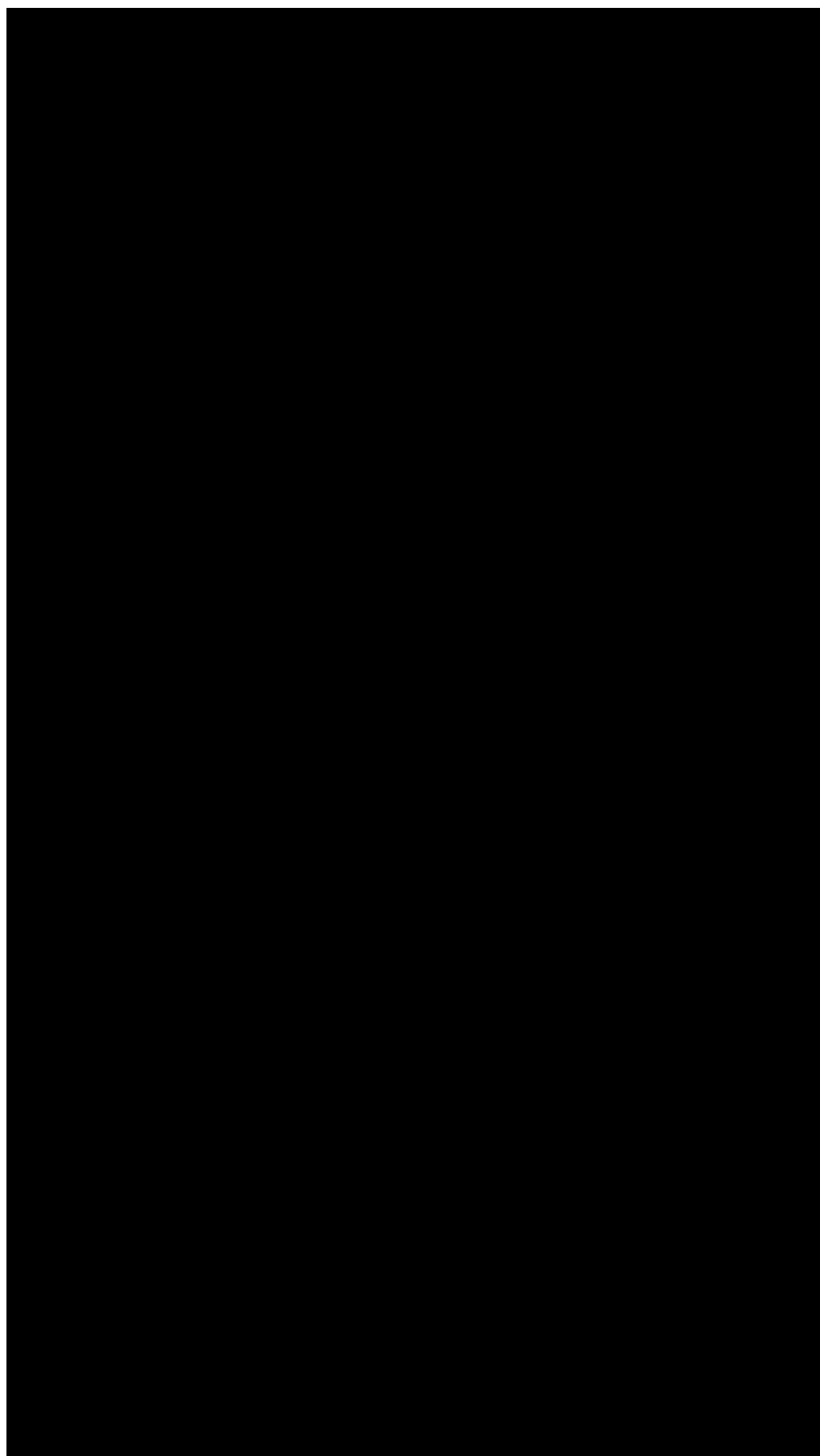
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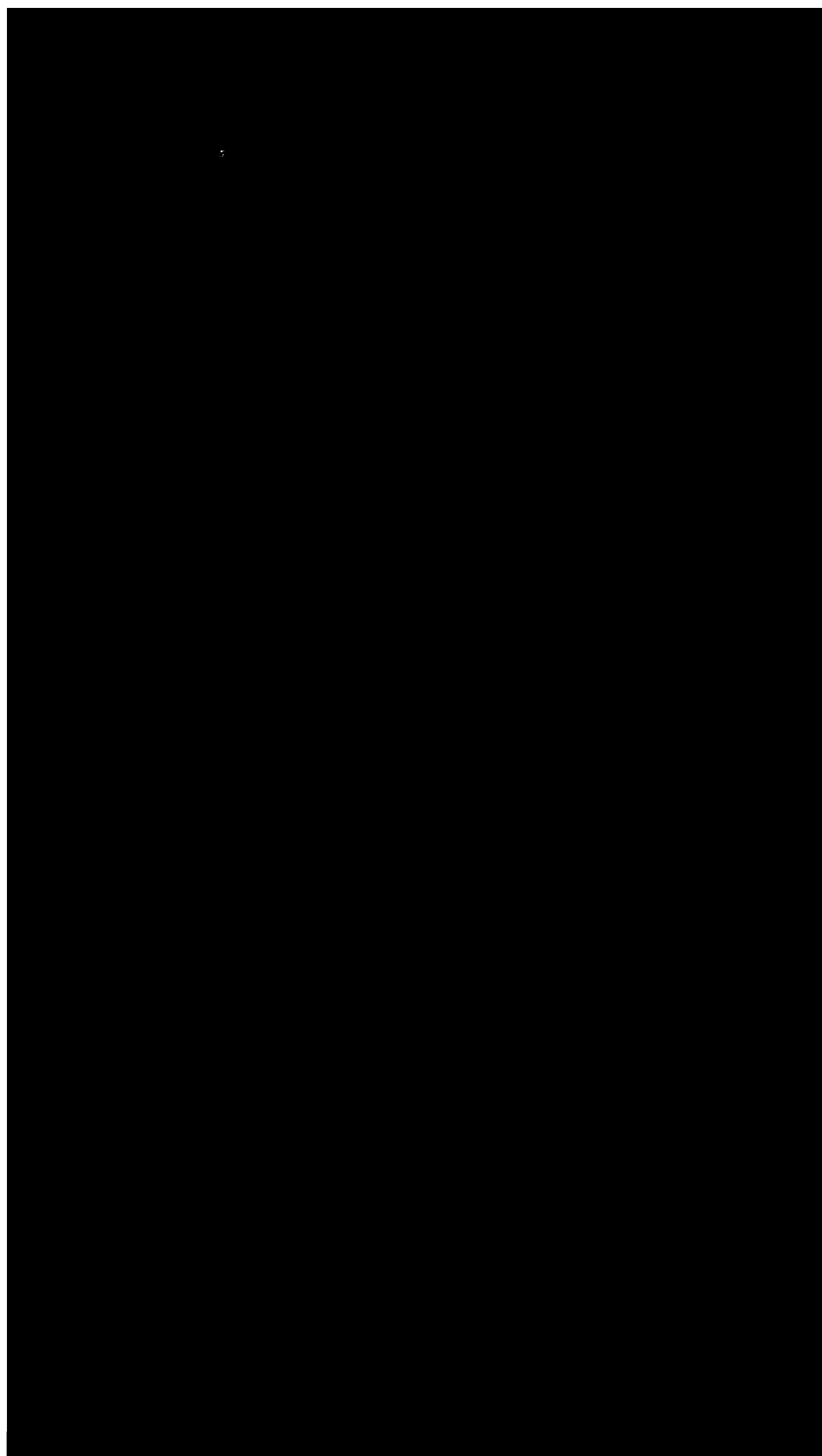
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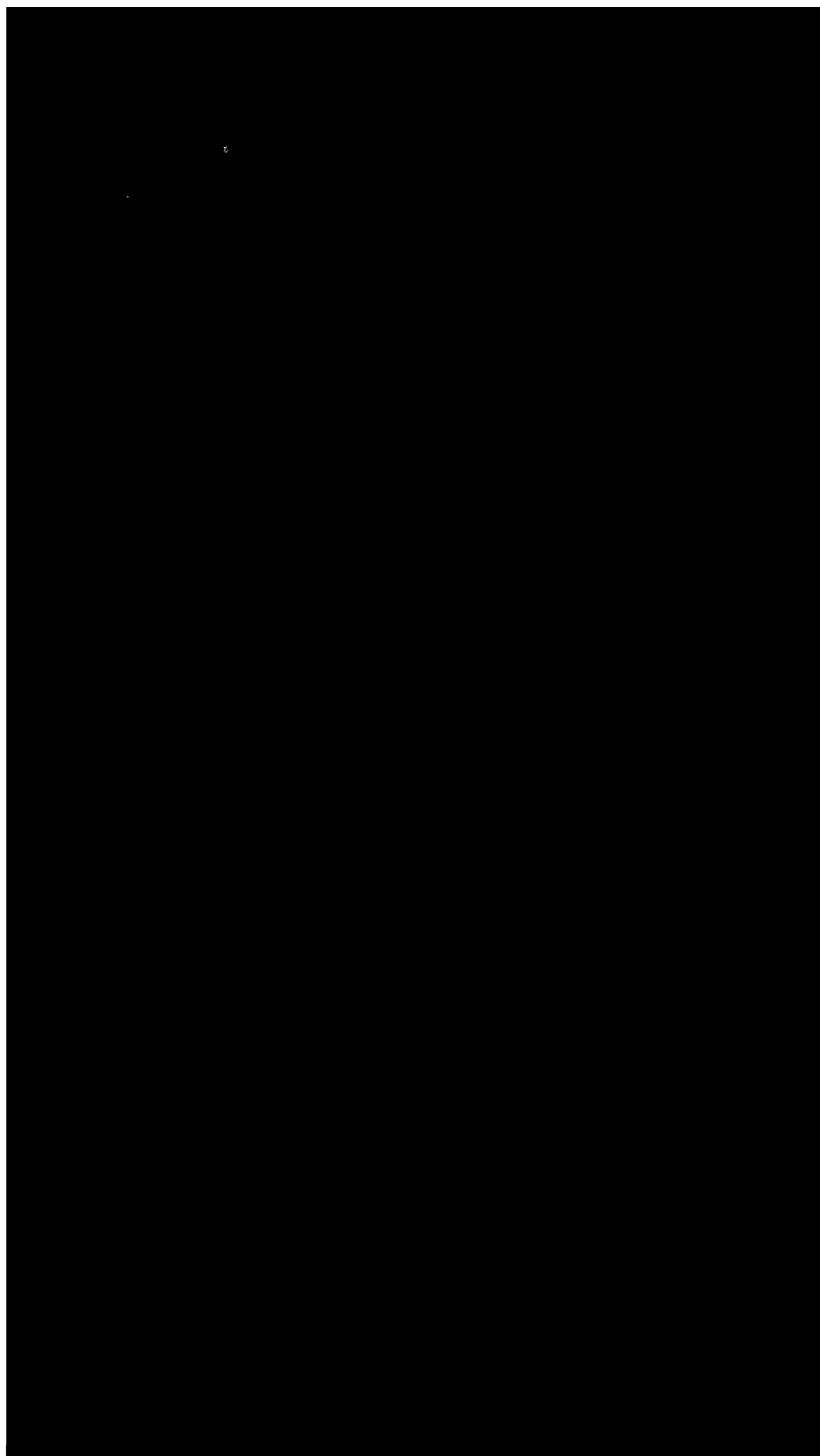


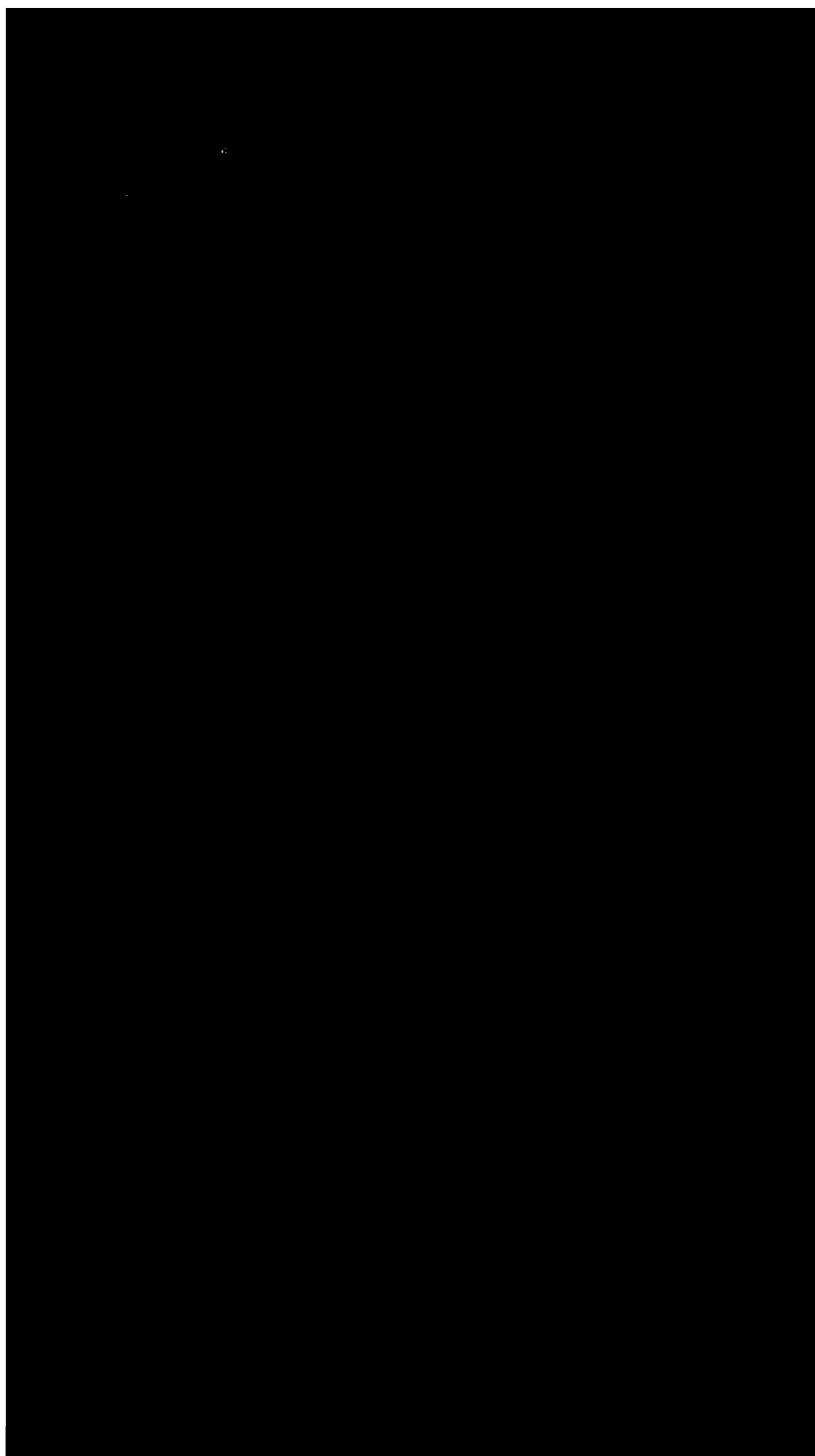


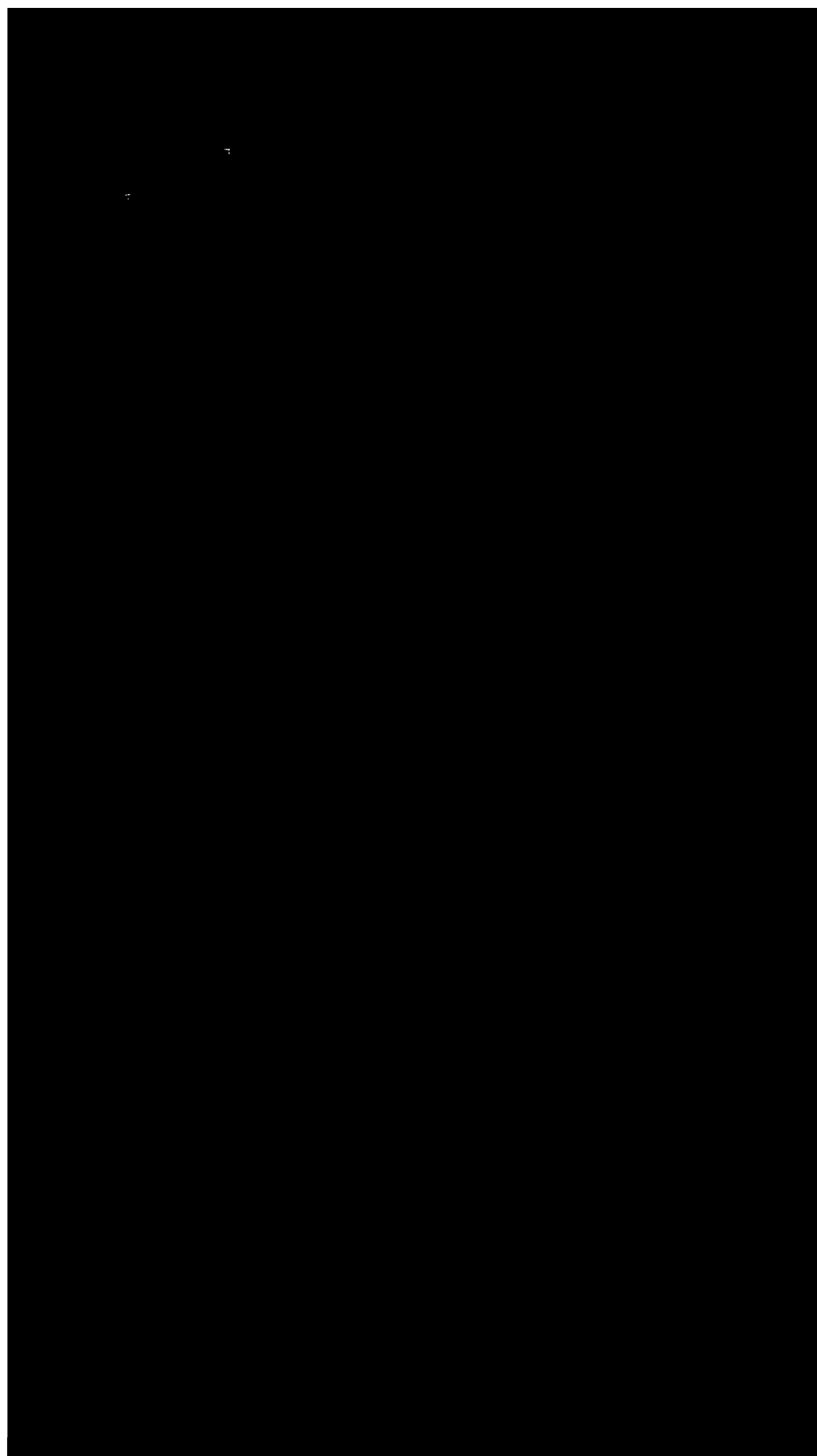


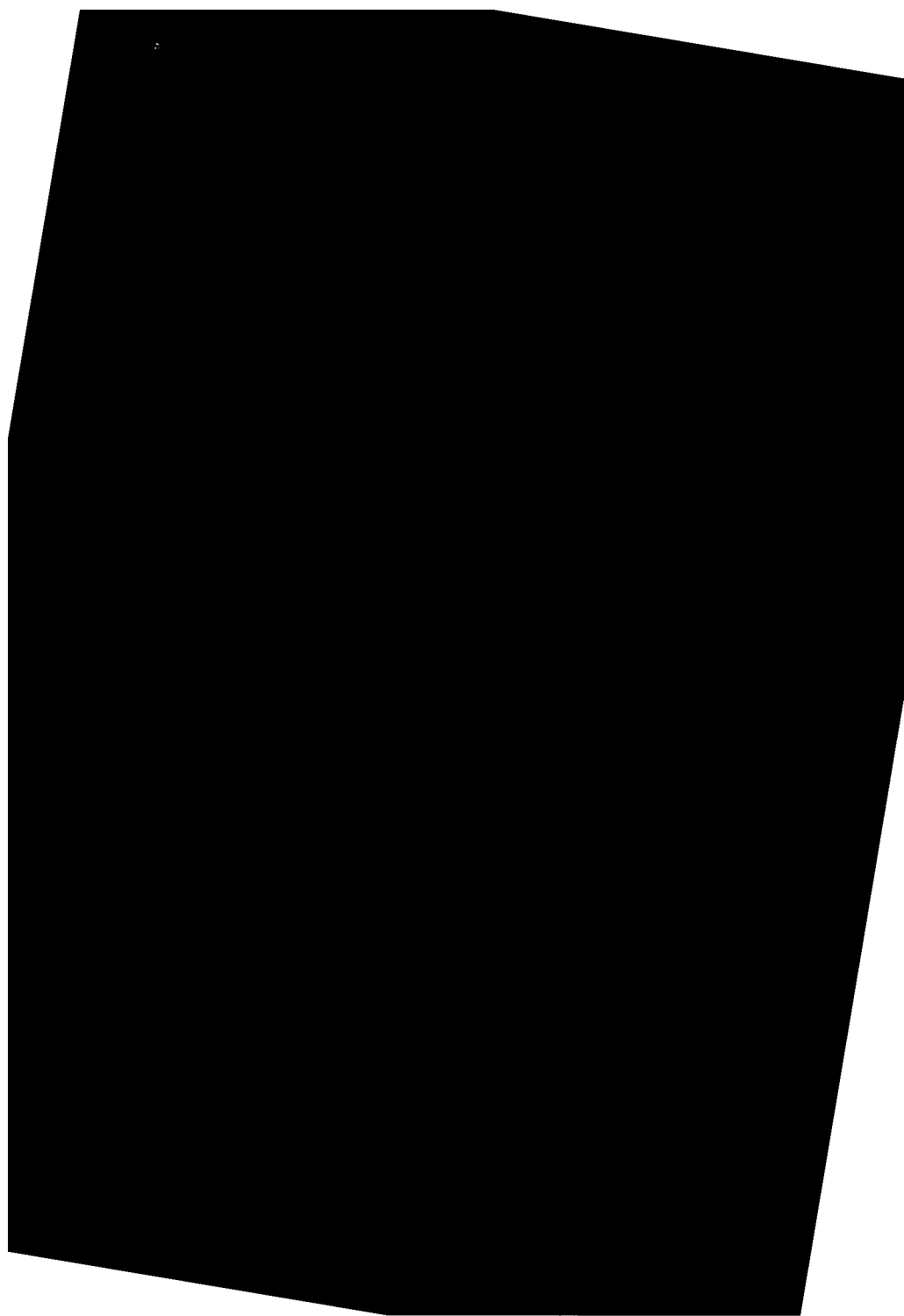
10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277, 1996, 1219-1220.











the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 2000). The prevalence of obesity in the United States has increased from 15% in 1980 to 25% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994).

Obesity is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 2000). Obesity is also a major risk factor for disability and premature death (World Health Organization 2000).

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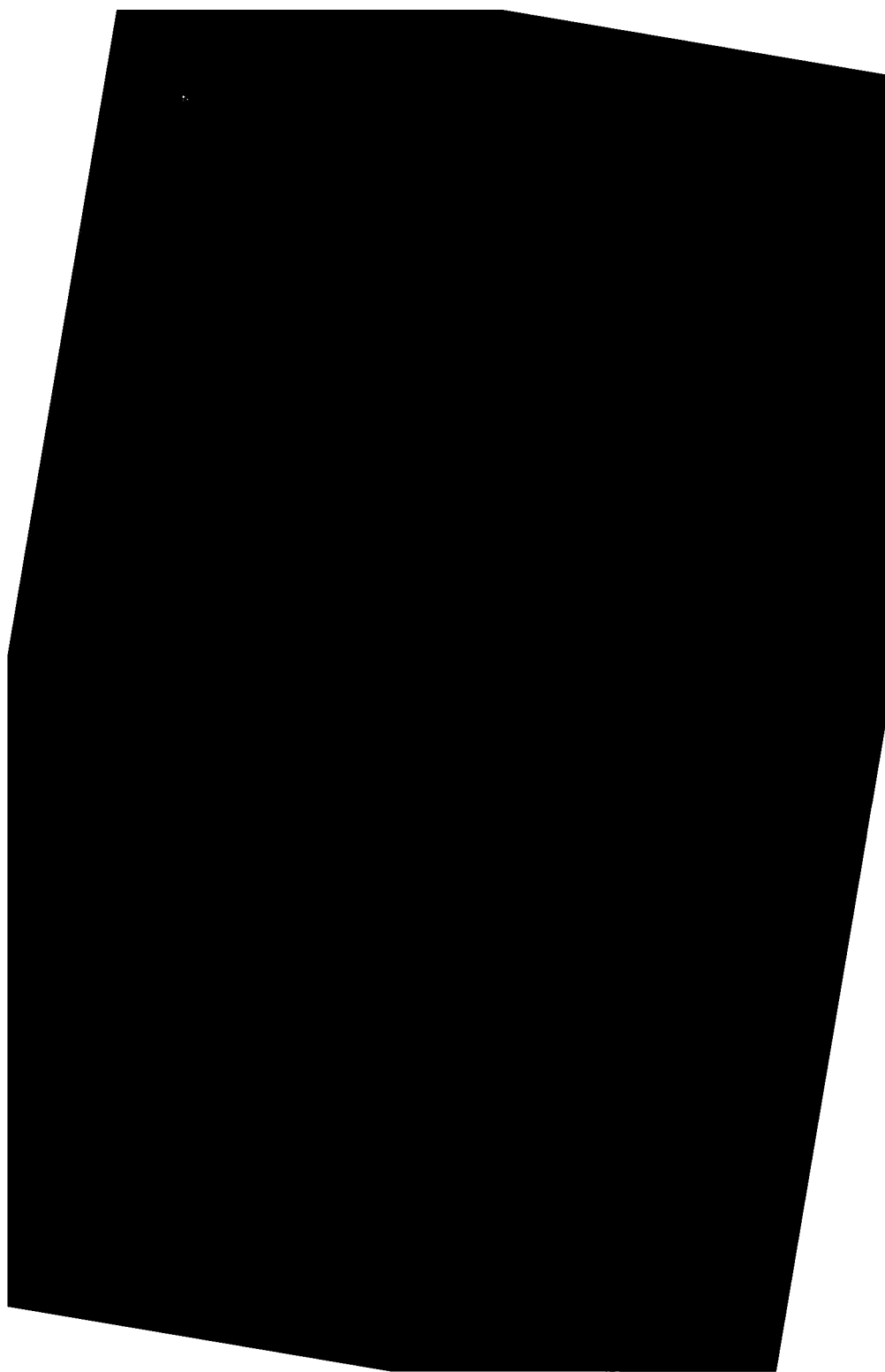
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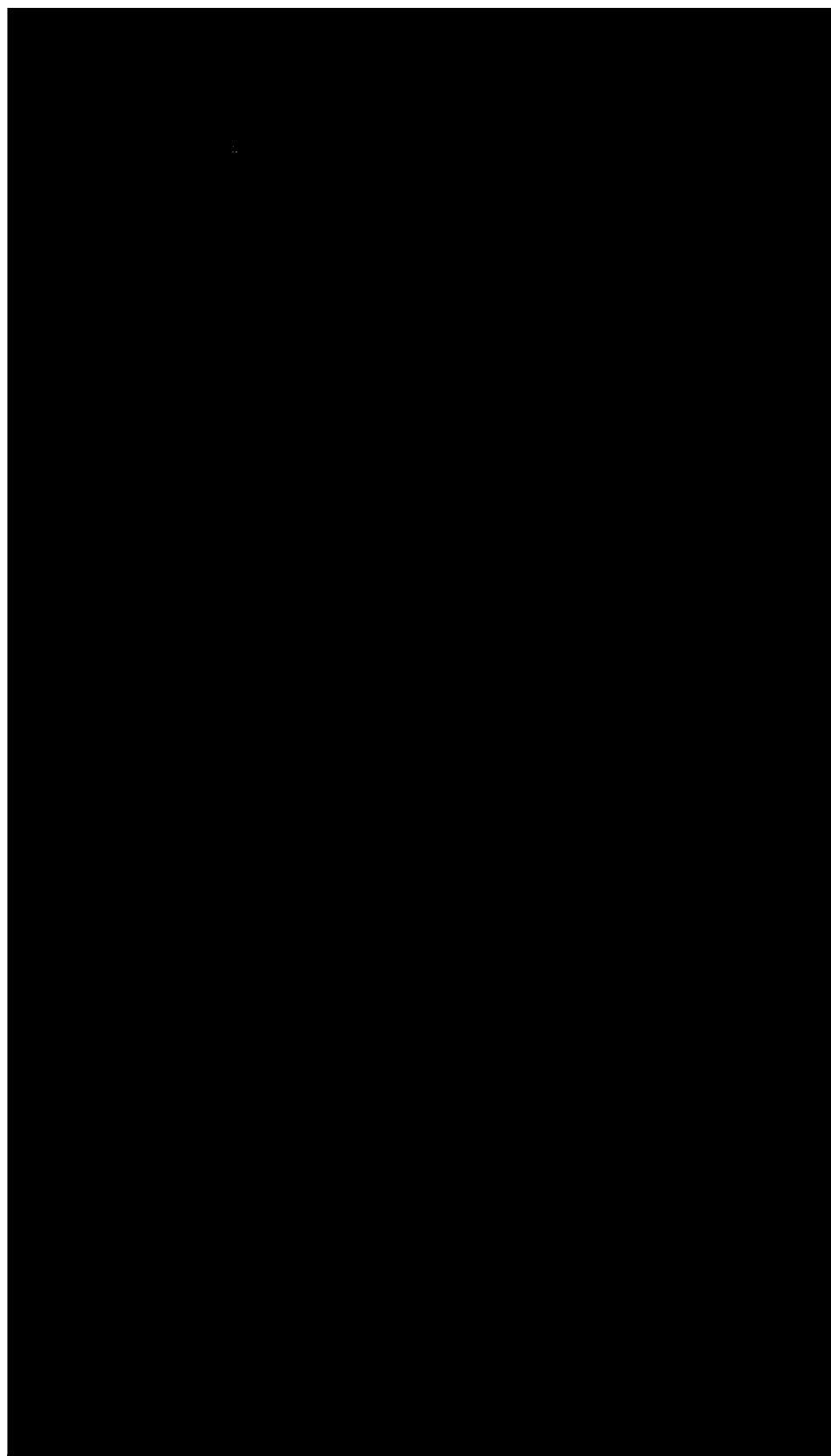
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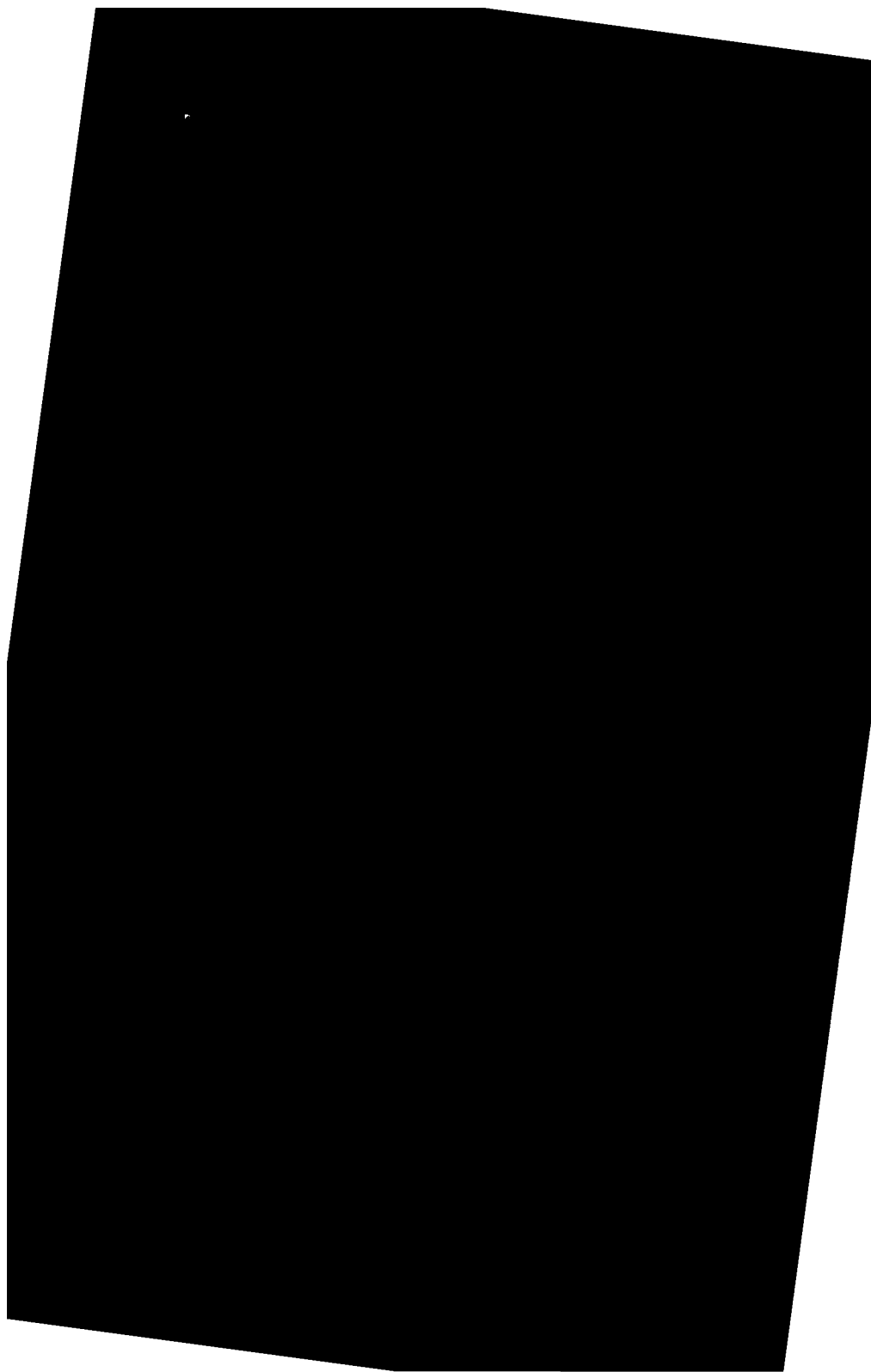
Obesity is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 2000). Obesity is also a major risk factor for disability and premature death (World Health Organization 2000).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.5 billion to 2.2 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply. It is important that we find ways to meet this demand without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One way to do this is to improve the efficiency of our food production. This means finding ways to produce more food with fewer resources.

Another way to do this is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This means finding ways to use food more efficiently.

There are many other ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One of the most important things we can do is to educate people about the importance of food and other resources. This means teaching people how to use food and other resources more efficiently.

Another important thing we can do is to protect the environment. This means finding ways to reduce the amount of pollution and other damage to the environment.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One of the most important things we can do is to work together. This means finding ways to share resources and information.

Another important thing we can do is to be fair. This means finding ways to share resources and information fairly.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One of the most important things we can do is to be responsible. This means finding ways to use resources and information responsibly.

Another important thing we can do is to be honest. This means finding ways to share resources and information honestly.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One of the most important things we can do is to be kind. This means finding ways to share resources and information kindly.

Another important thing we can do is to be patient. This means finding ways to share resources and information patiently.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One of the most important things we can do is to be brave. This means finding ways to share resources and information bravely.

Another important thing we can do is to be smart. This means finding ways to share resources and information smartly.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One of the most important things we can do is to be strong. This means finding ways to share resources and information strongly.

Another important thing we can do is to be fast. This means finding ways to share resources and information fast.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One of the most important things we can do is to be quiet. This means finding ways to share resources and information quietly.

Another important thing we can do is to be gentle. This means finding ways to share resources and information gently.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990-1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of performance targets and the establishment of public sector bodies.

One of the main challenges facing the public sector is the need to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of performance targets and the establishment of public sector bodies.

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Organizational Identity and the Role of the Firm in Society

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Abstract Organizational identity (OI) is a concept that has been widely studied in the field of organization studies. However, the concept has not been fully integrated into the field of strategic management. This article discusses the role of the firm in society and how OI can be used to understand this role.

Keywords organizational identity, firm, society, strategic management, business ethics

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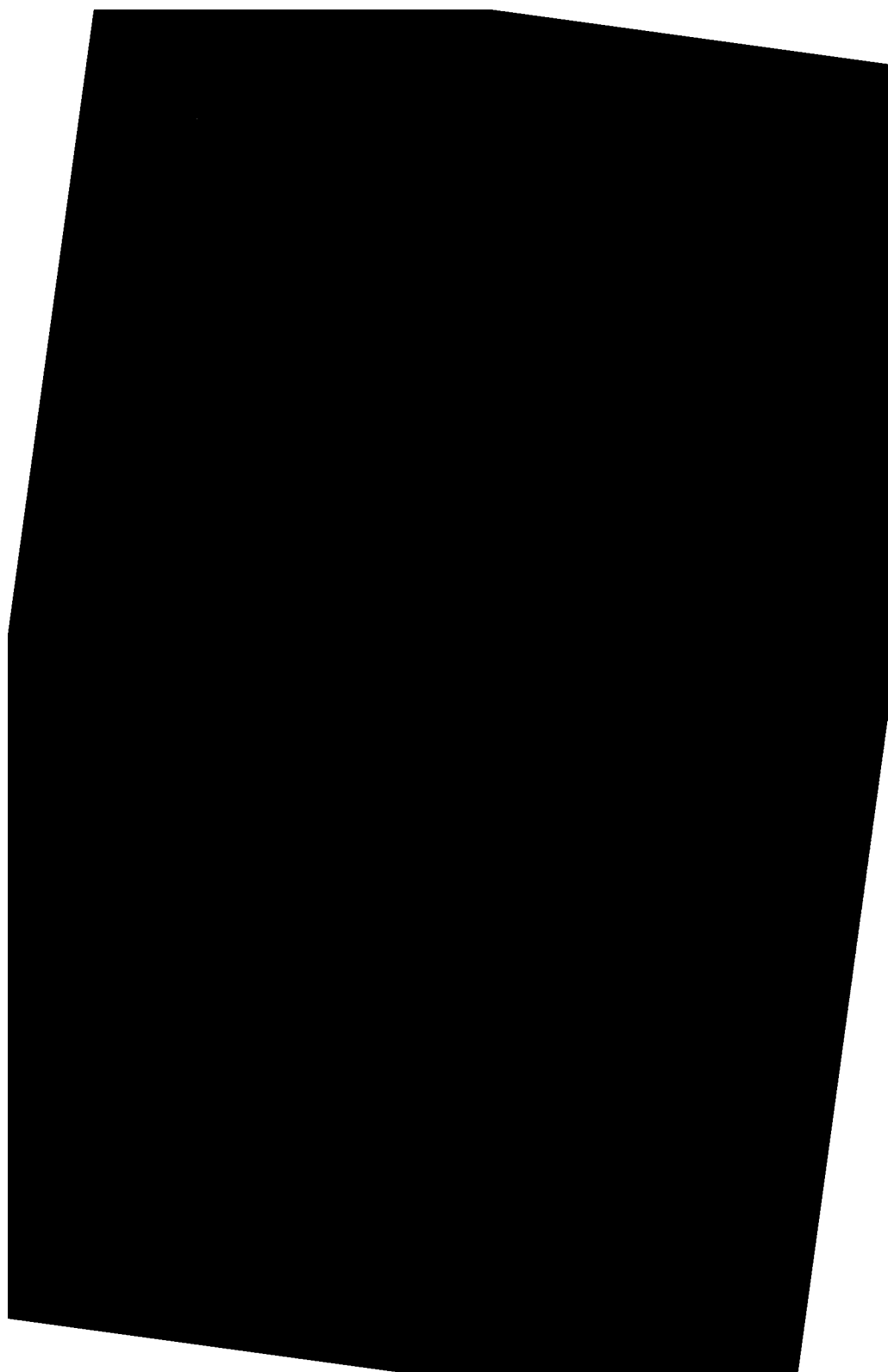
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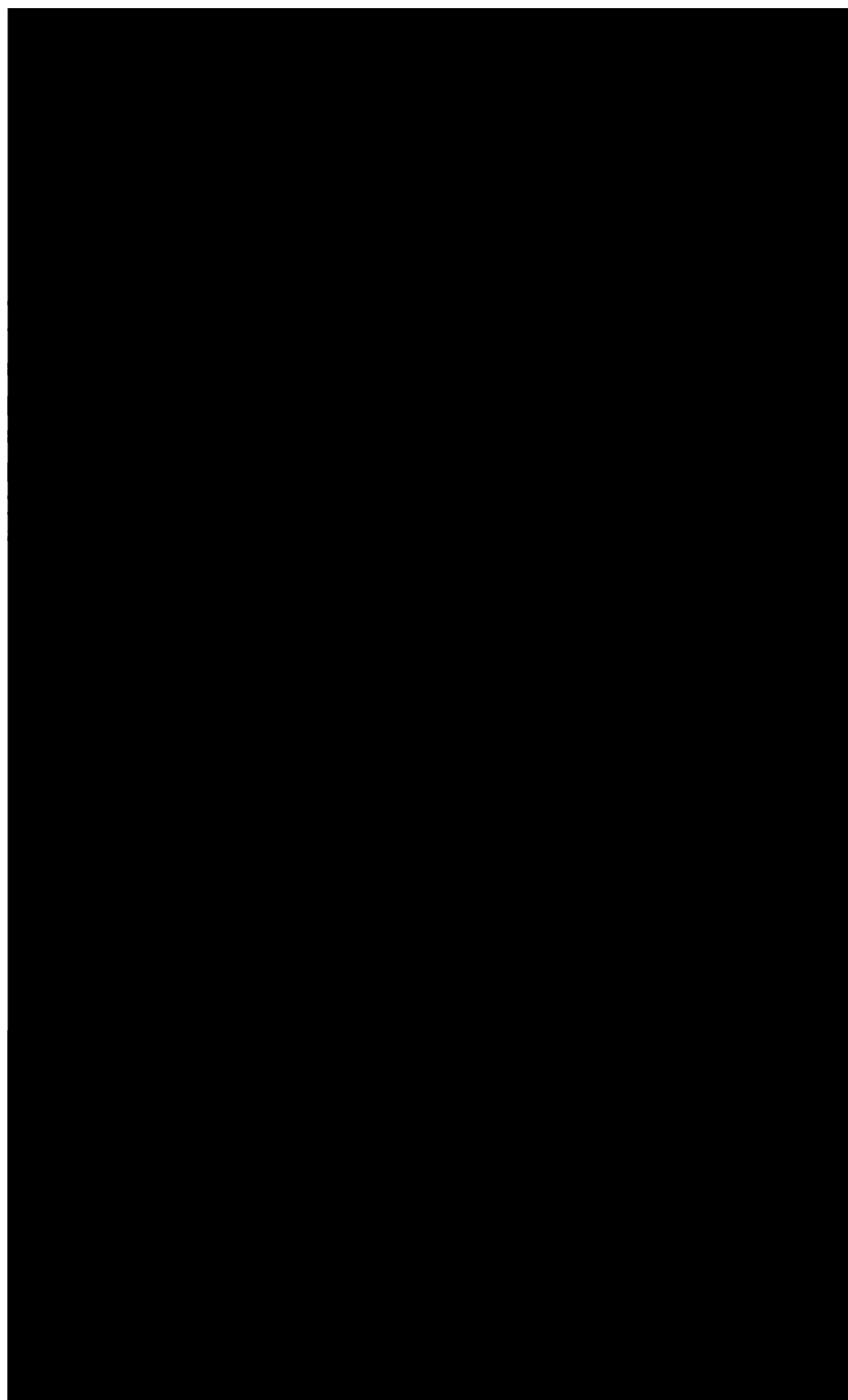
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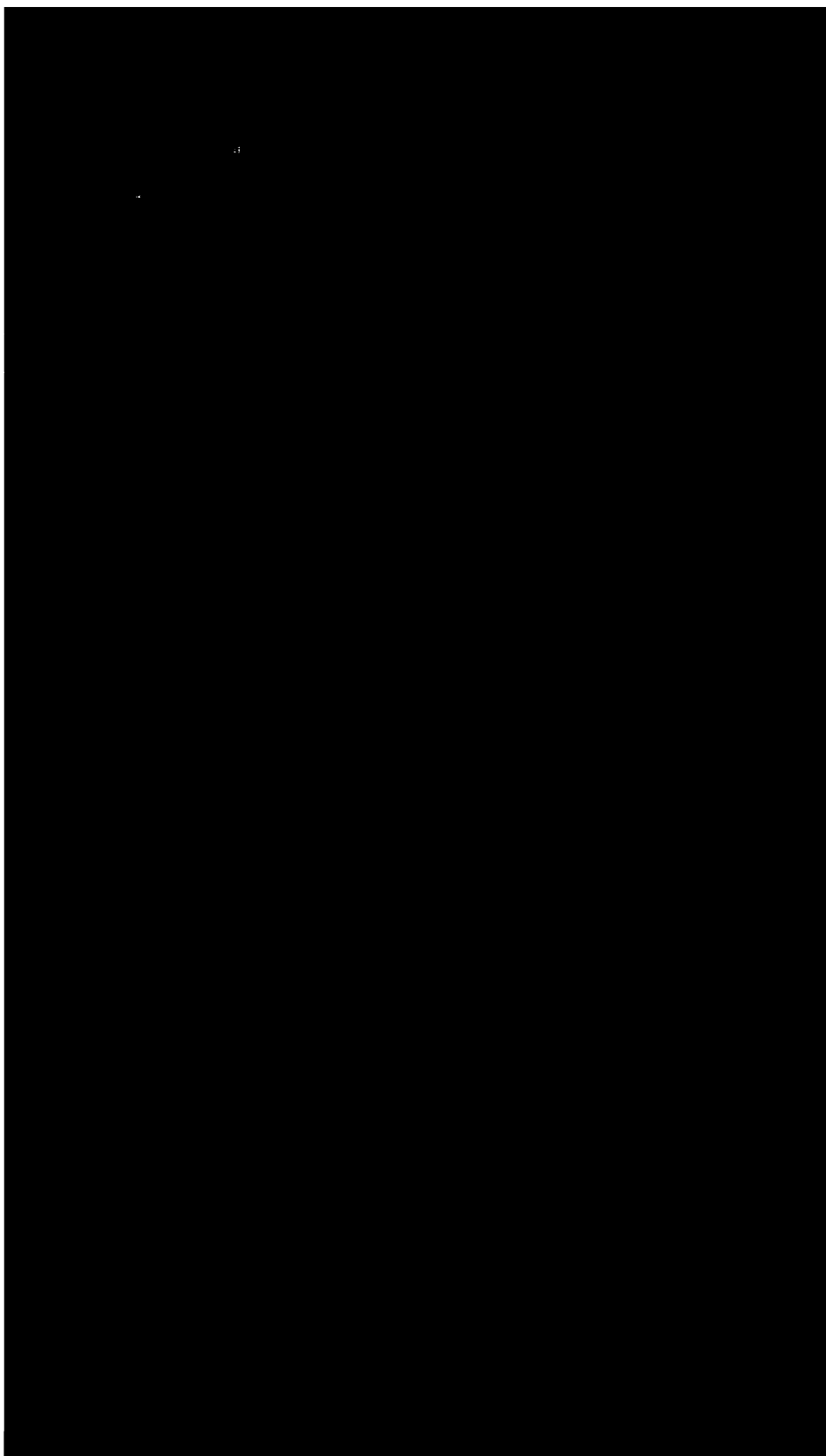
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

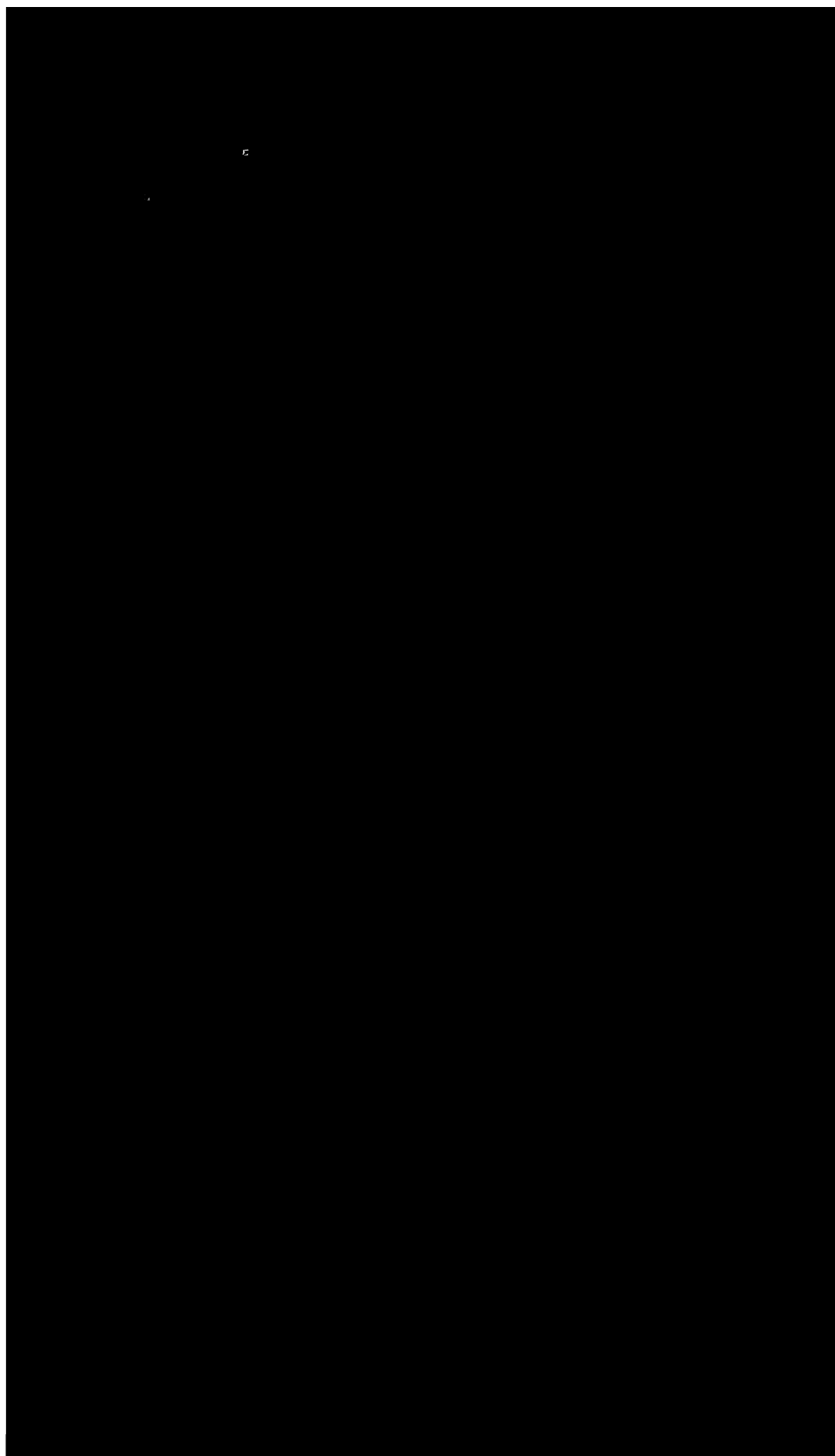
The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%.

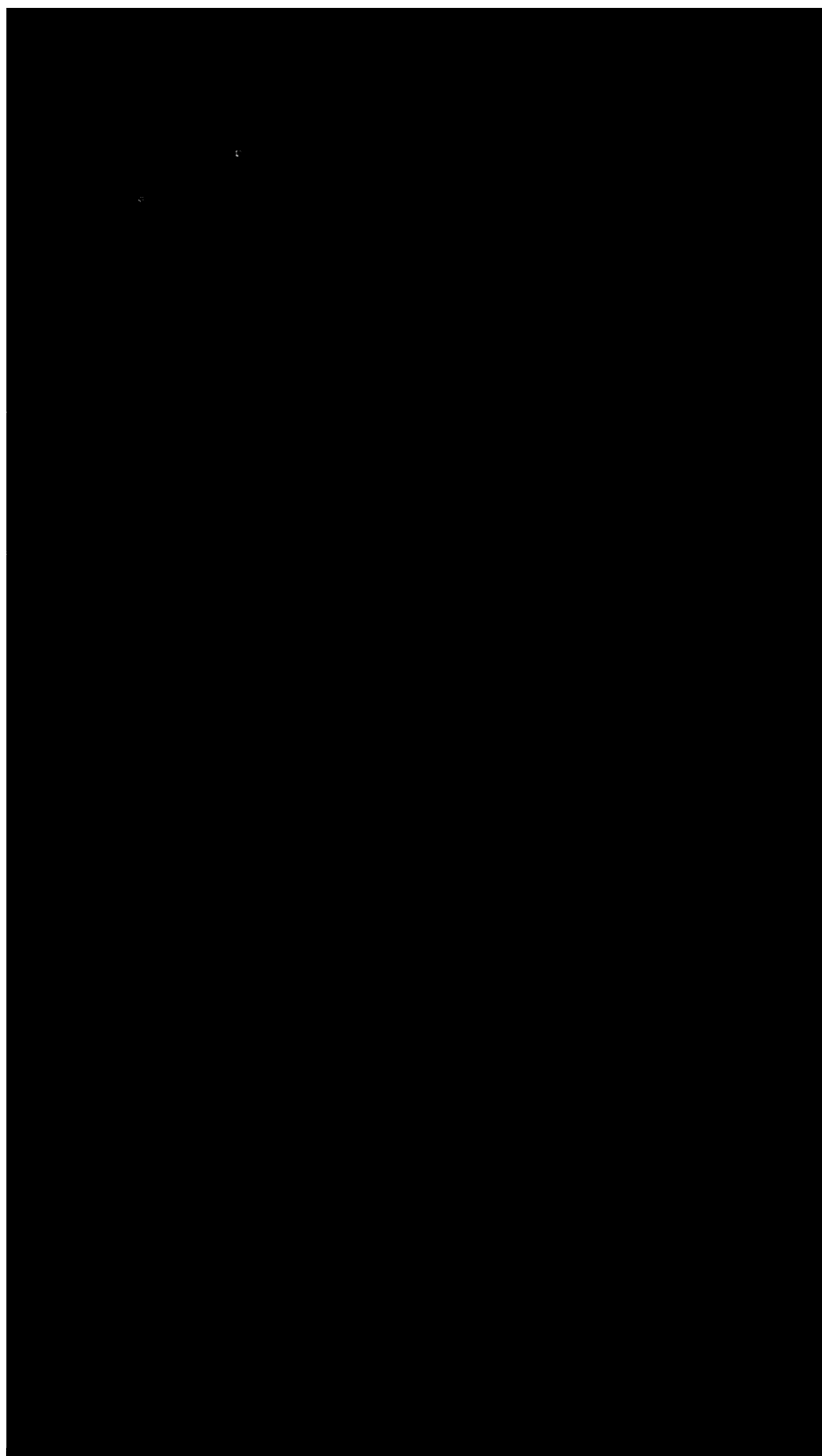
The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%.

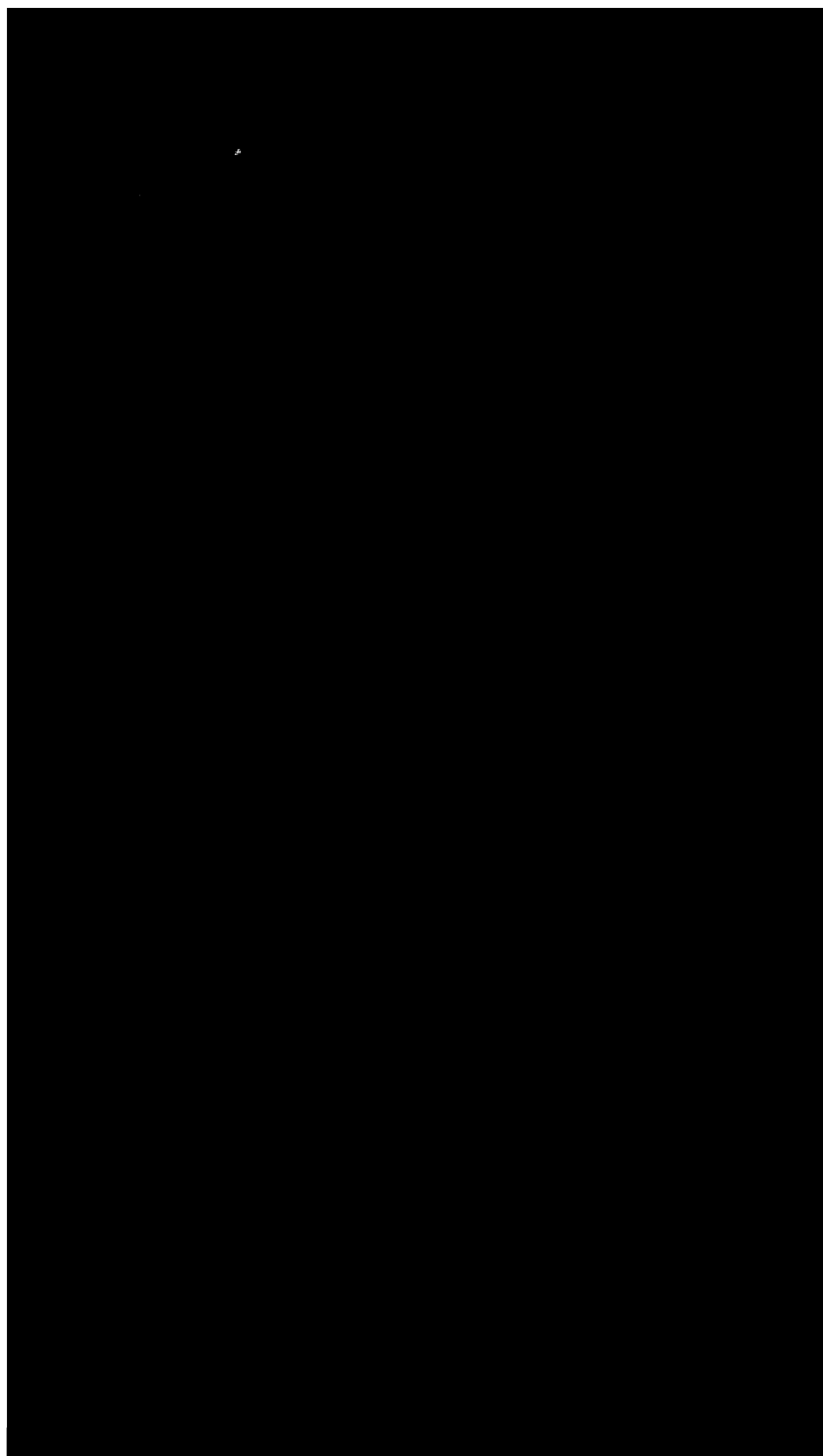
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, people over 50 years of age made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 20 years of age. In 1980, people under 20 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%.

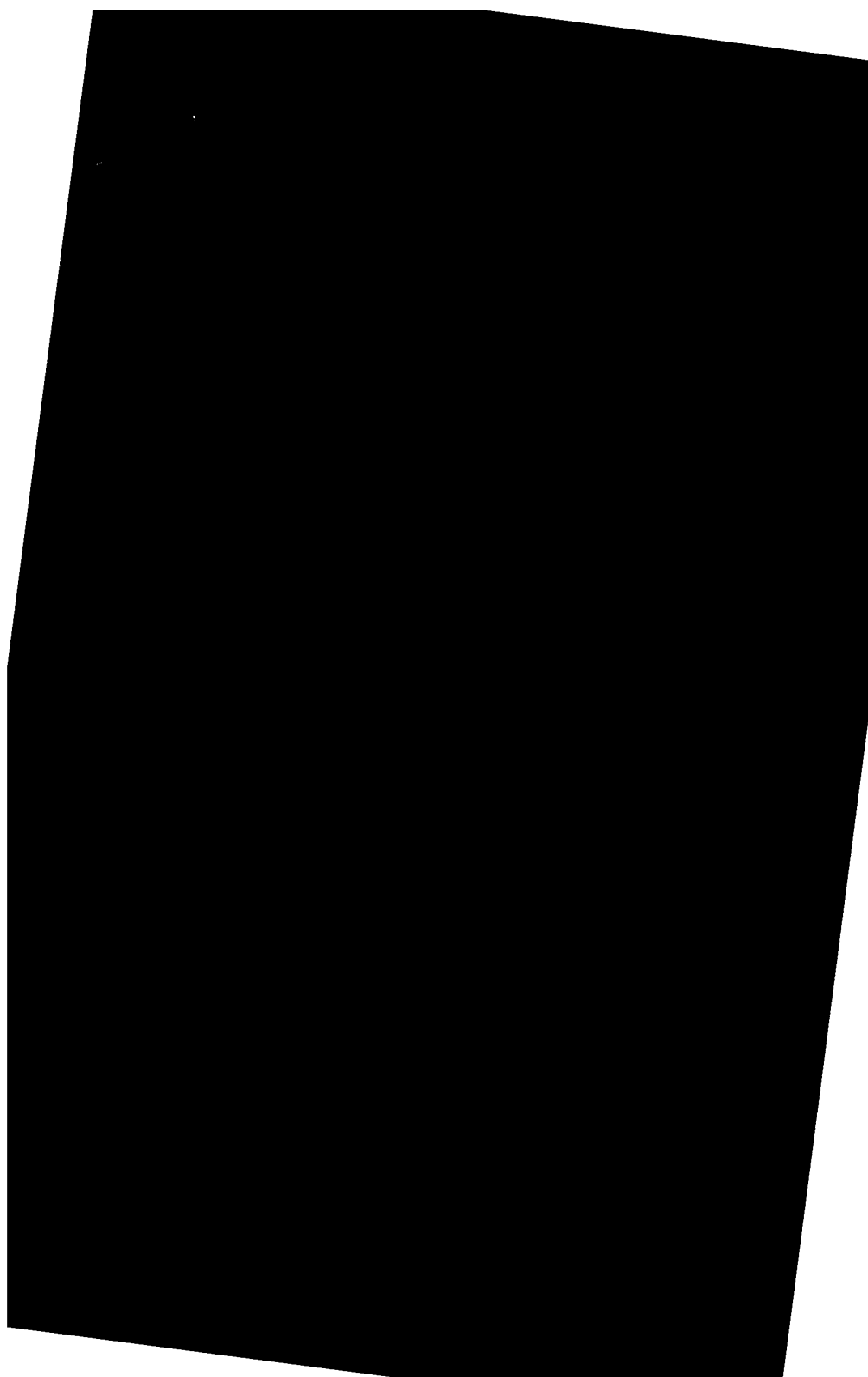
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, people over 65 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 15 years of age. In 1980, people under 15 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%.

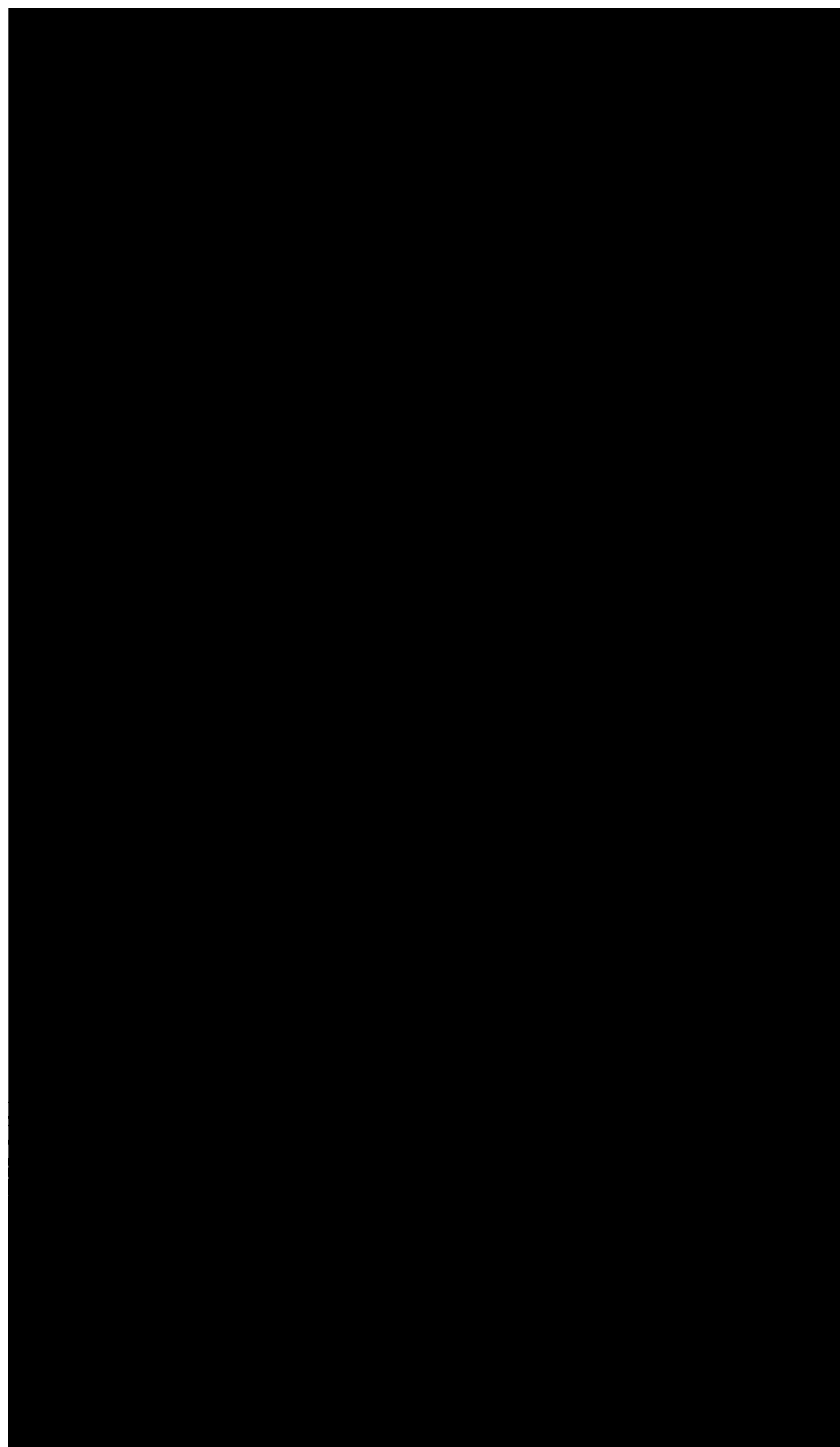
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years of age. In 1980, people over 75 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 10 years of age. In 1980, people under 10 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%.

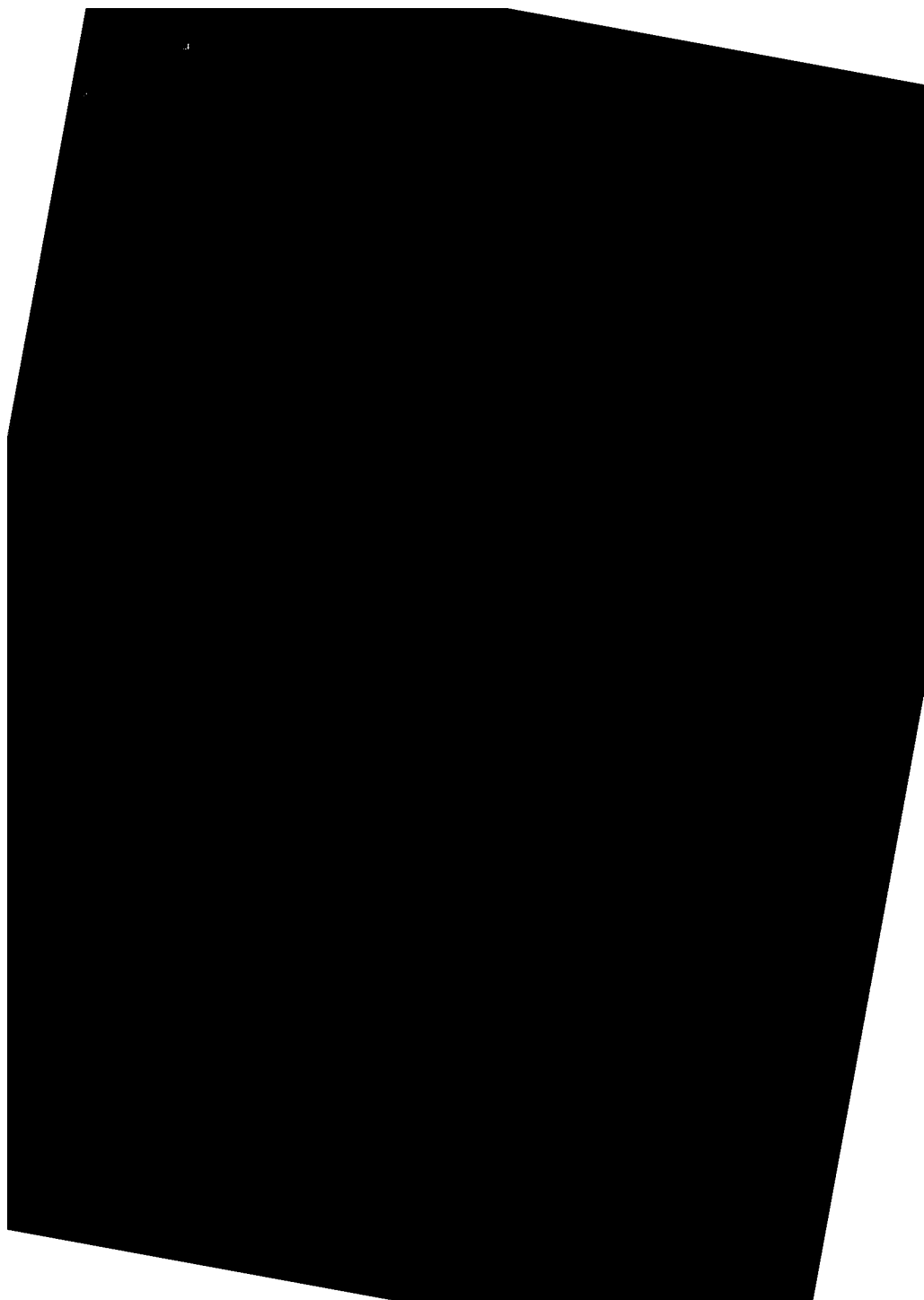


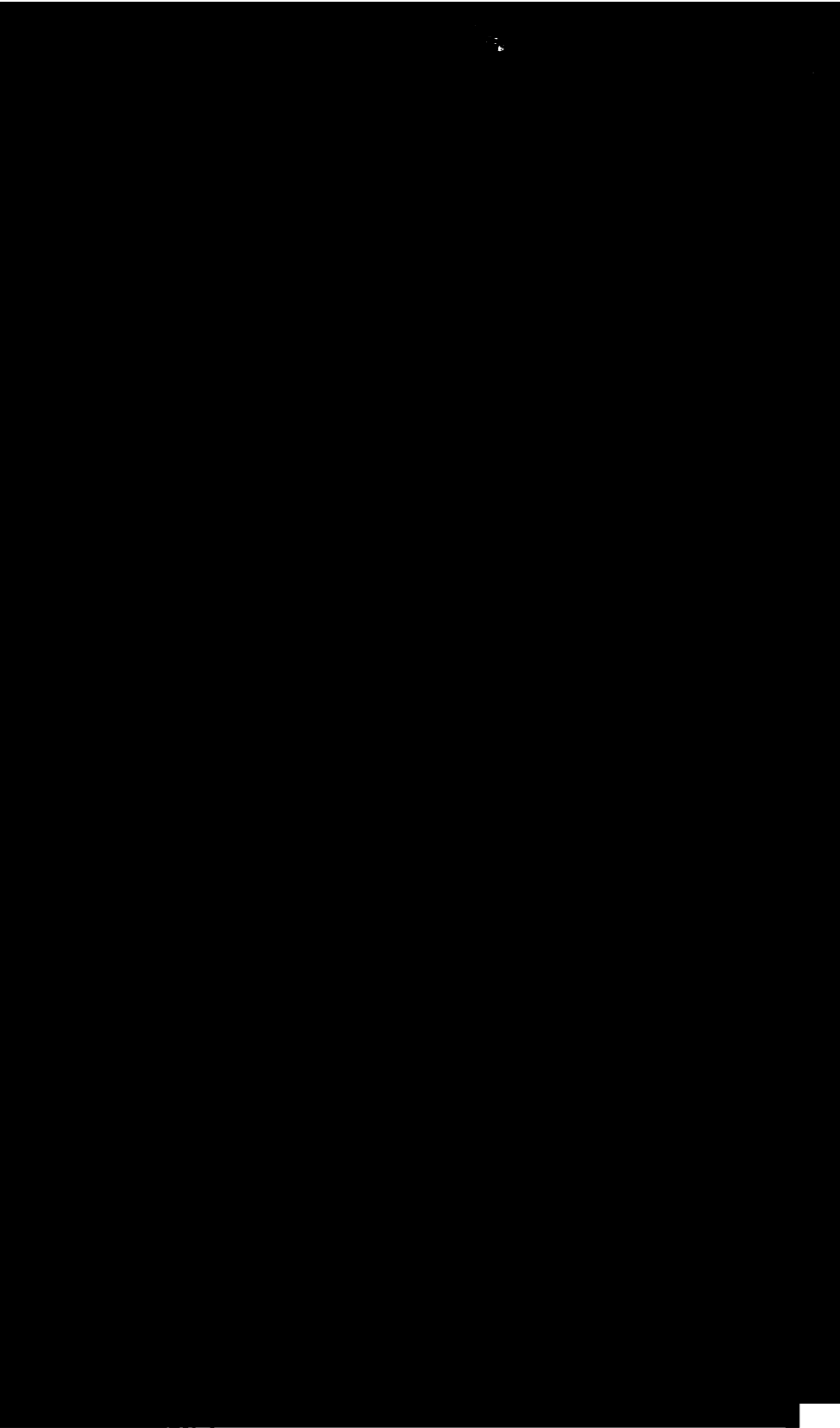


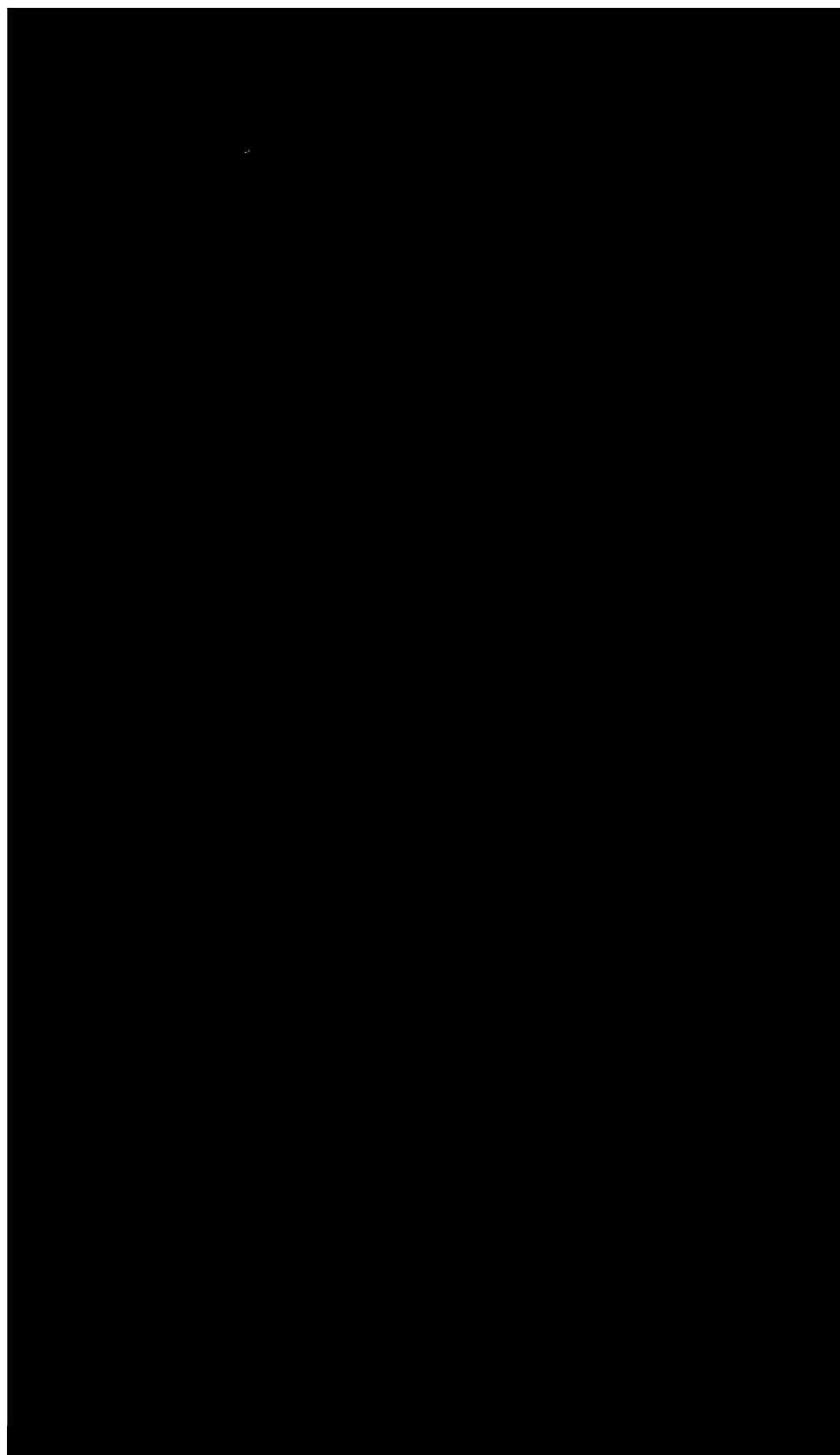












the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM).

These journals are the most widely read and cited in the field of medicine.

The *JAMA* is published weekly, while the *NEJM* is published bi-weekly.

Both journals are owned by the American Medical Association (AMA).

The *JAMA* is the official journal of the AMA, while the *NEJM* is not.

The *JAMA* is a general medical journal, while the *NEJM* is a specialty journal.

The *JAMA* is published by the AMA, while the *NEJM* is published by the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The *JAMA* is a peer-reviewed journal, while the *NEJM* is not.

The *JAMA* is a free journal, while the *NEJM* is a paid journal.

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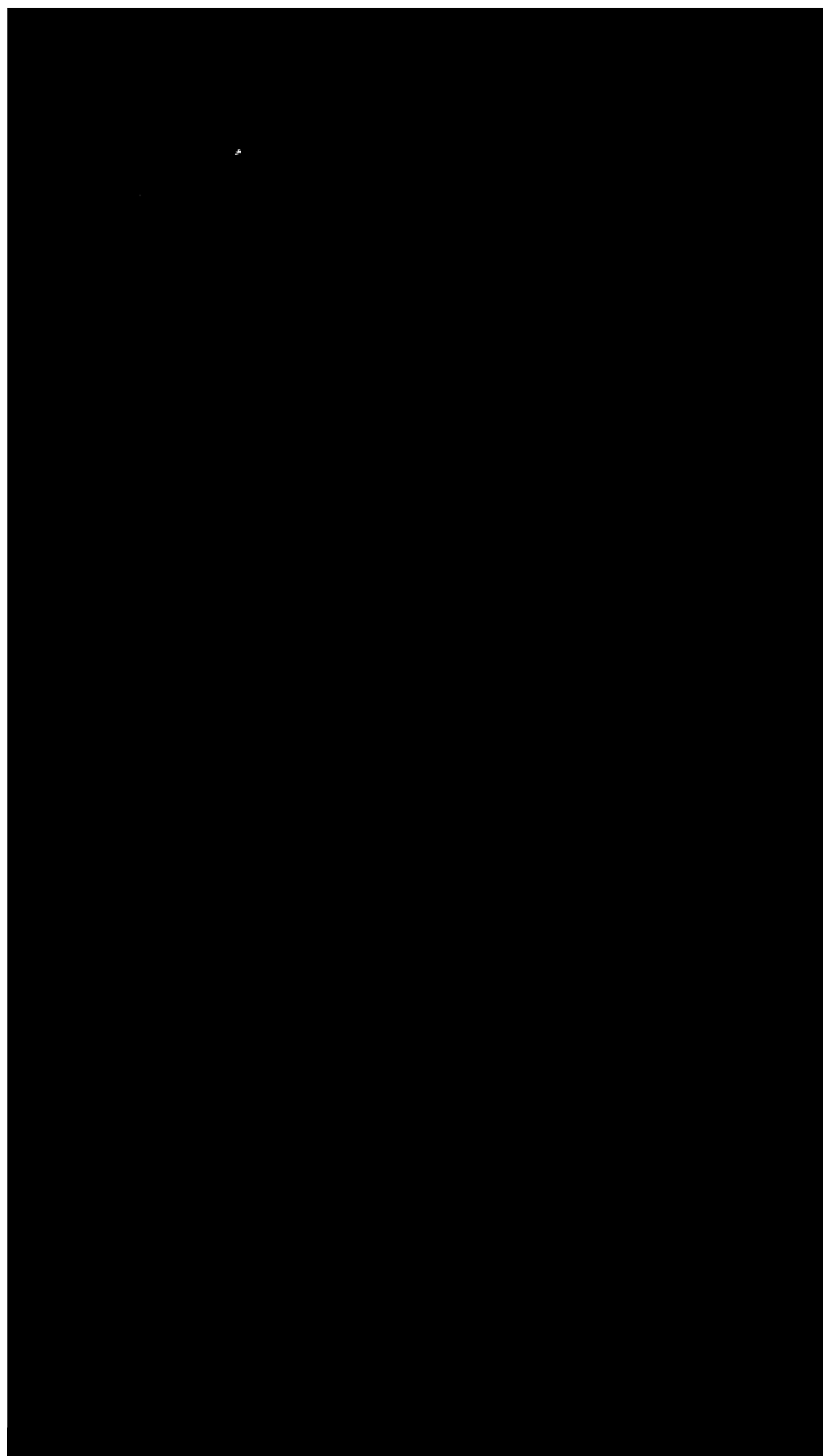
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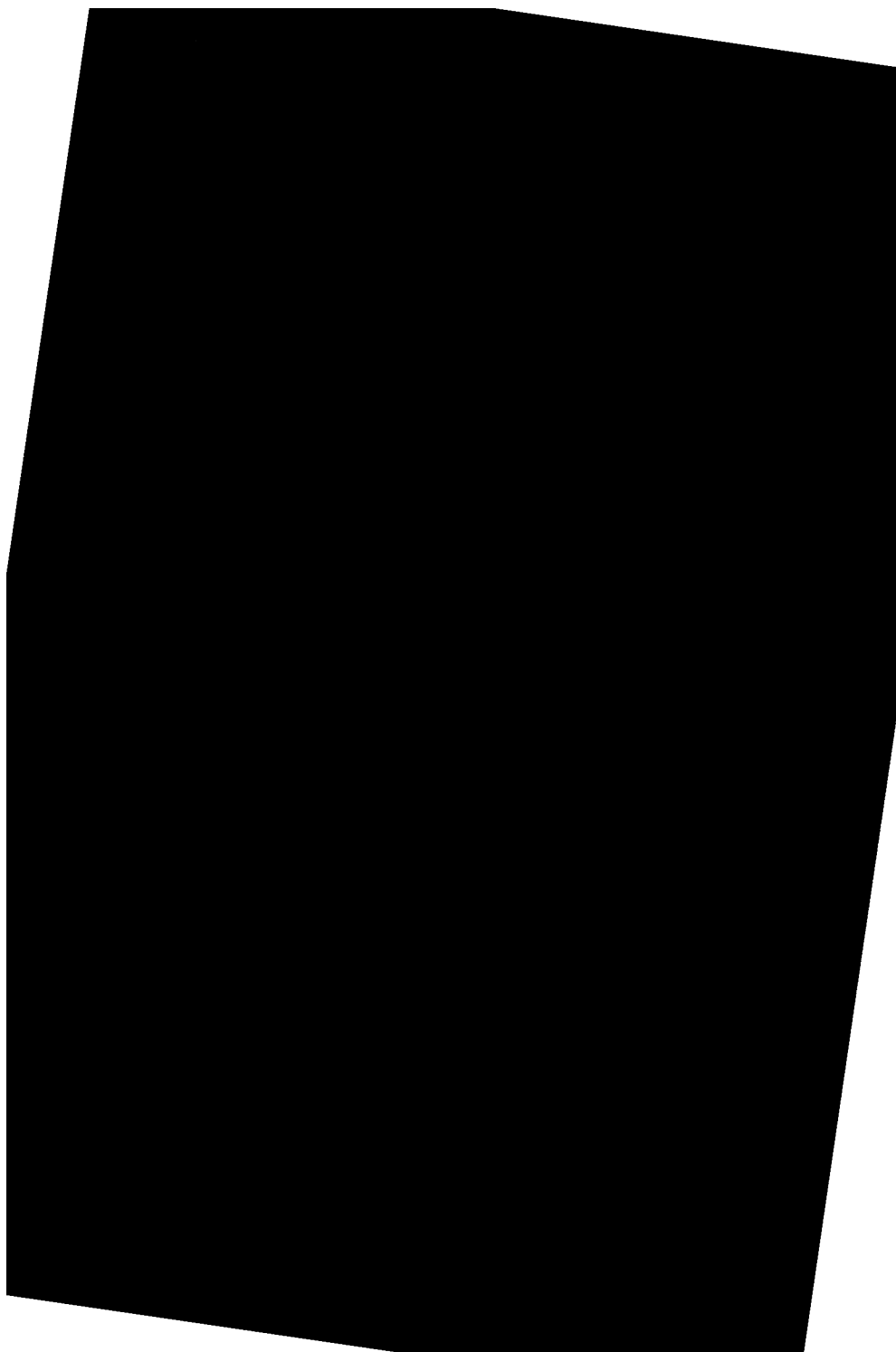
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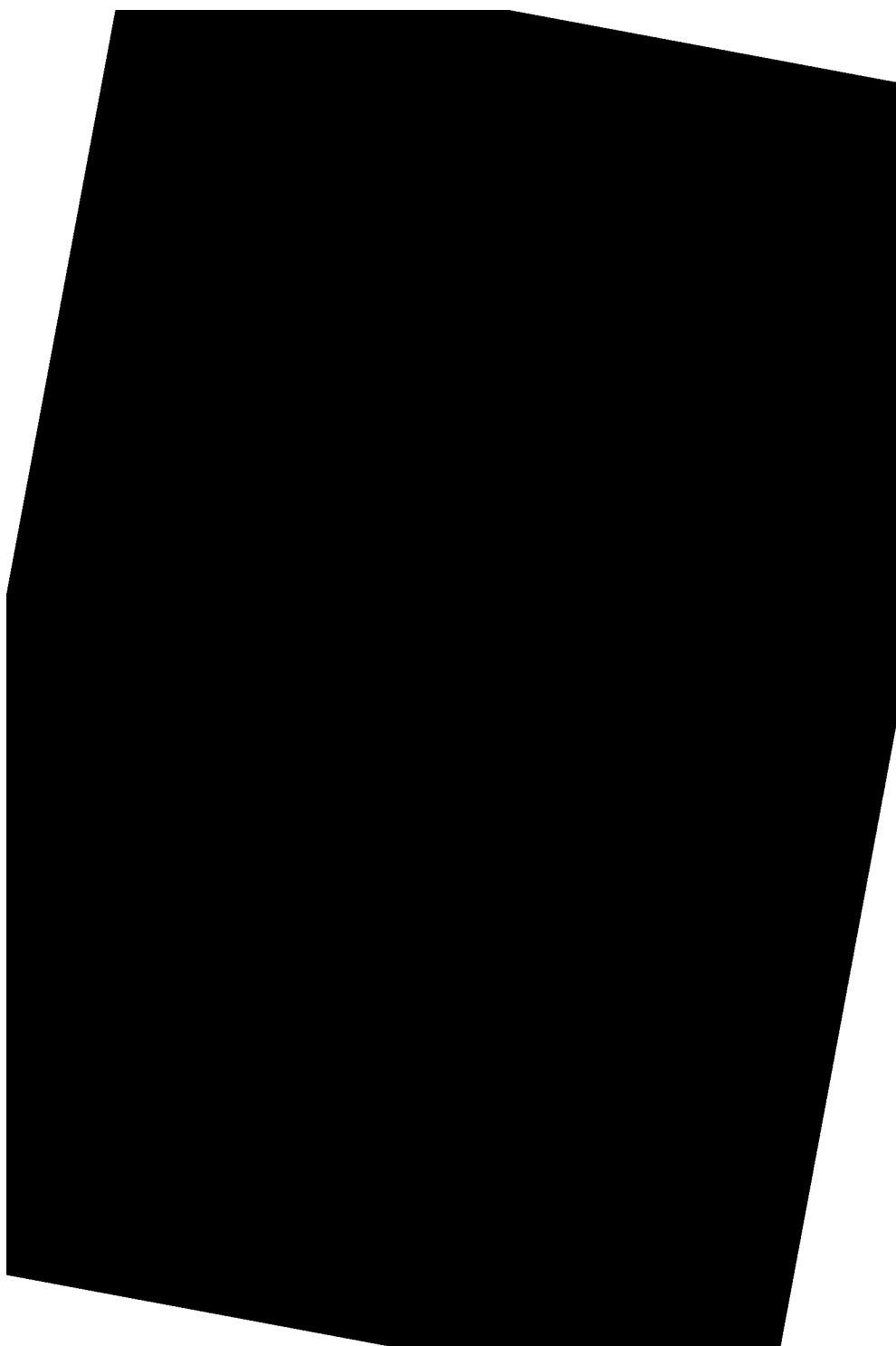
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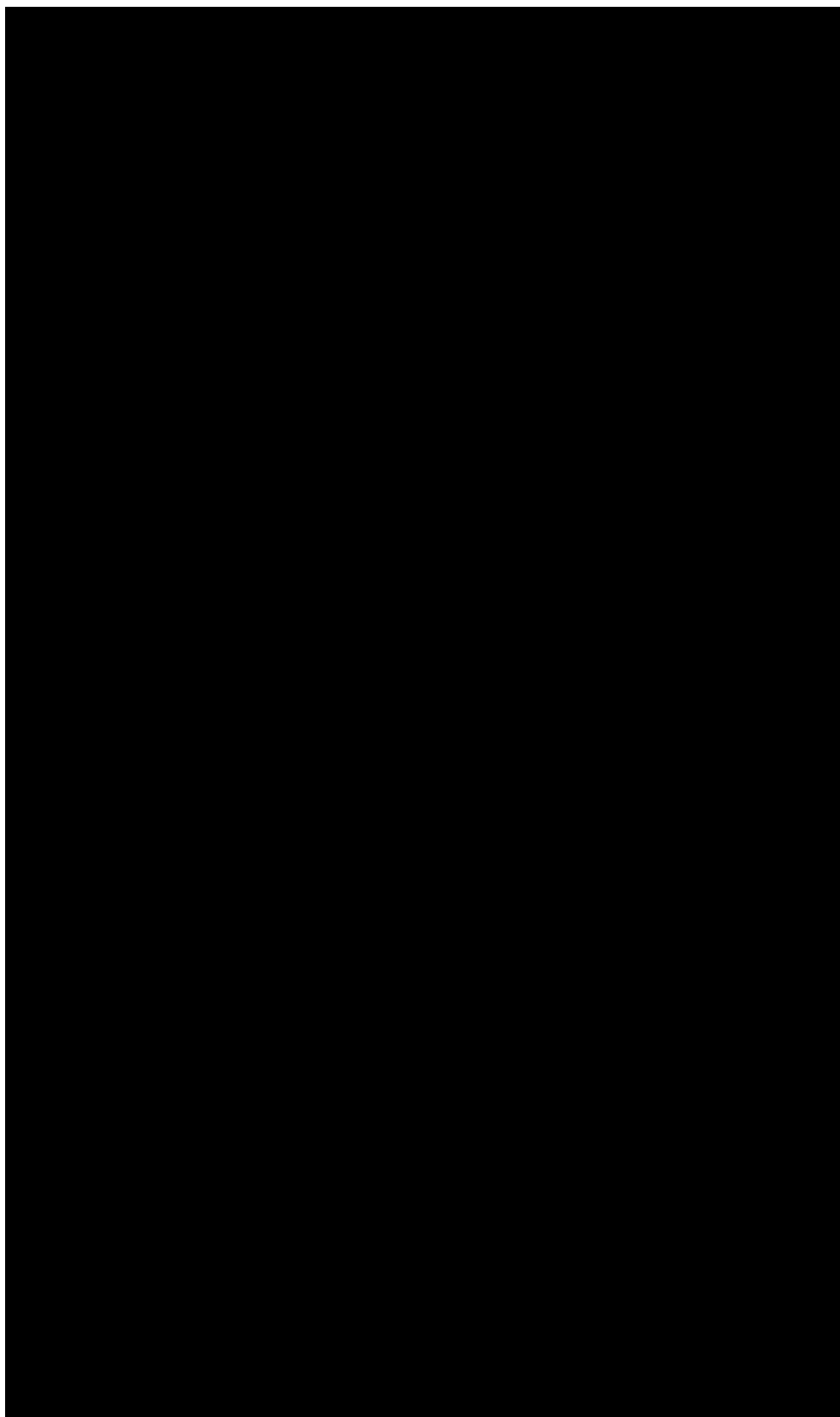
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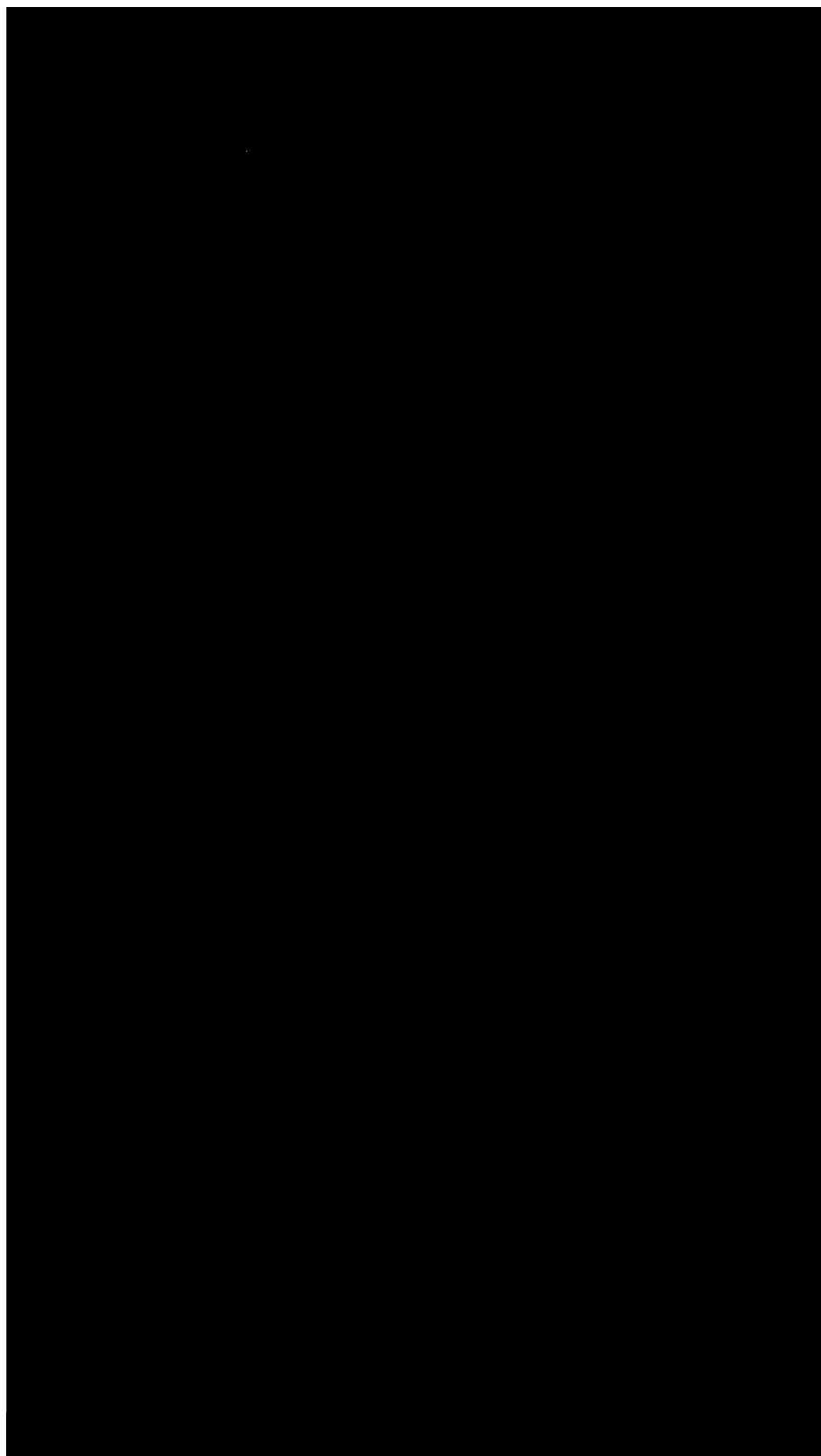


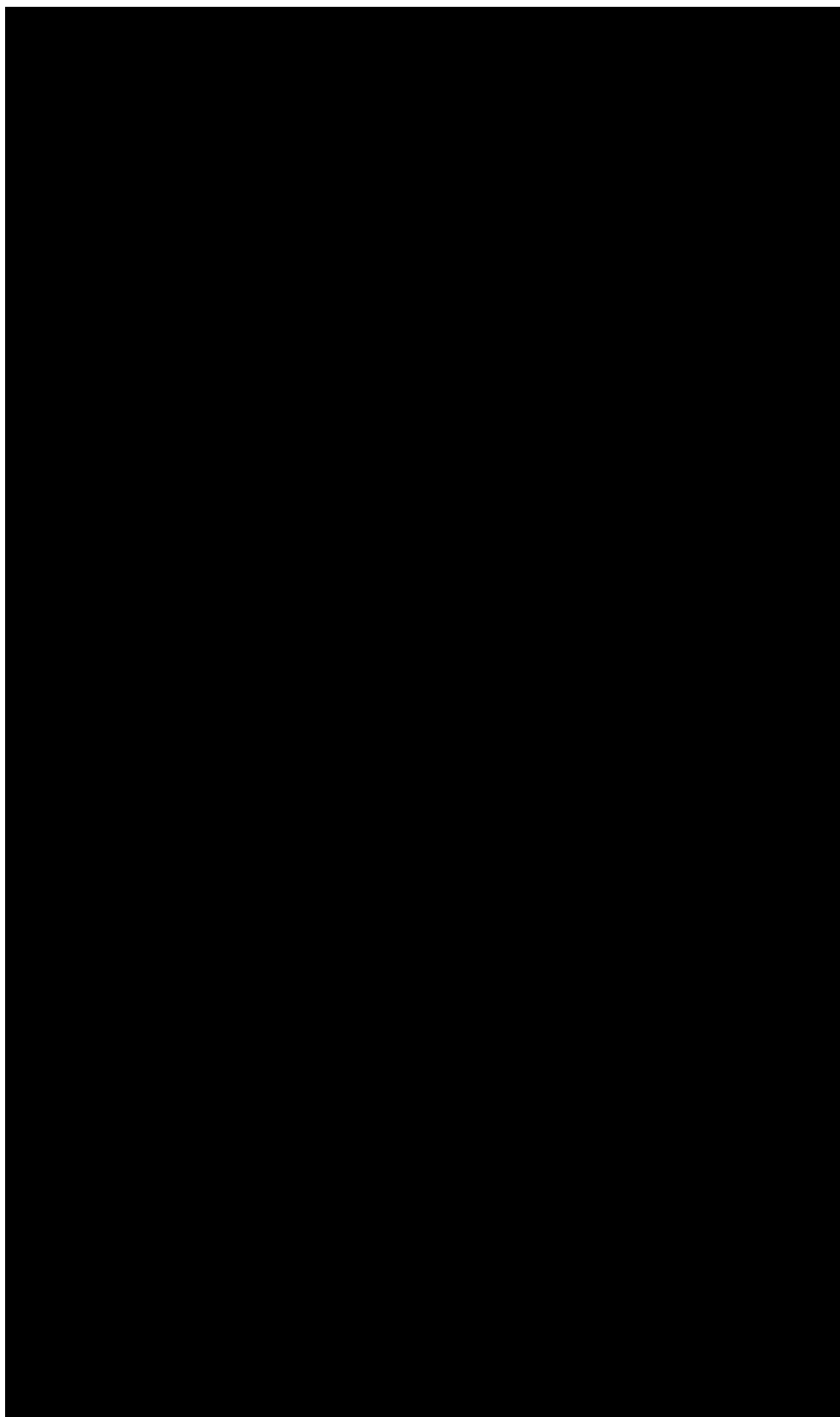


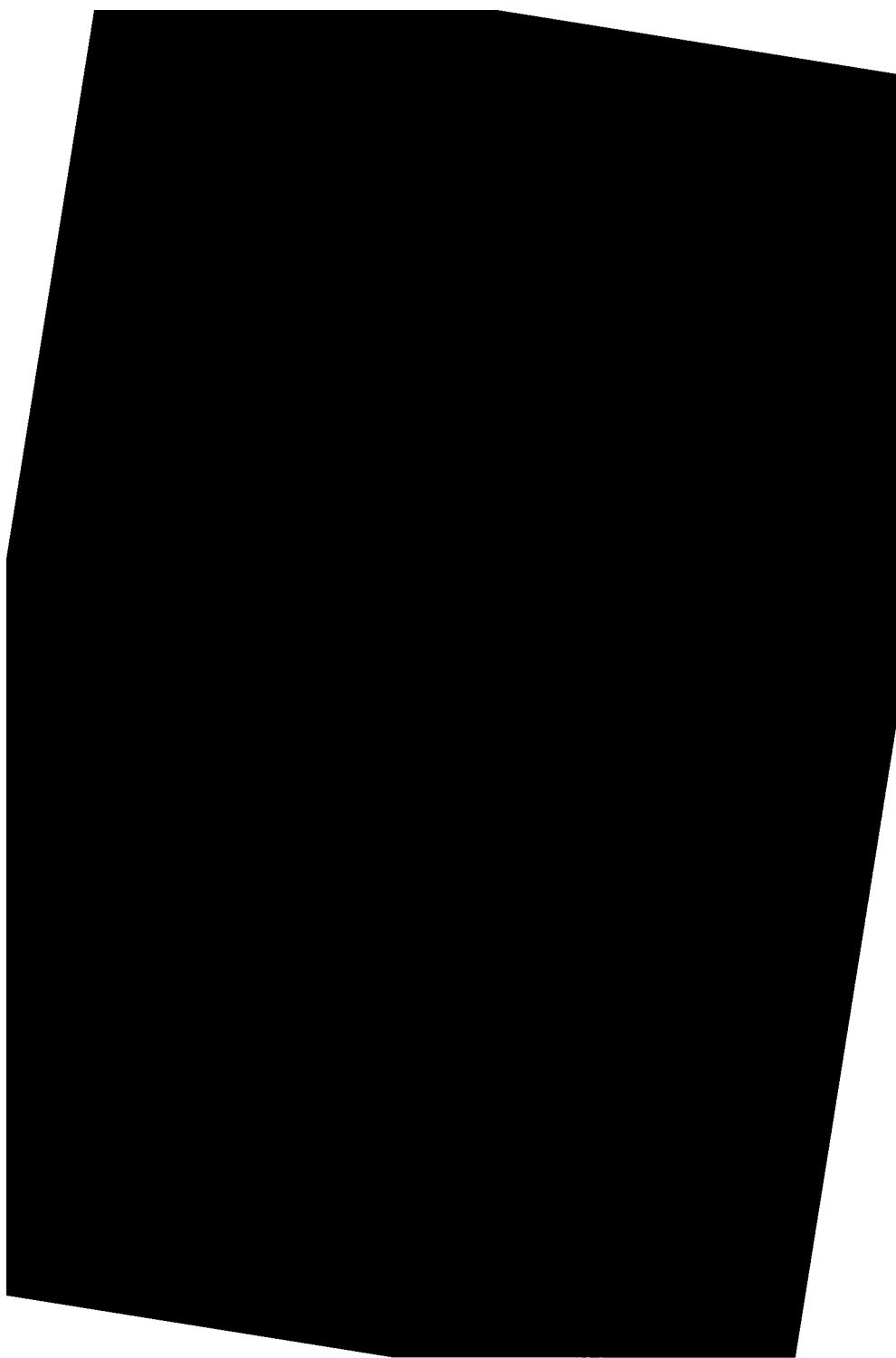






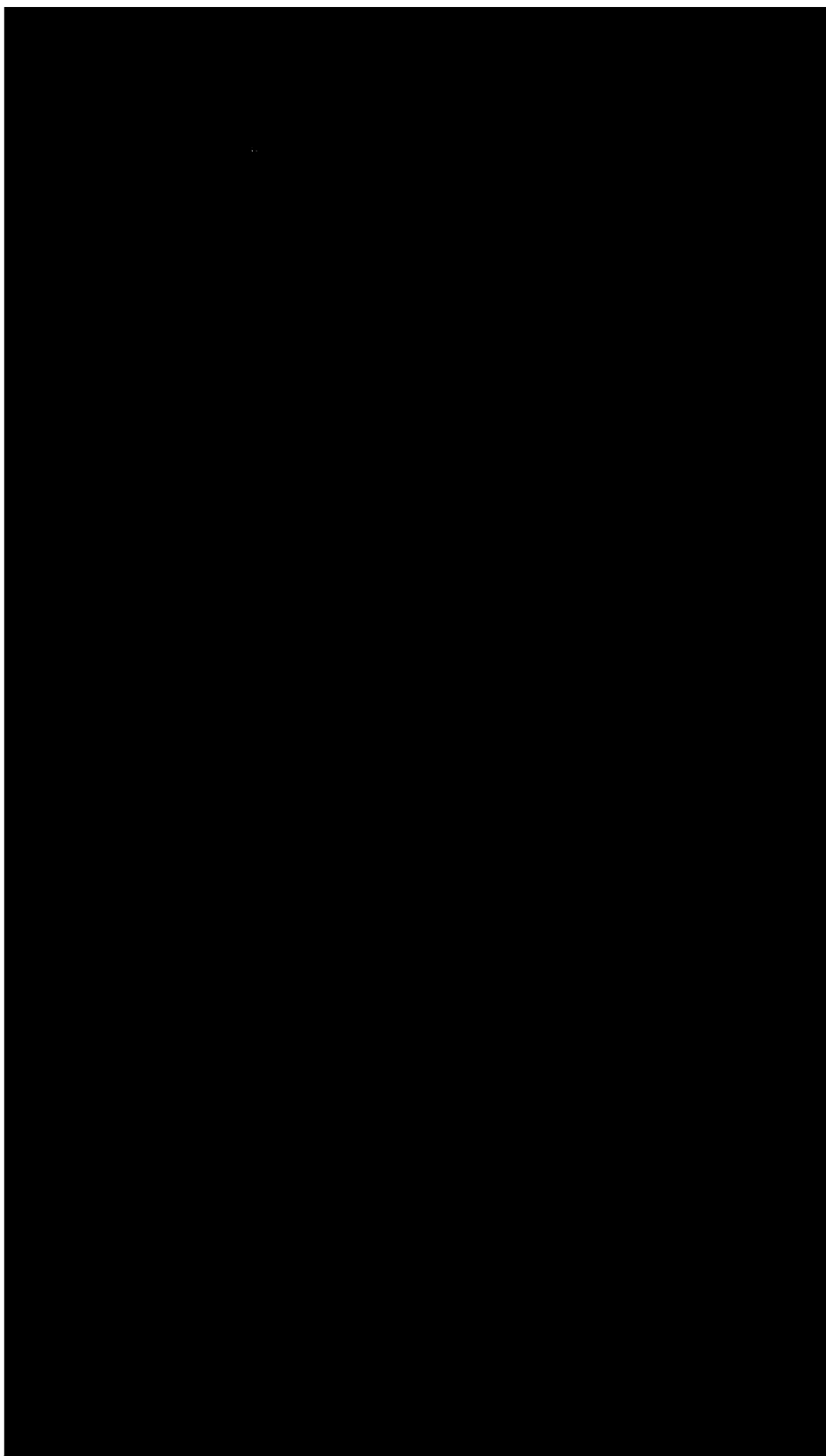


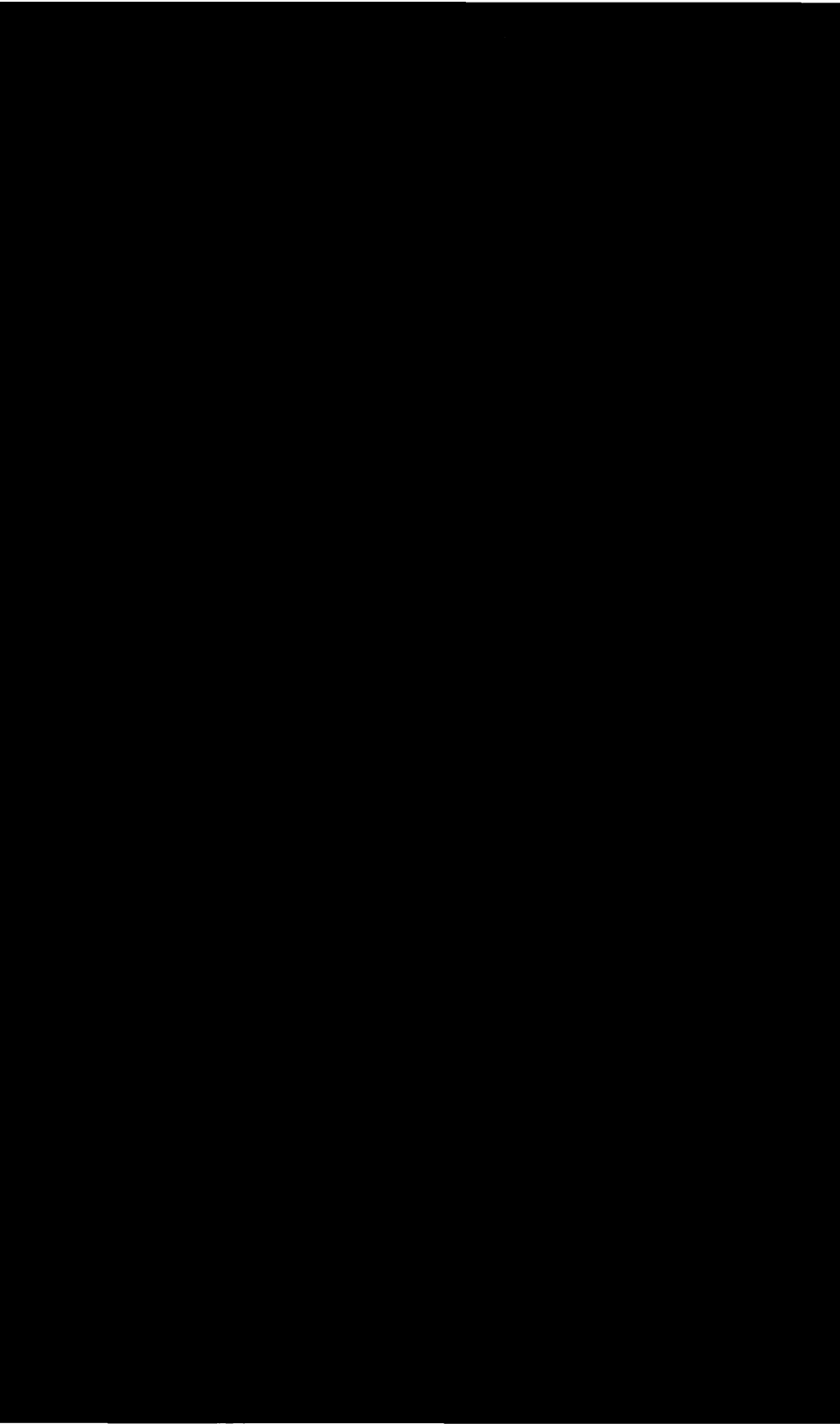


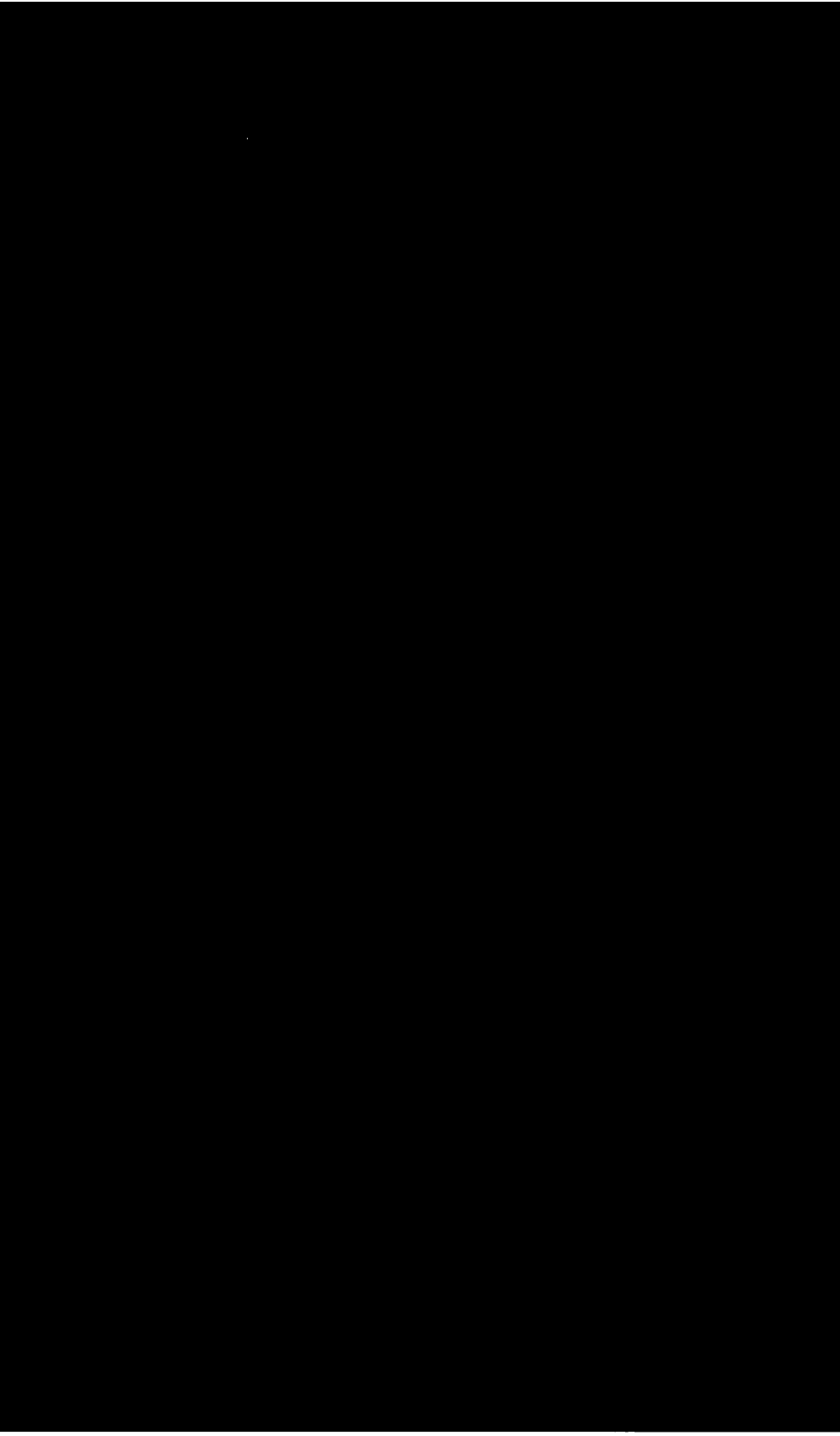


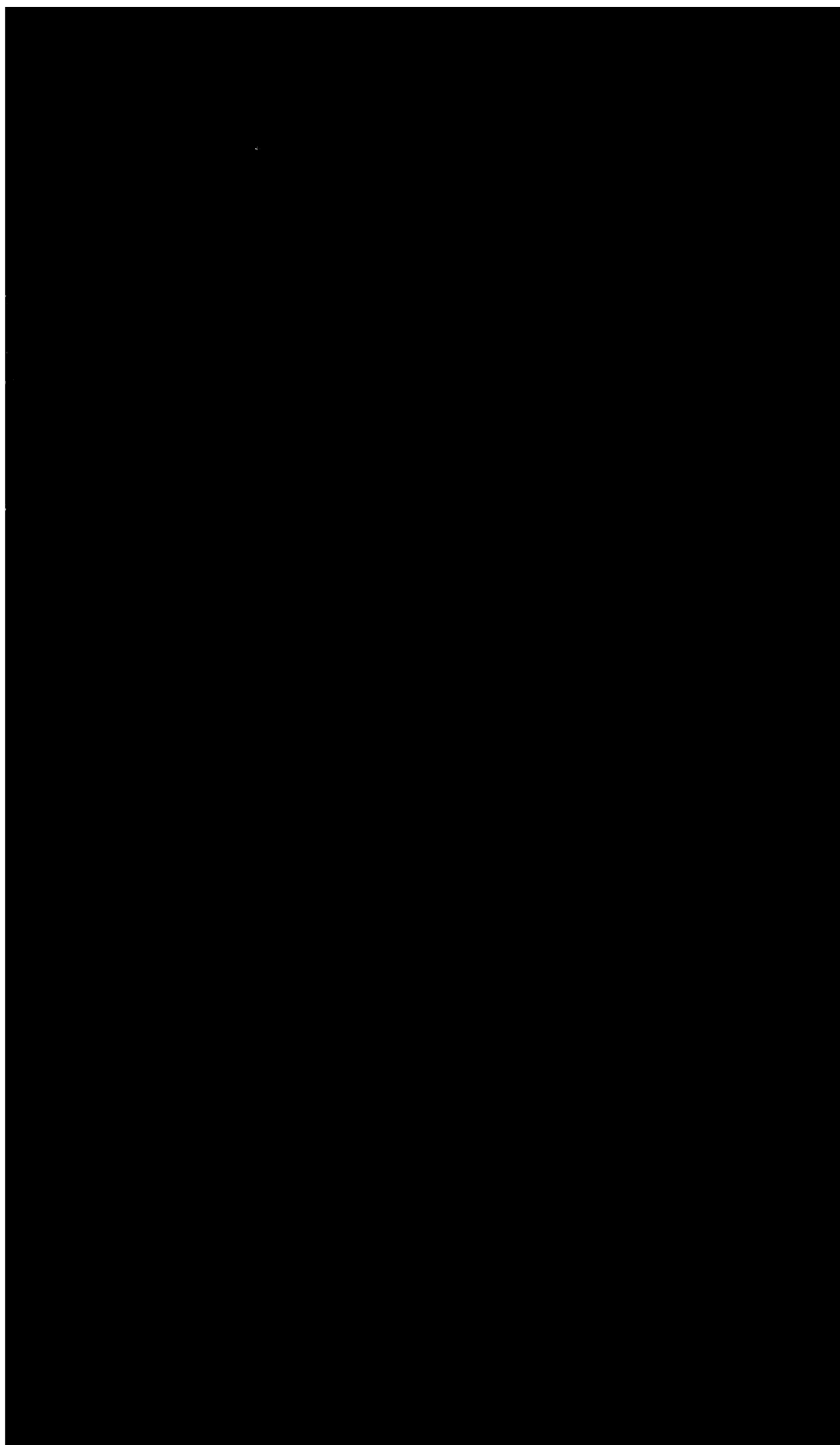


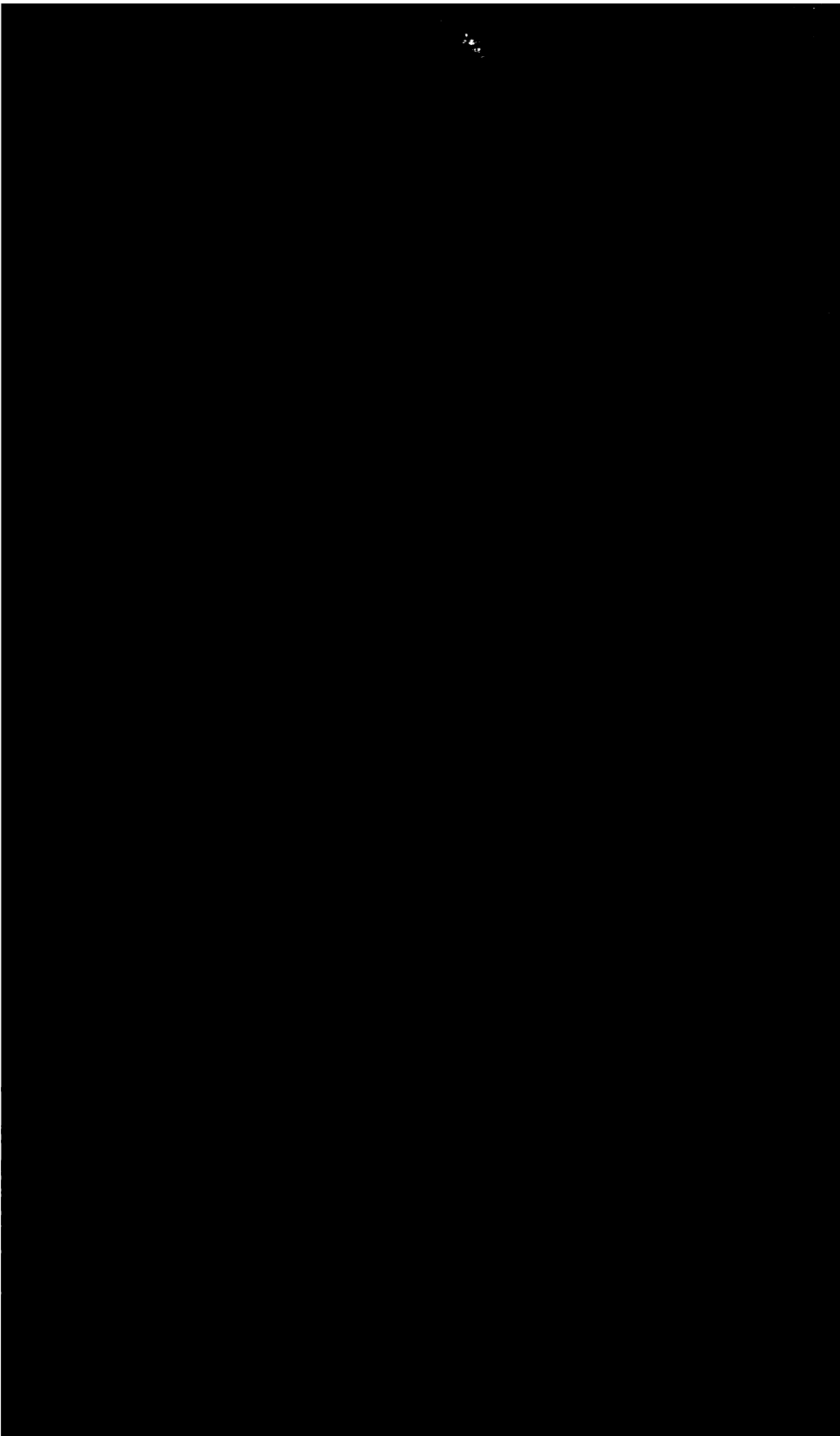


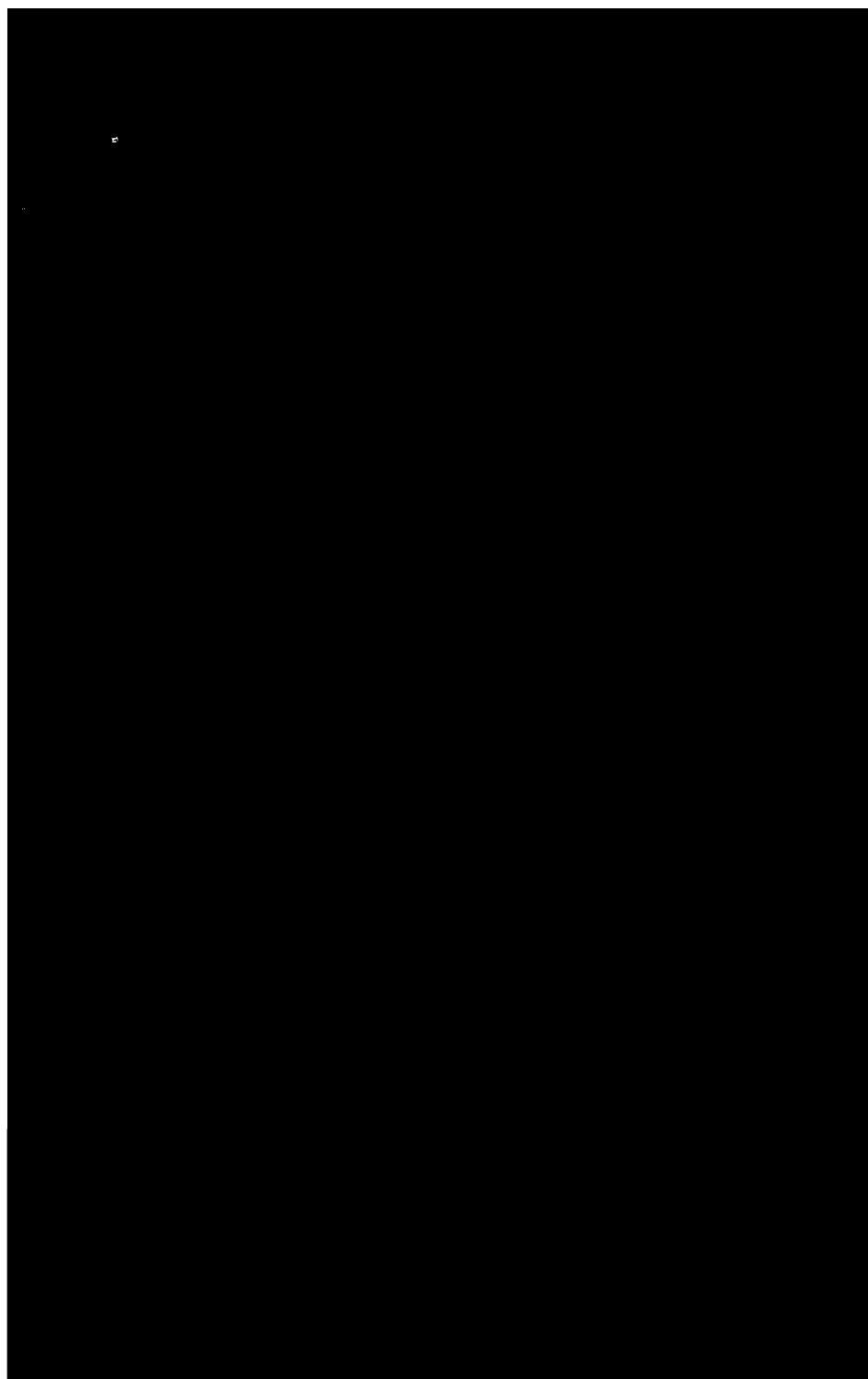












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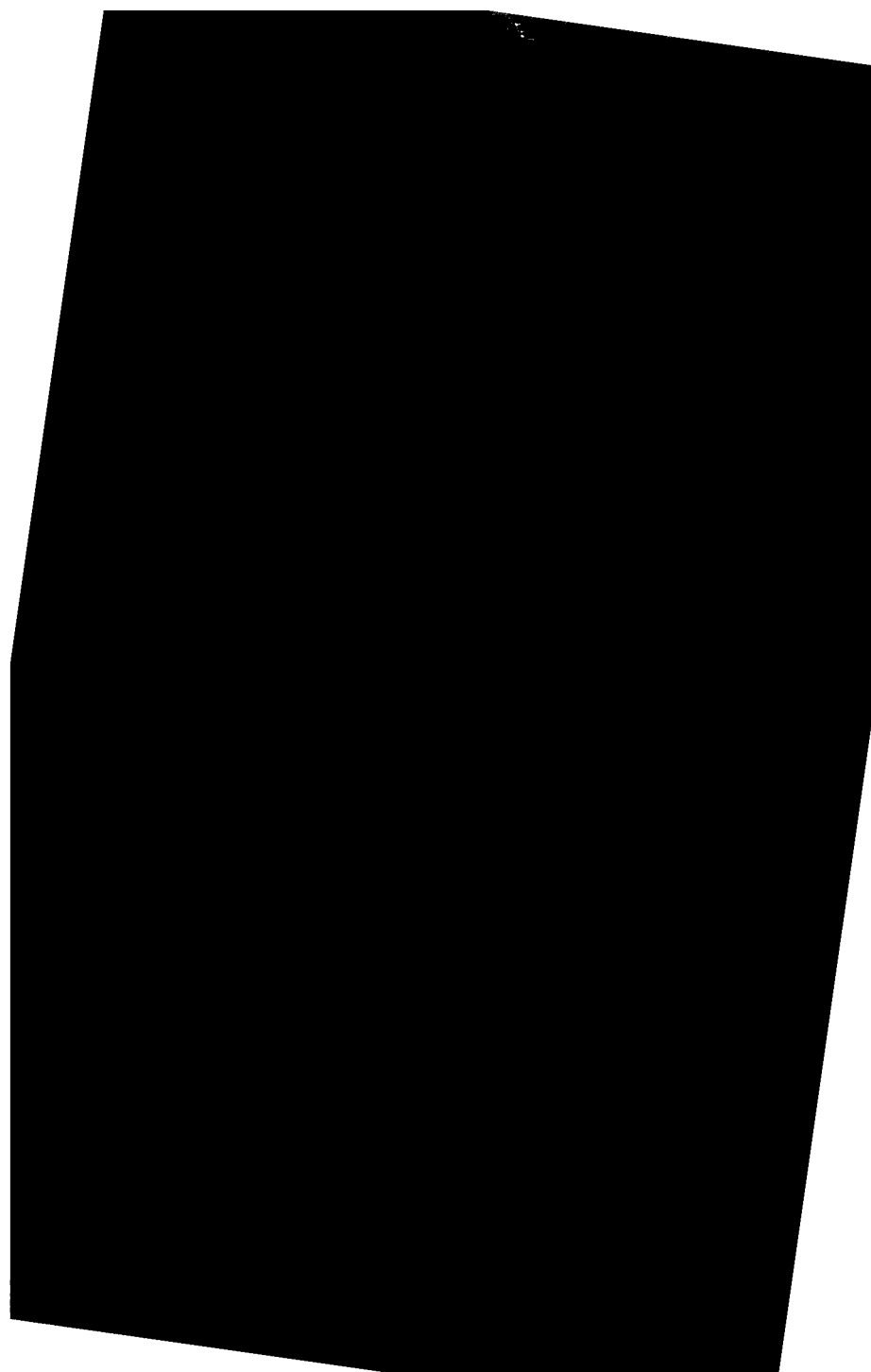
There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial position of the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be fair.

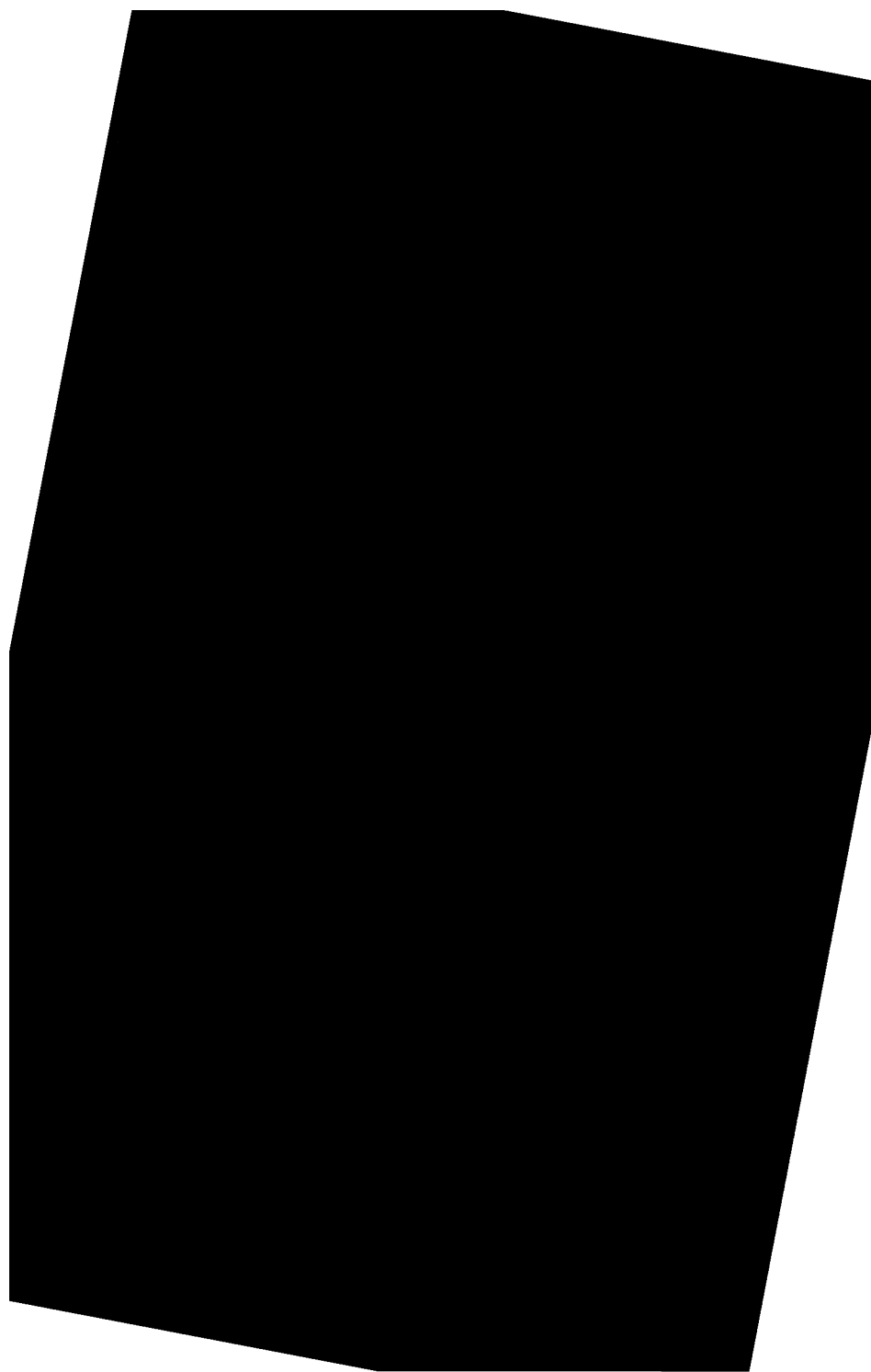
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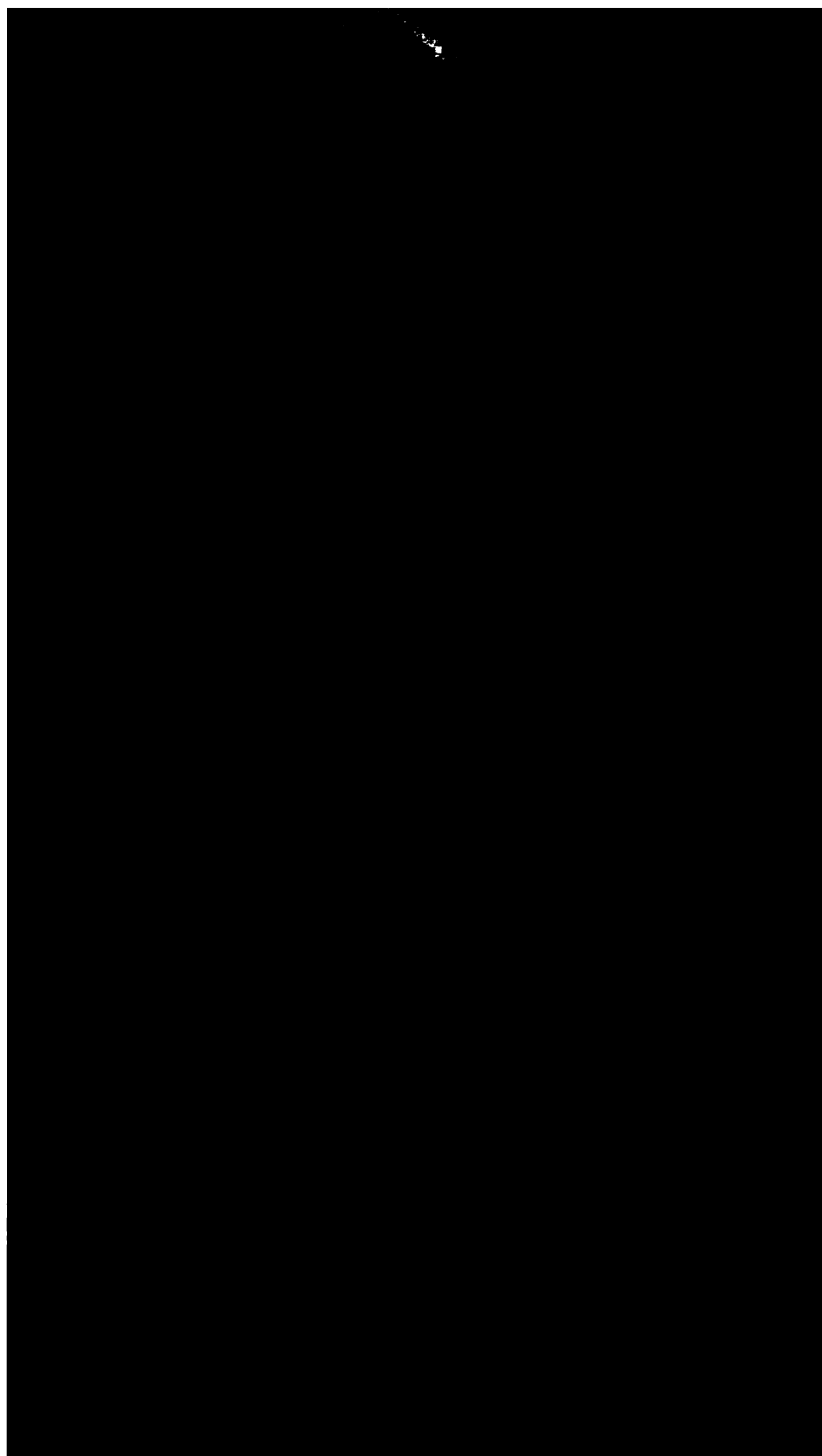
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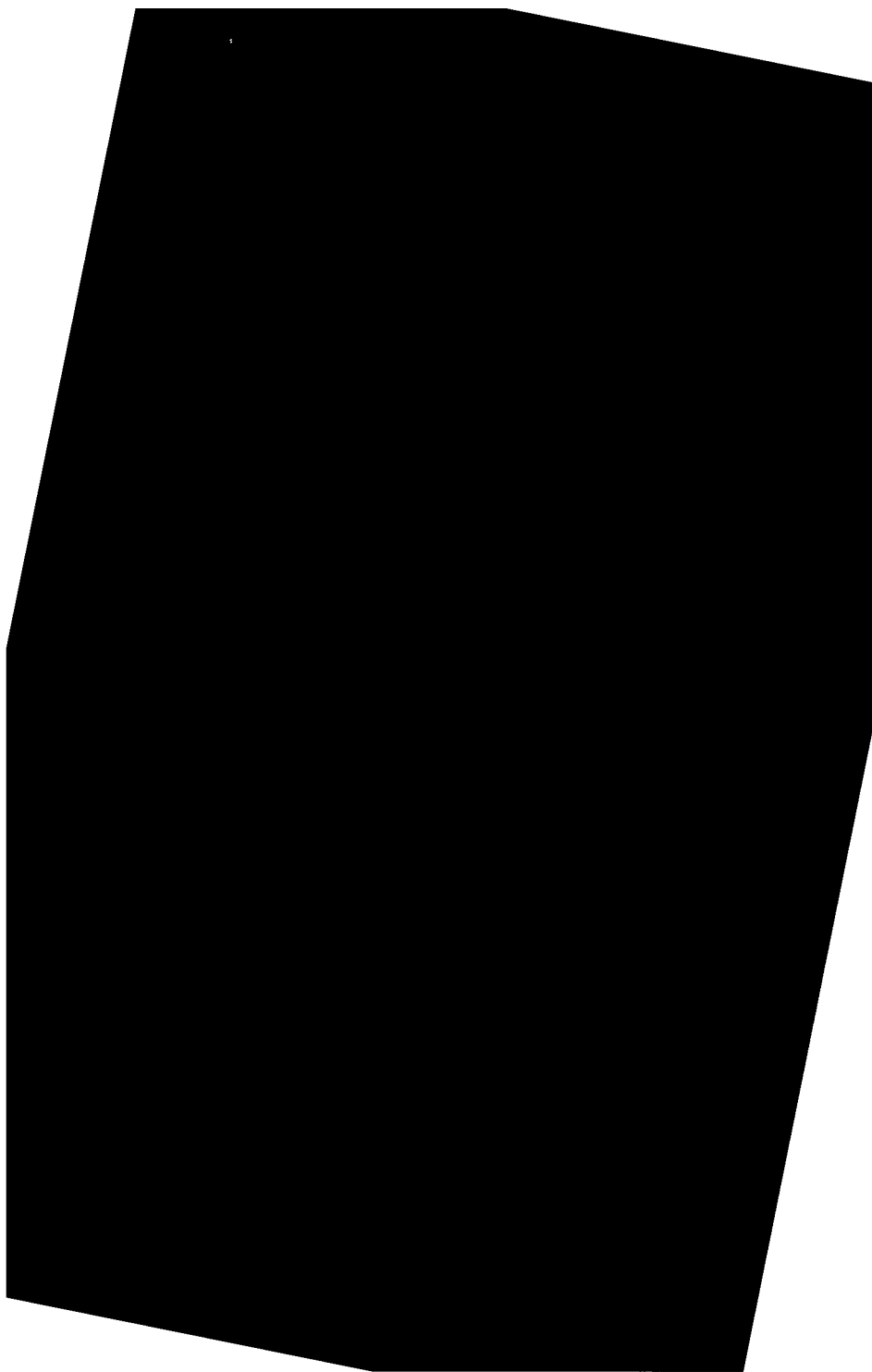
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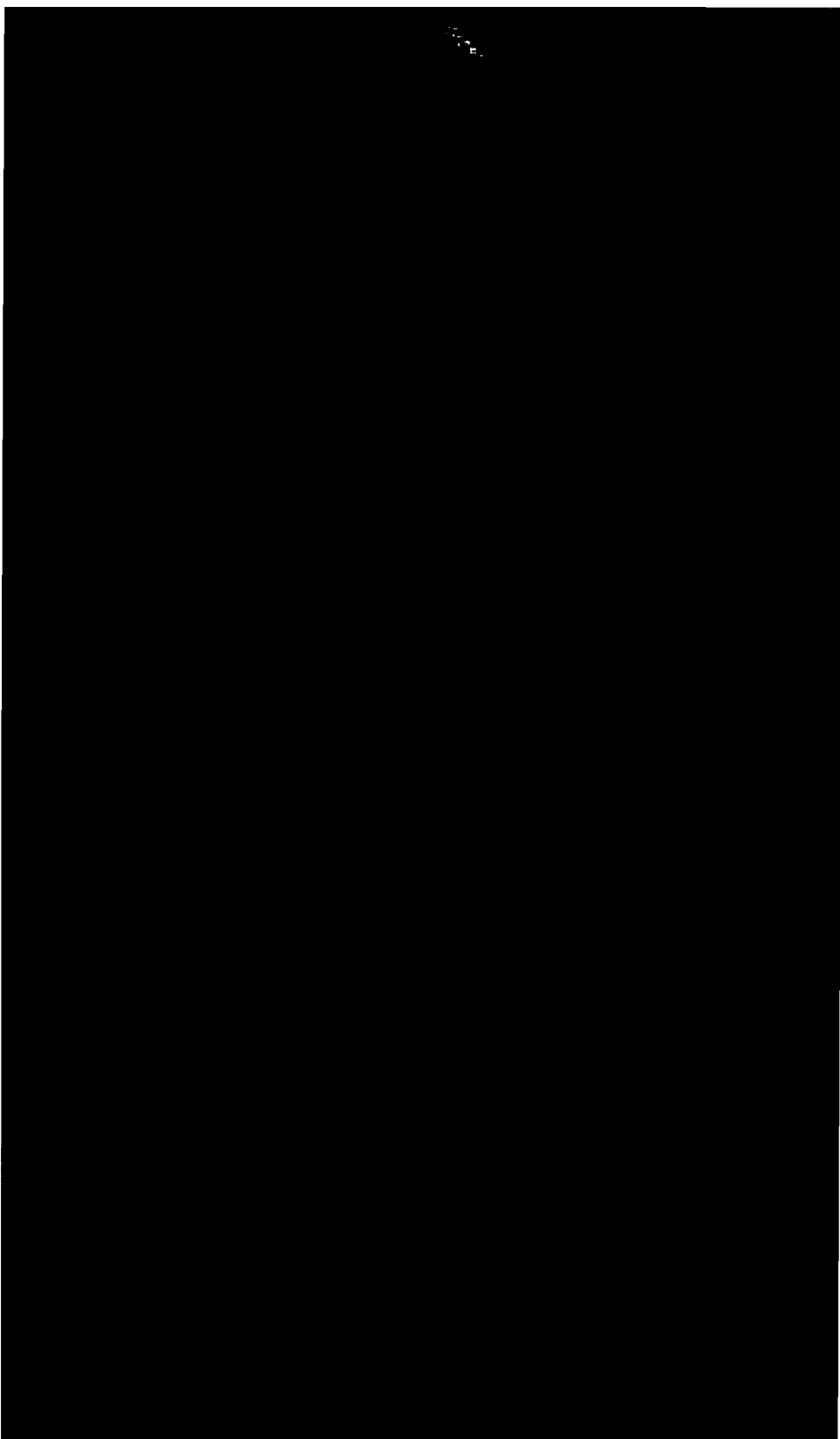
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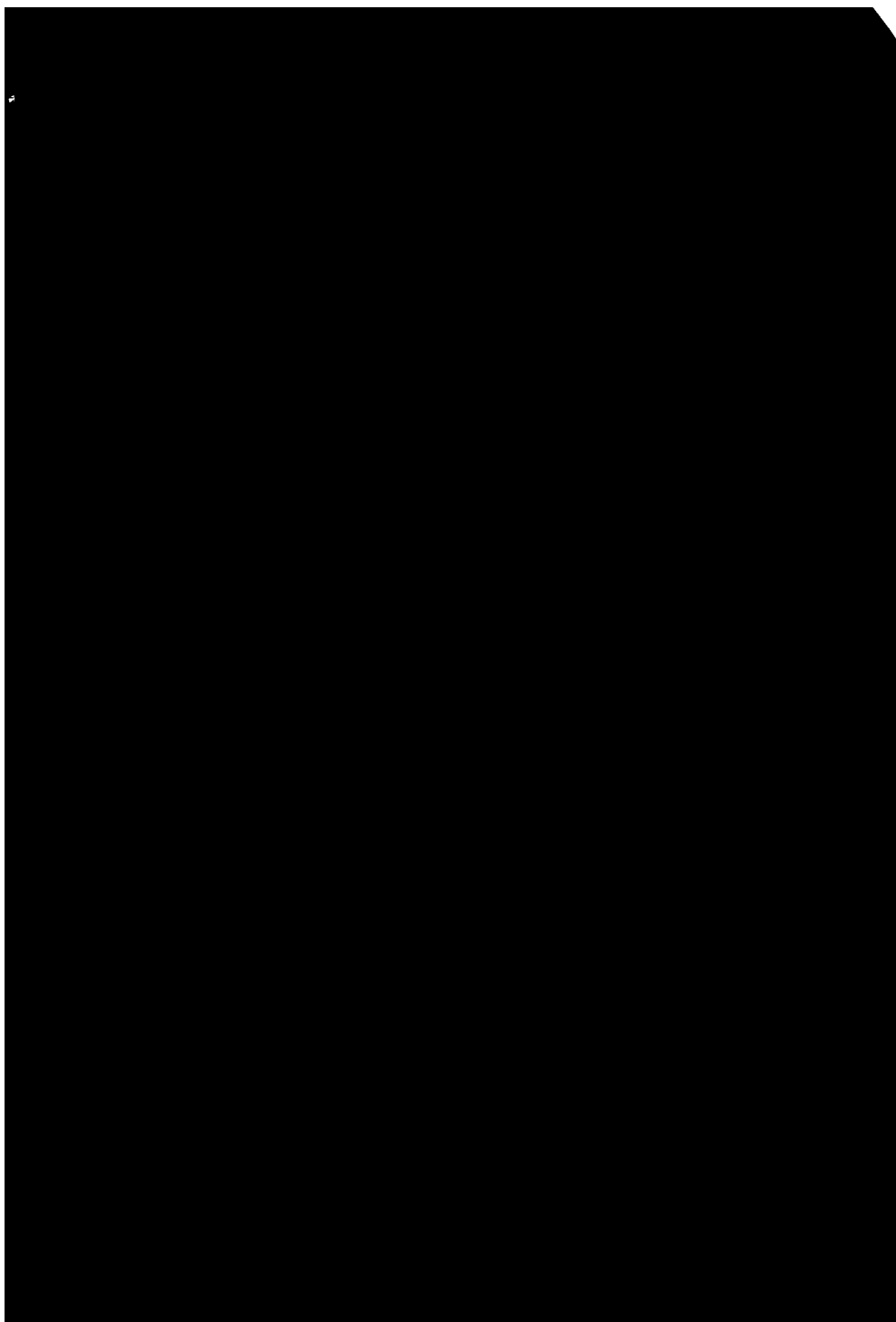


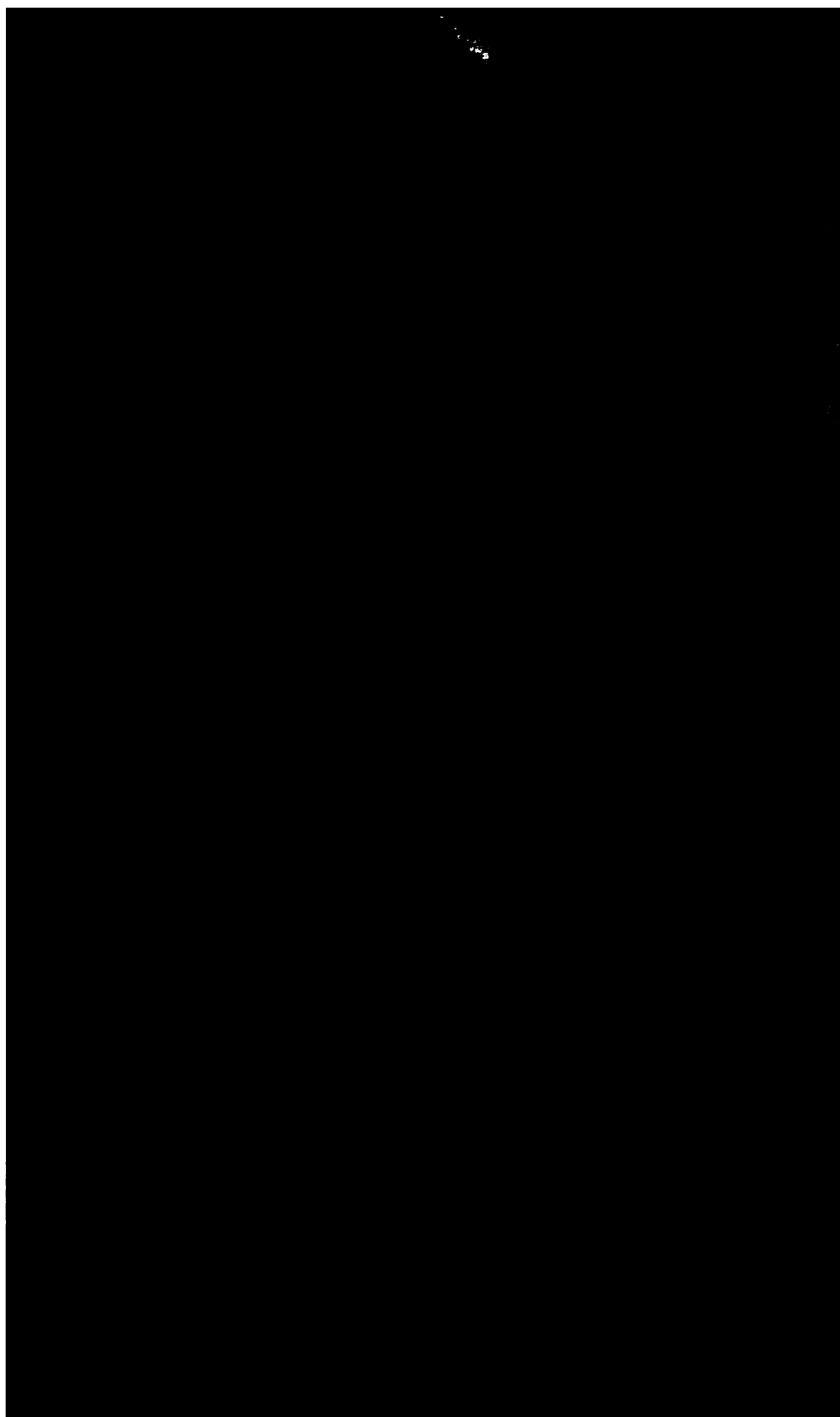


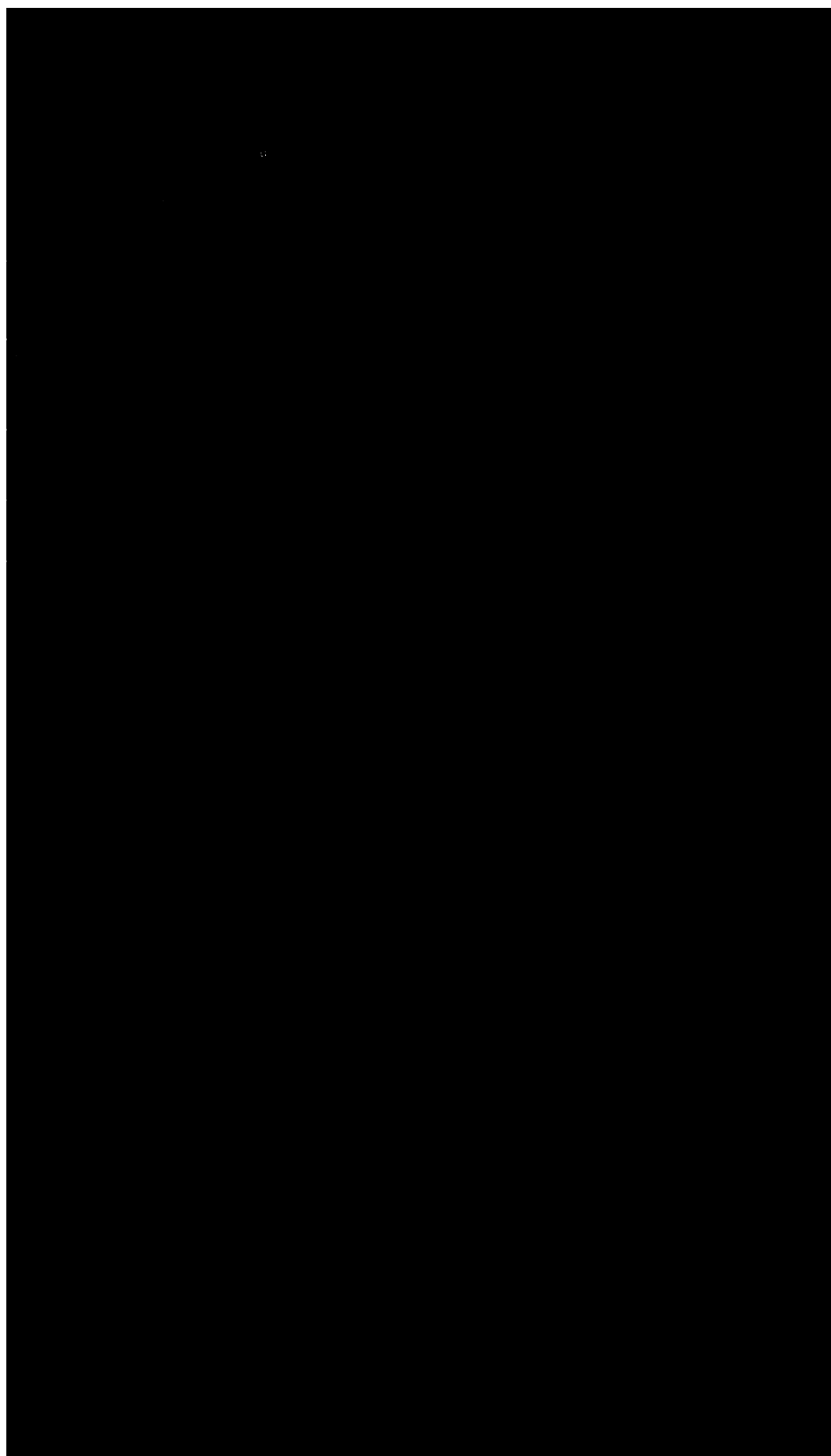


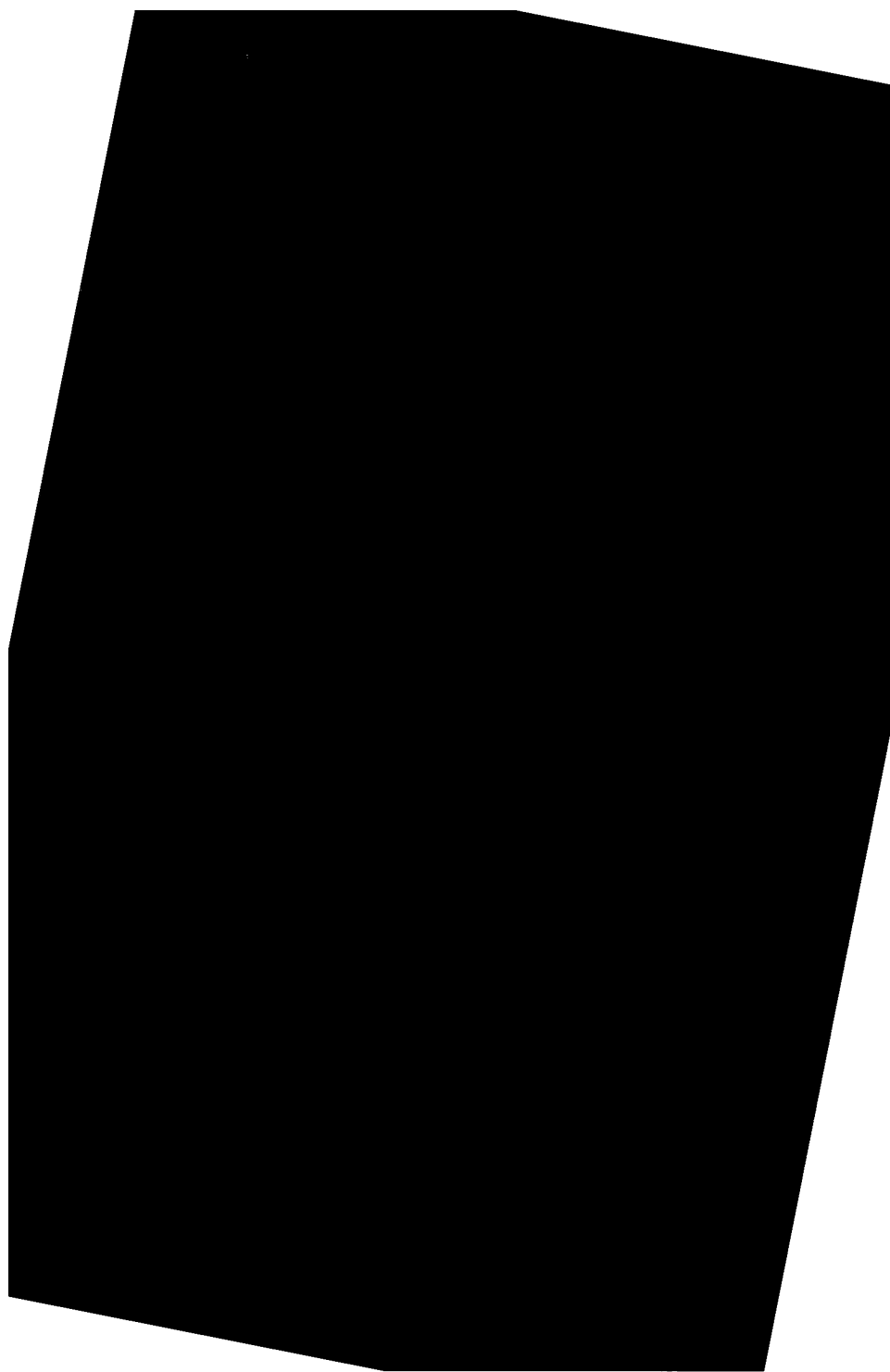




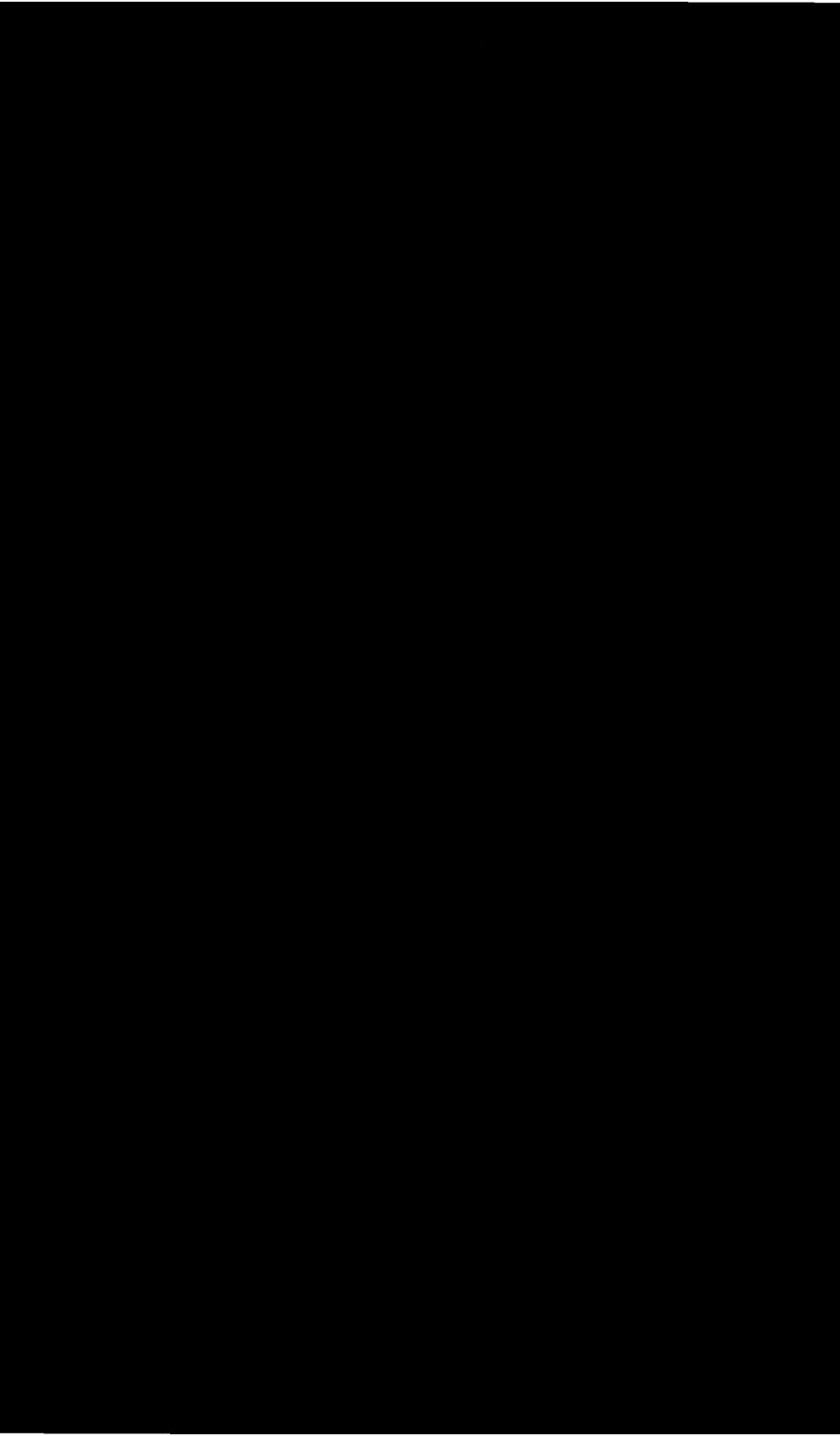














the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 55% in 1980.

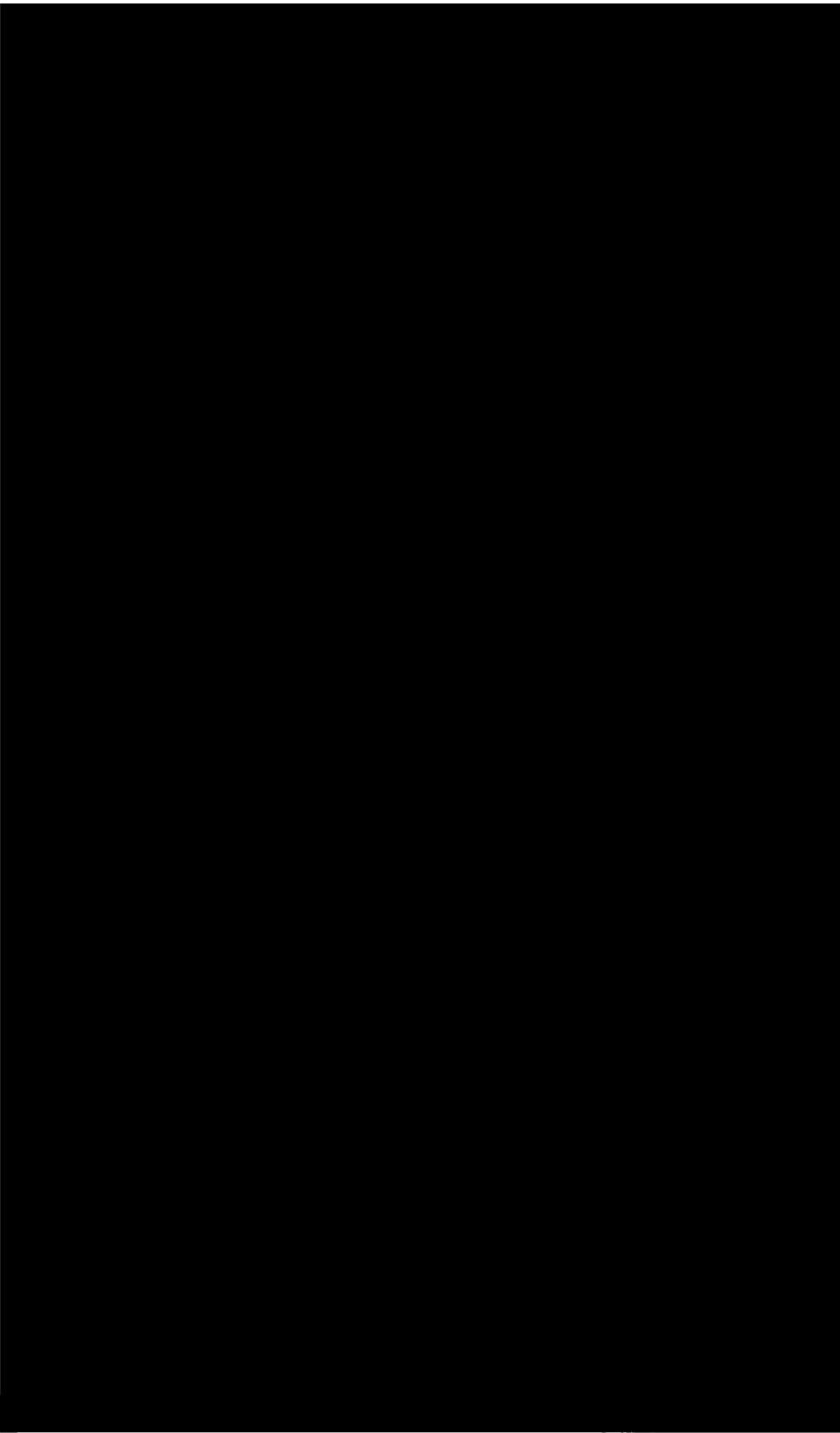
There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

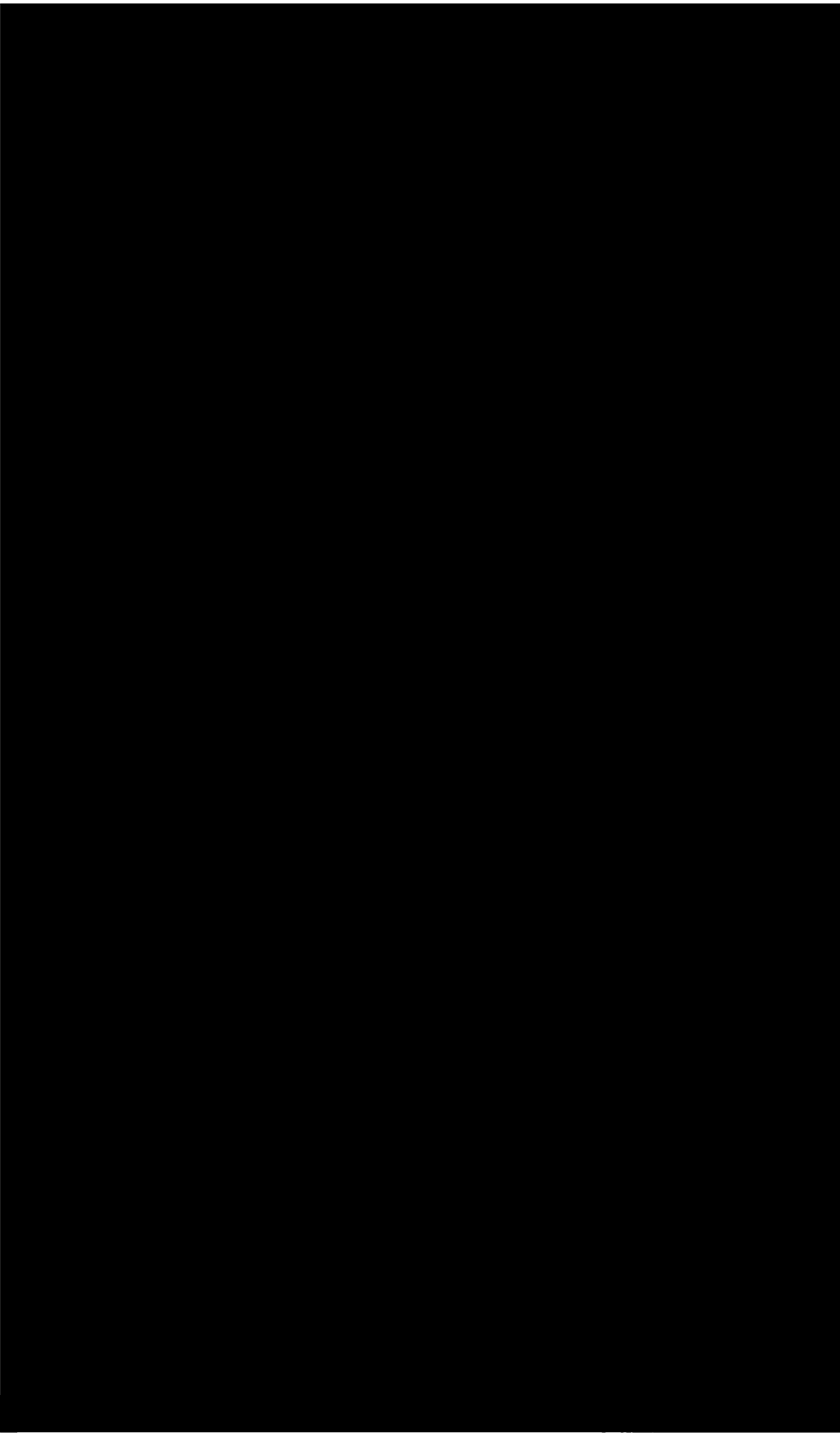
The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

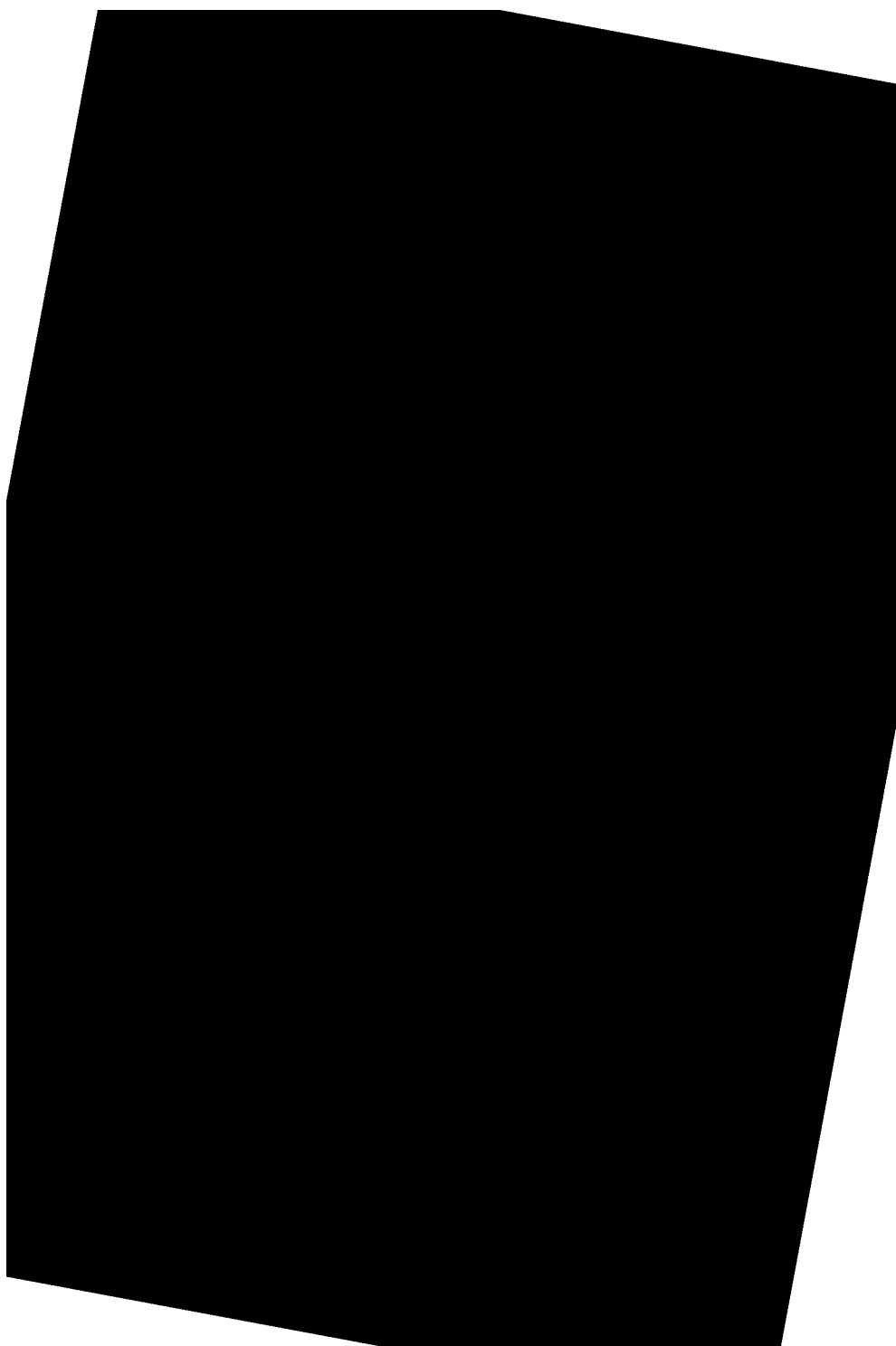
There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services to the public. These challenges will require the public sector to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of the population.

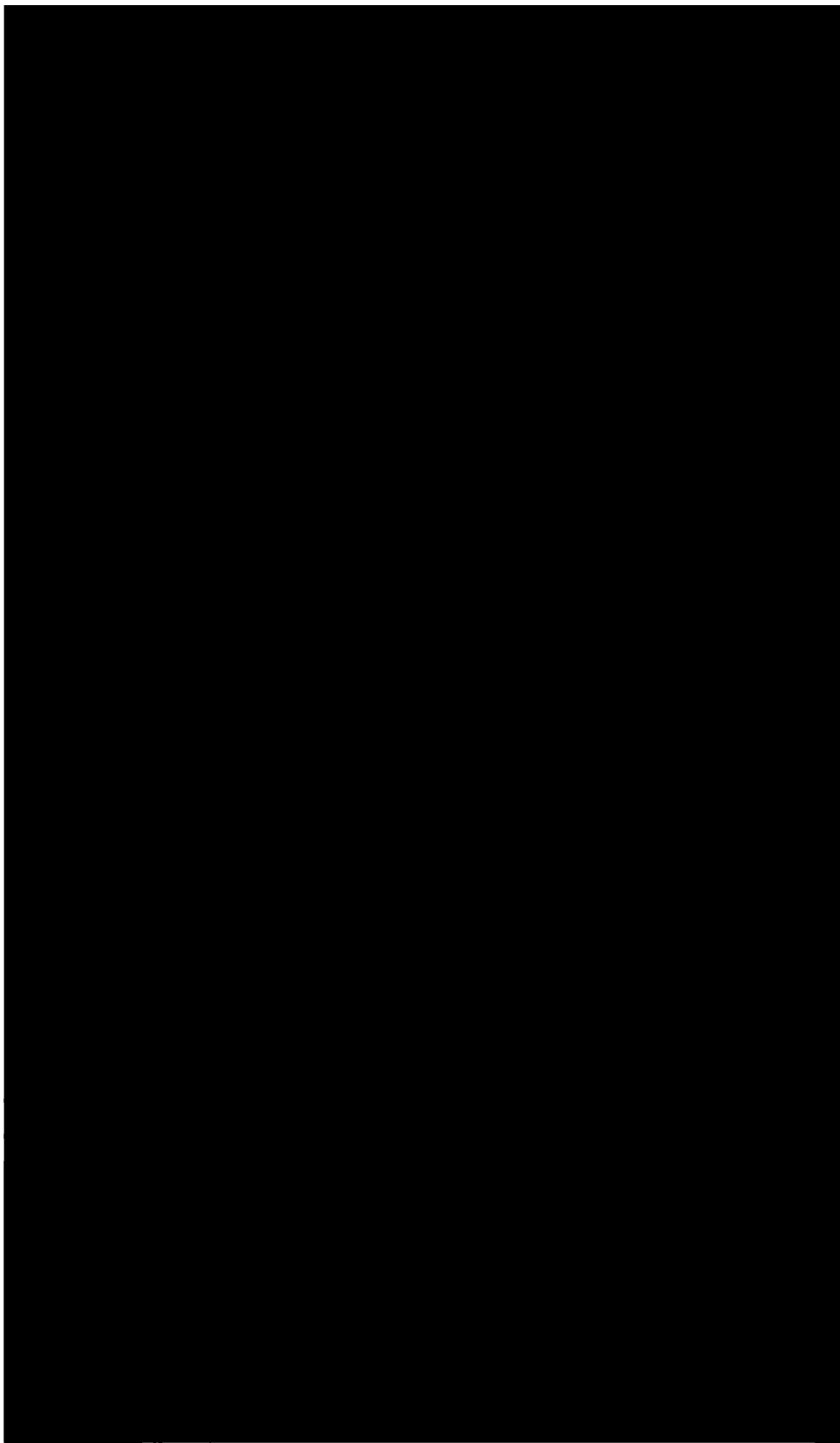
One way that the public sector can address these challenges is by increasing the proportion of women employed in the public sector. Women have a number of advantages that make them well-suited to work in the public sector. For example, women are more likely than men to be part-time or flexible workers, which can help the public sector to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Women are also more likely than men to be in the service sector, which can help the public sector to provide high-quality services to the public.

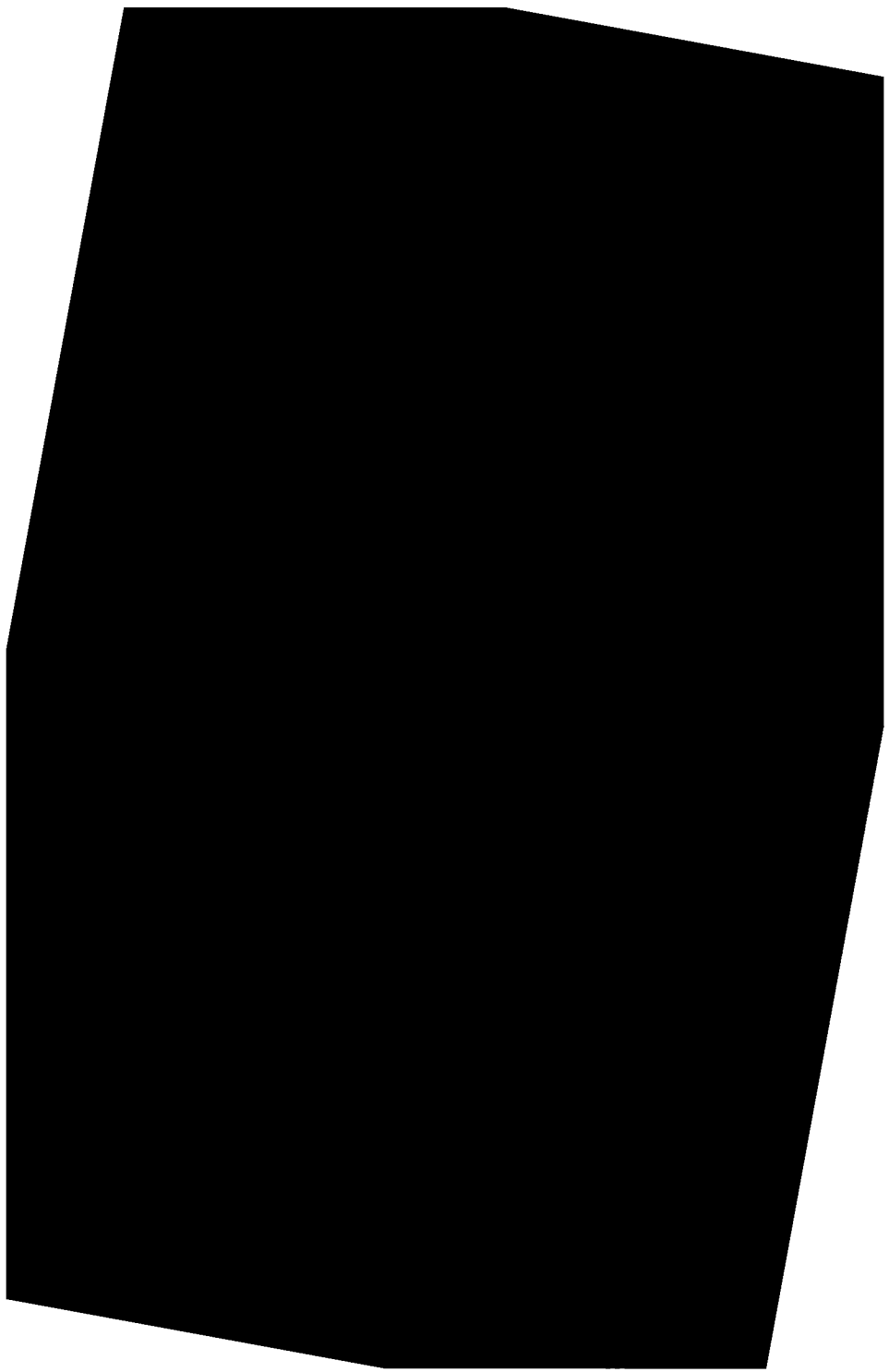
In conclusion, the public sector has become an important employer of women in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services and the high proportion of jobs in the public sector that are traditionally held by women. The public sector will continue to be an important employer of women in the future, and it is important that we continue to support and encourage women to work in the public sector.

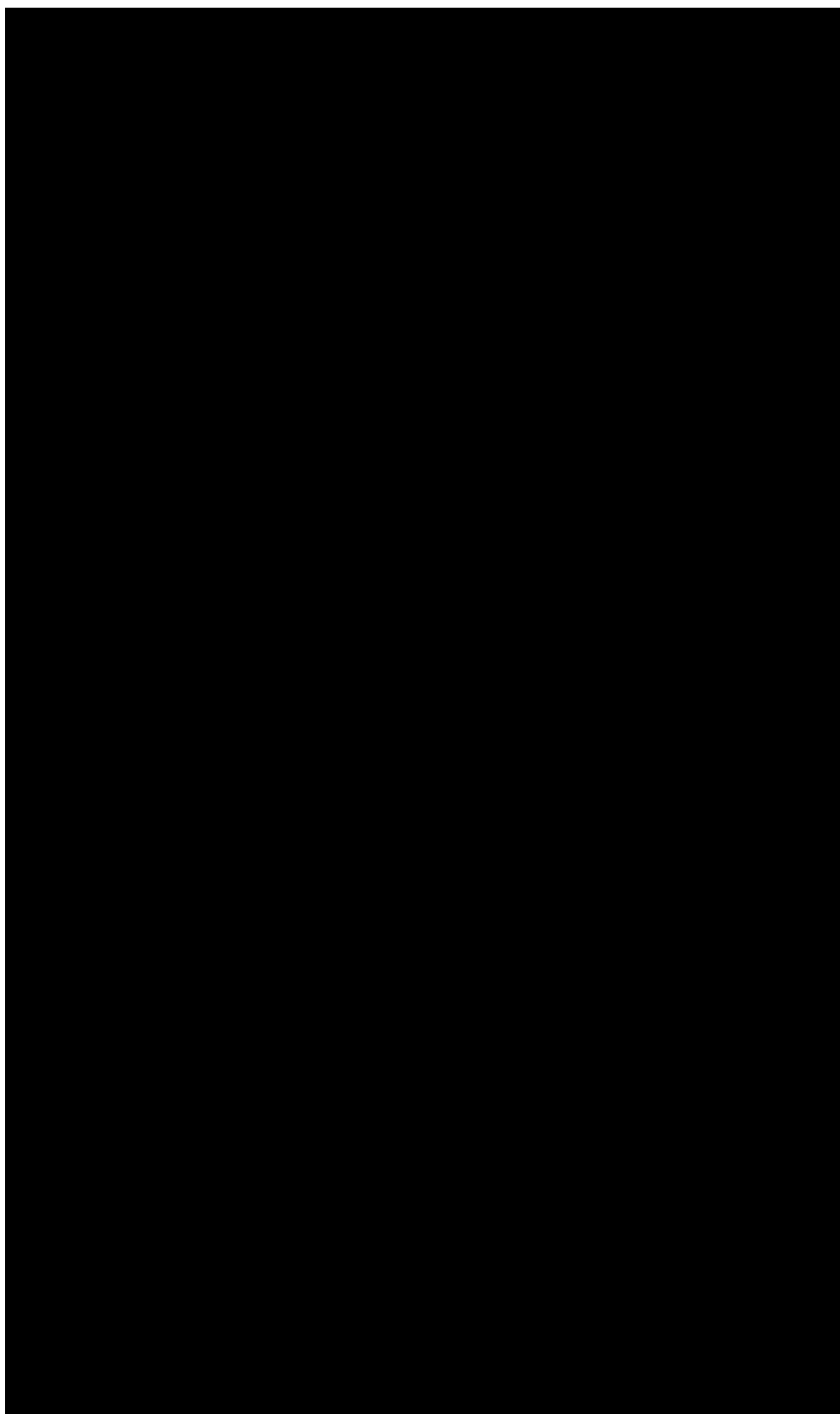


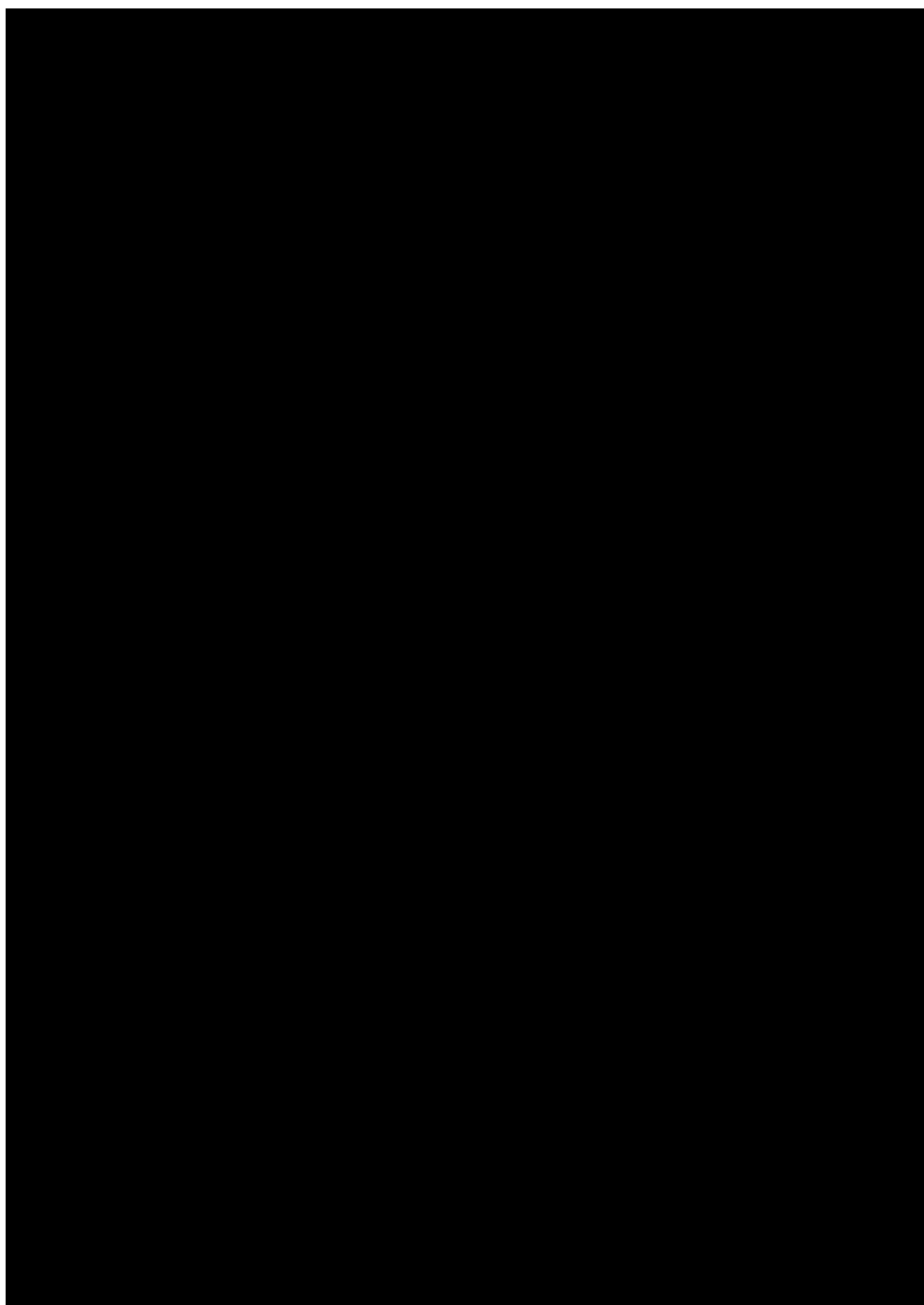


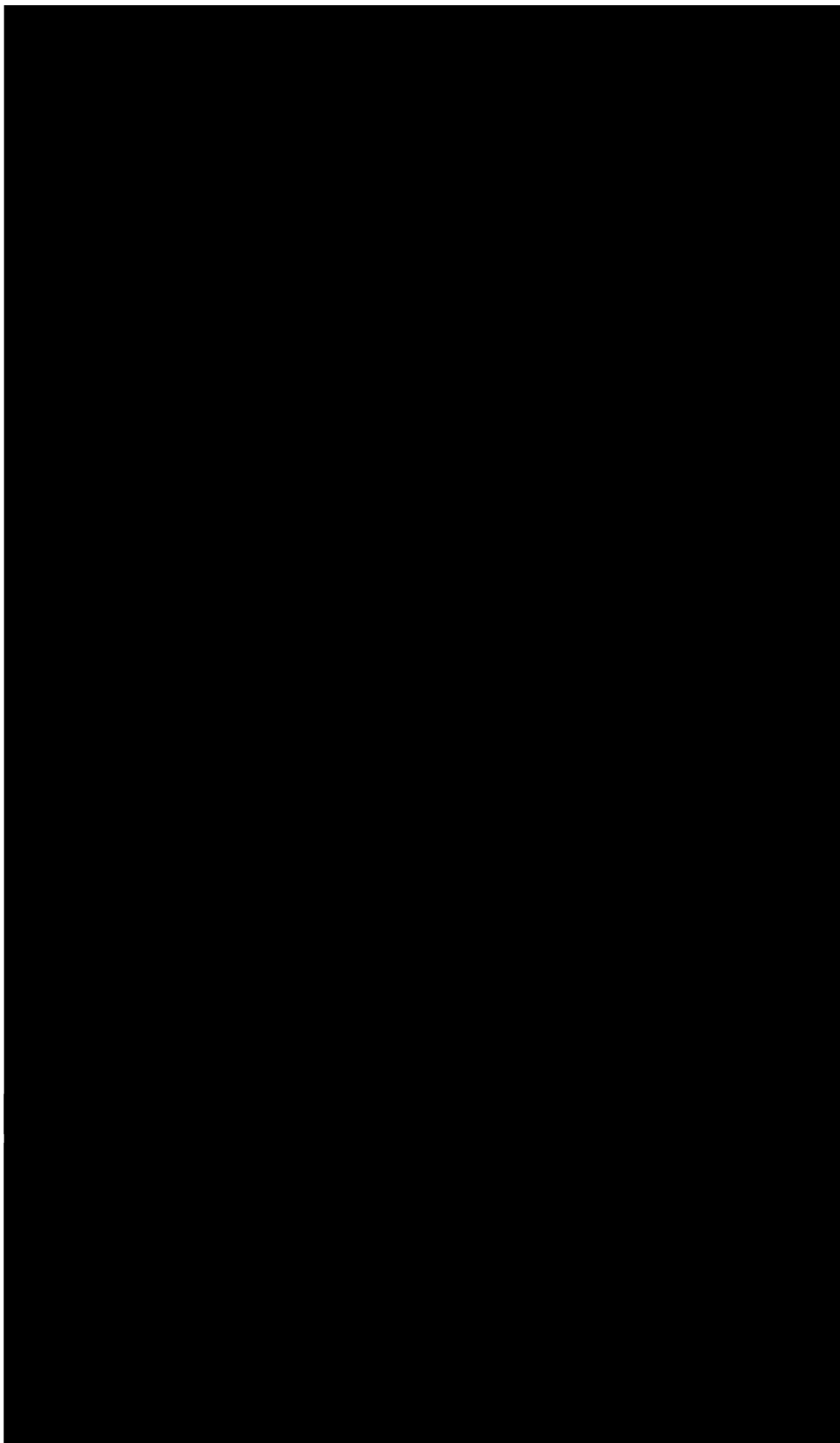


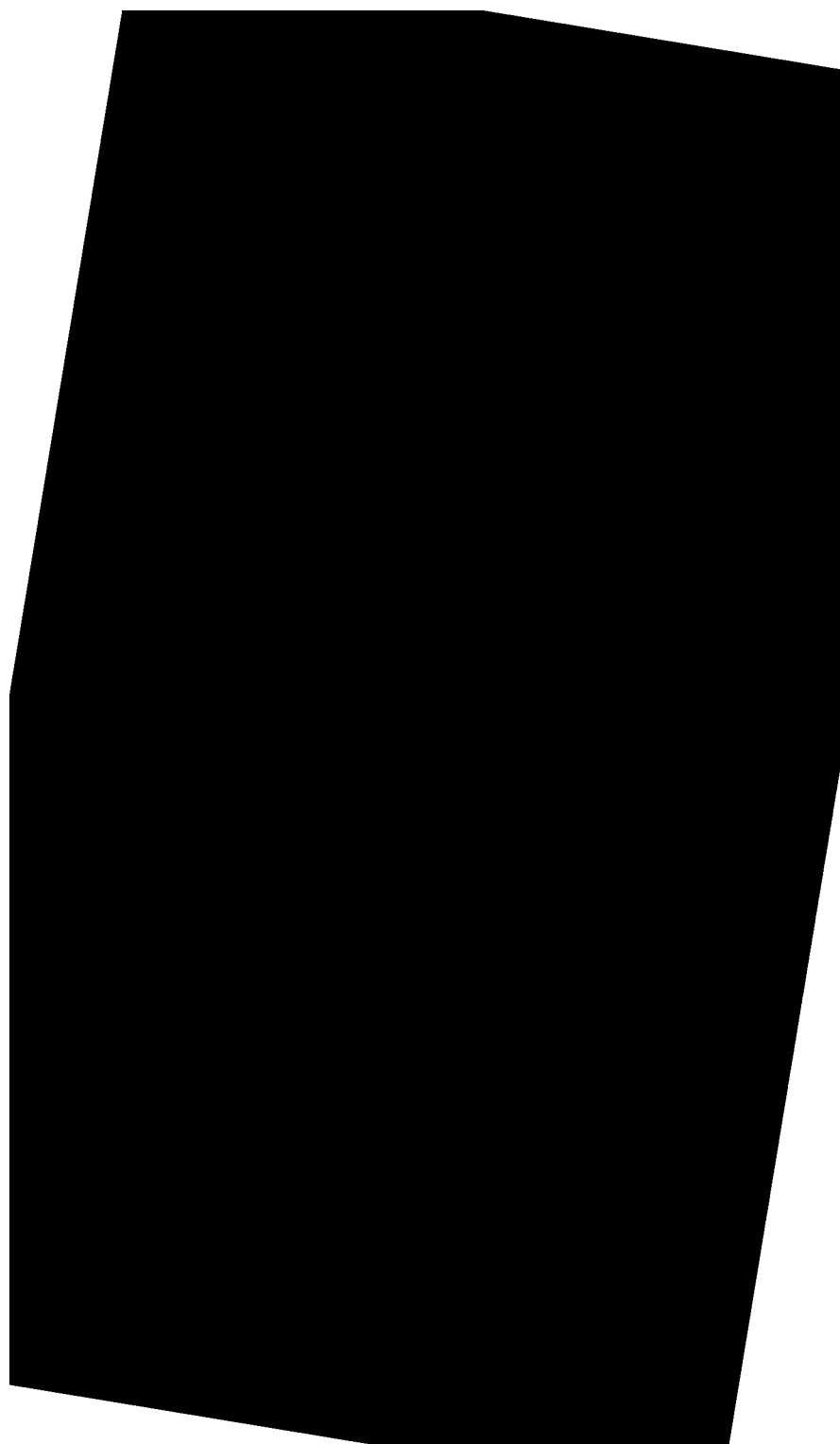


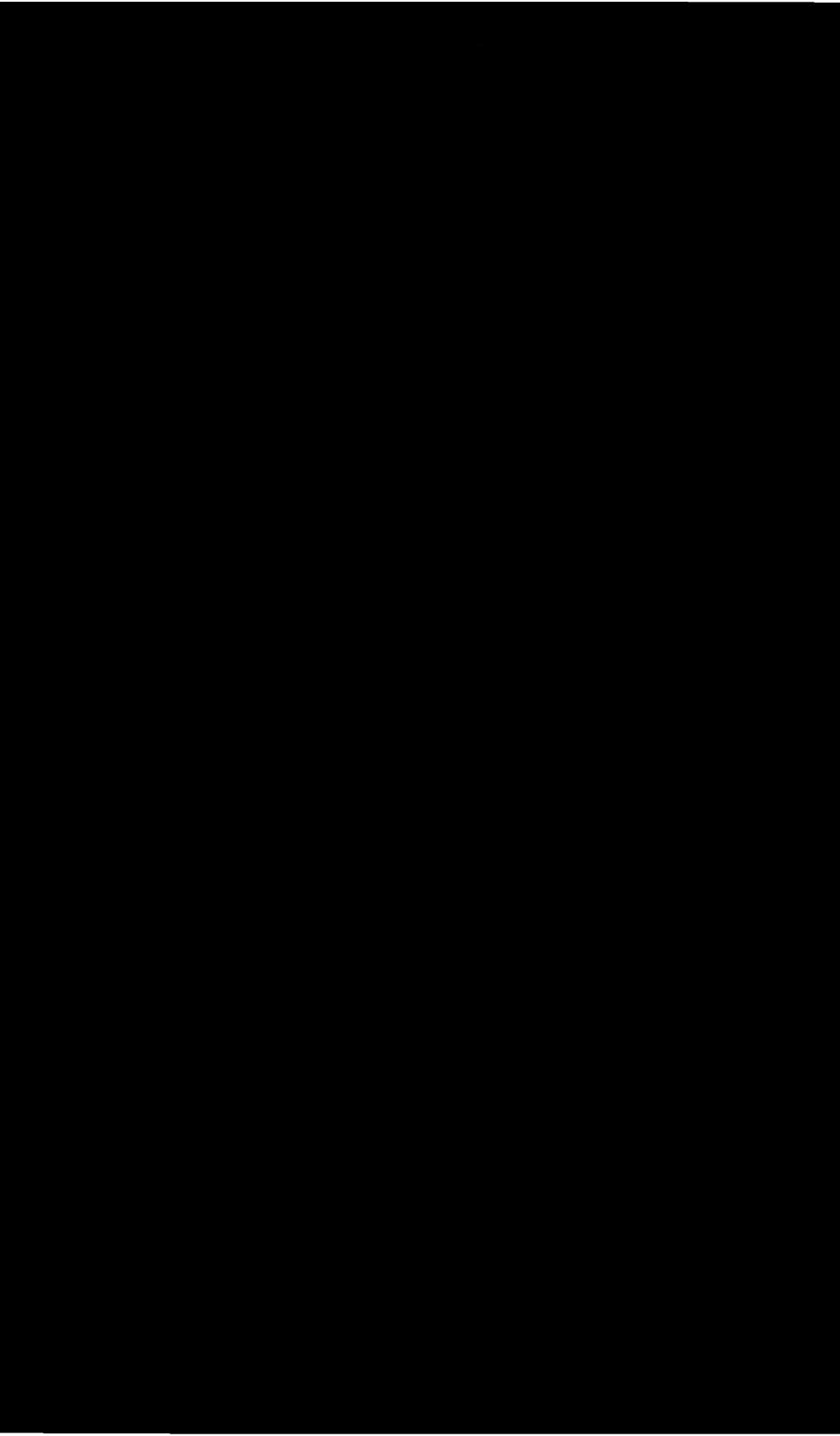


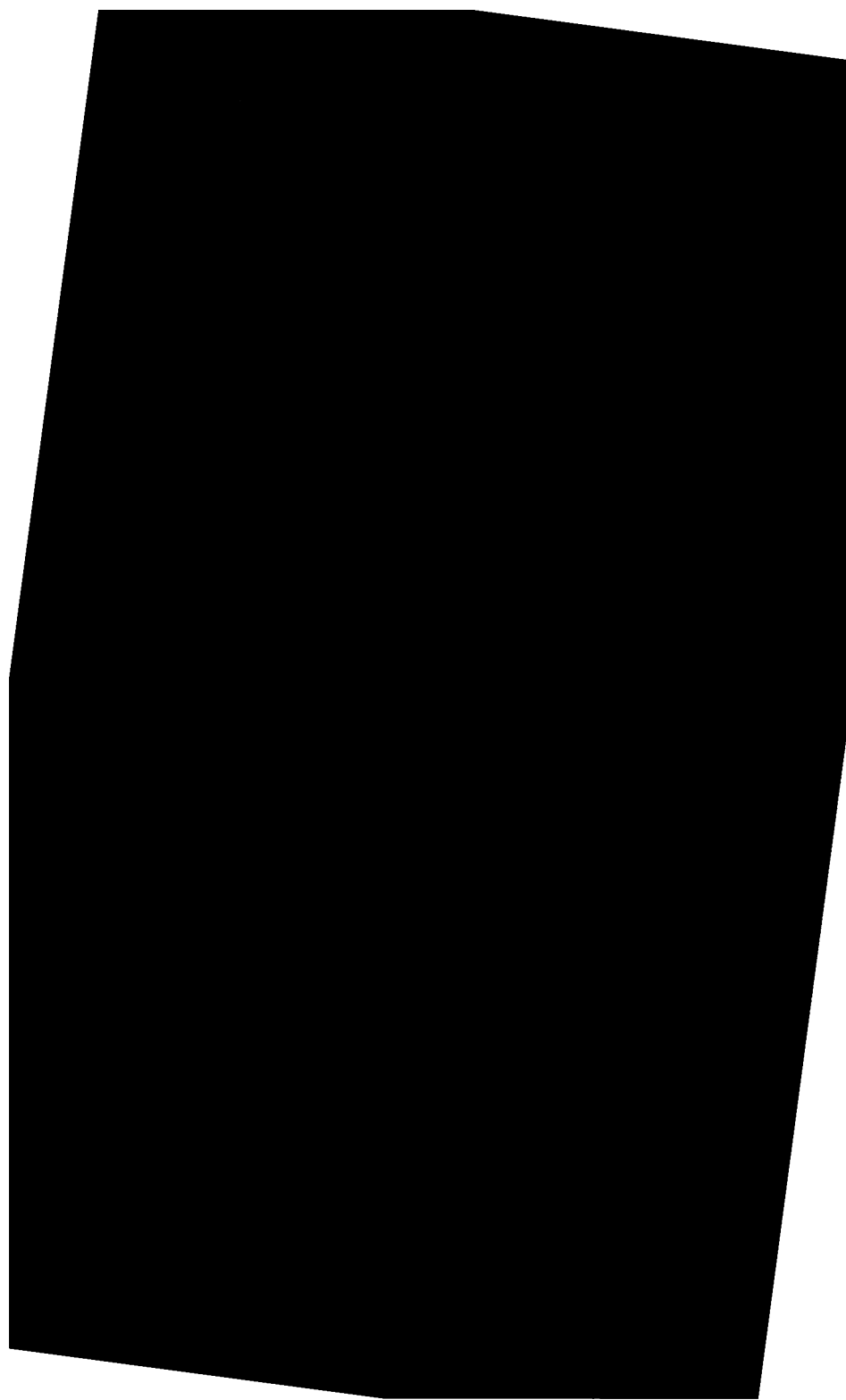


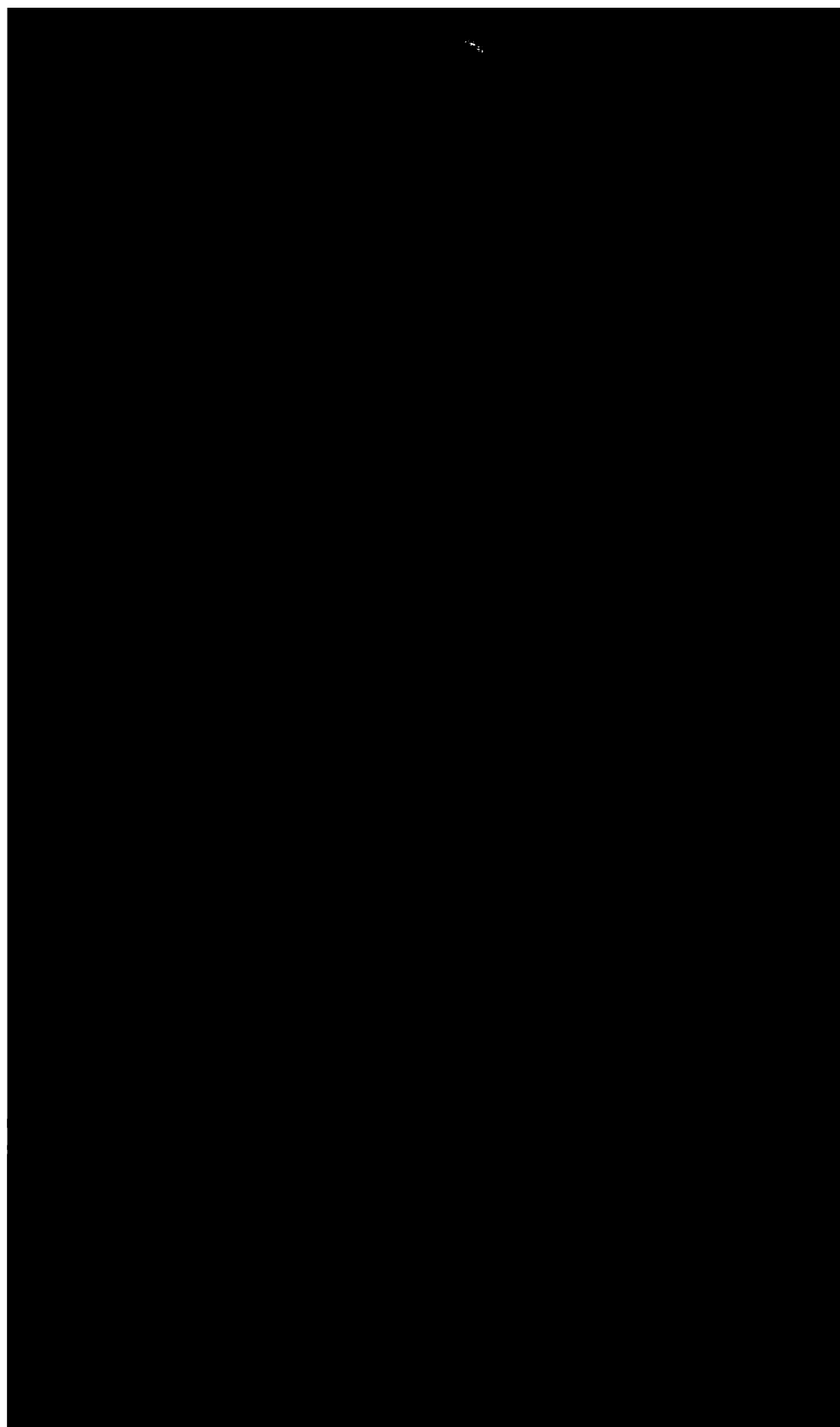


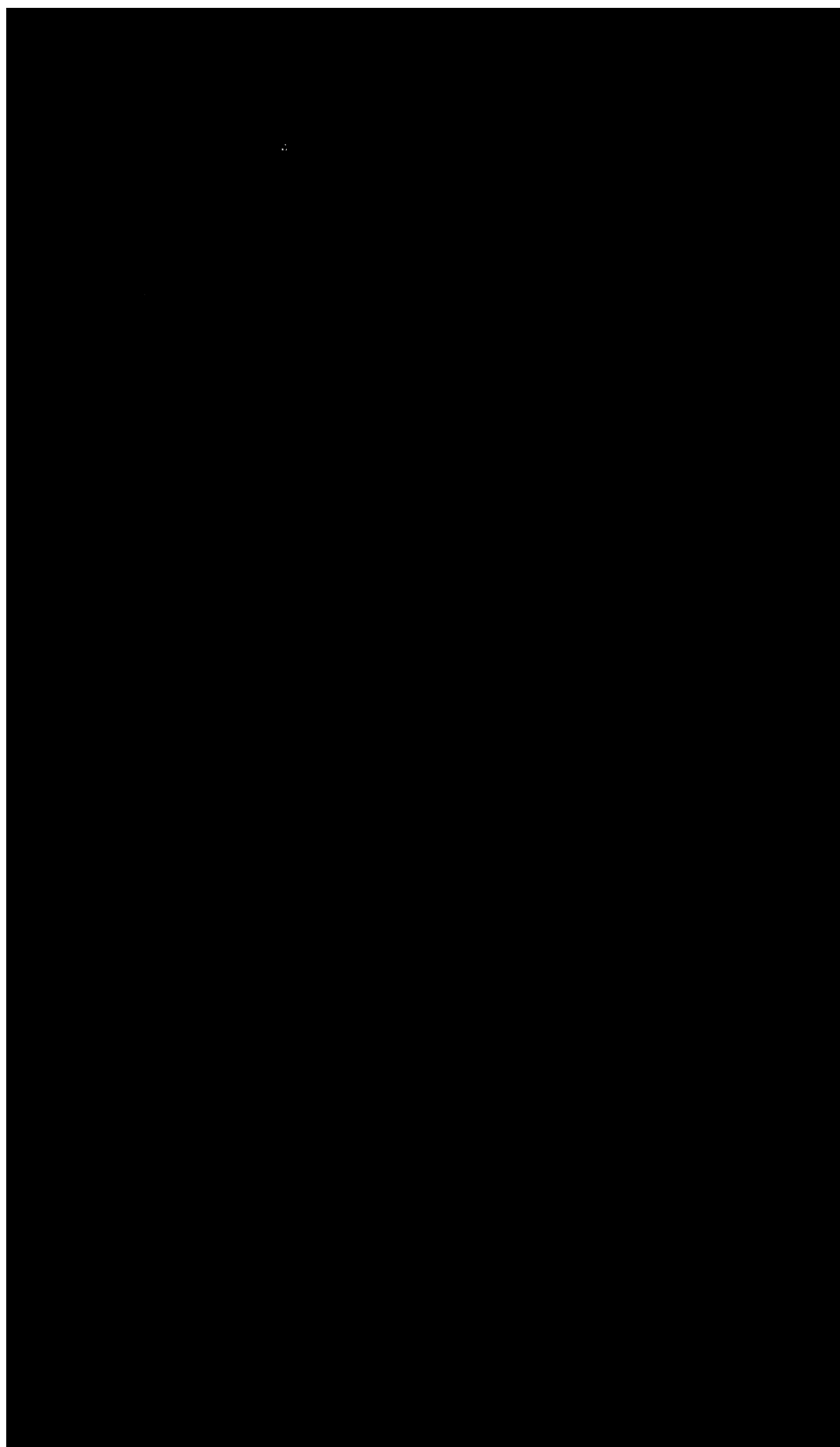


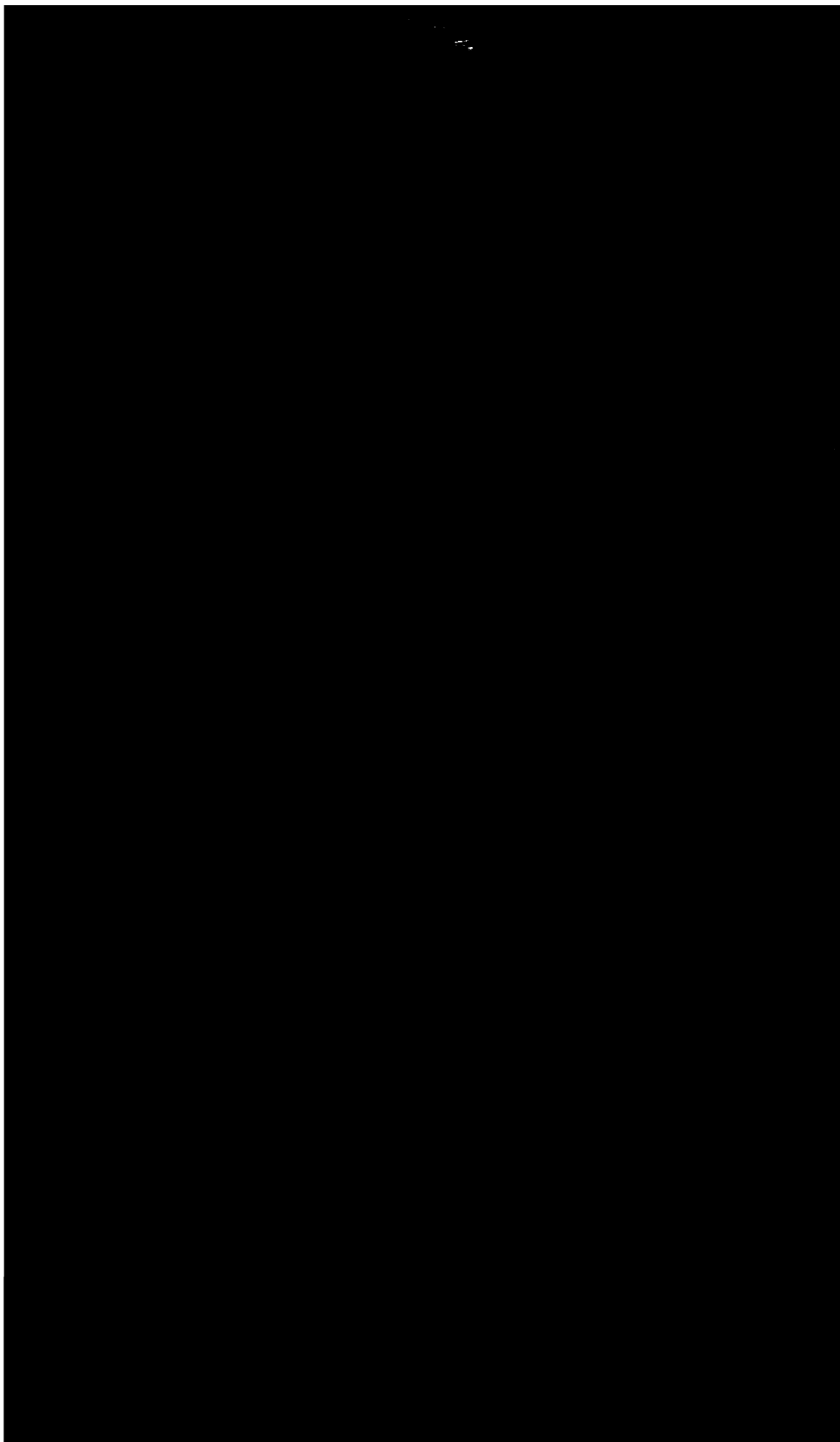












the 1990s, the number of people in the United States with private health insurance fell from 60 to 55 percent, and the number of people with no health insurance rose from 10 to 15 percent (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 1999).

As a result of the decline in private health insurance, the number of people in the United States who are dependent on public health insurance has increased. In 1999, 45 percent of the population was covered by public health insurance, up from 35 percent in 1980. The increase in public health insurance coverage has been driven by the growth of Medicaid and Medicare. In 1999, 15 percent of the population was covered by Medicaid, up from 10 percent in 1980, and 30 percent of the population was covered by Medicare, up from 15 percent in 1980 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 1999).

The increase in public health insurance coverage has also been driven by the growth of the public health insurance market. In 1999, the public health insurance market was worth \$1.2 trillion, up from \$0.8 trillion in 1980. The increase in the public health insurance market has been driven by the growth of Medicaid and Medicare. In 1999, Medicaid was worth \$0.4 trillion, up from \$0.2 trillion in 1980, and Medicare was worth \$0.8 trillion, up from \$0.6 trillion in 1980 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 1999).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. The most important is that the world's population is growing very rapidly. In 1990, the world's population was 5.3 billion. By 2000, it is expected to be 6.1 billion, and by 2010, it is expected to be 6.9 billion (UN 1994).

Another reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food supply is not keeping pace with the world's population growth. In 1990, the world's food supply was 1.8 billion tonnes. By 2000, it is expected to be 2.1 billion tonnes, and by 2010, it is expected to be 2.4 billion tonnes (FAO 1996).

A third reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food was distributed so that 1.8 billion people had enough to eat, 1.8 billion people had less than enough to eat, and 1.8 billion people had not enough to eat (FAO 1996).

A fourth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being produced in a sustainable way. In 1990, the world's food was produced in a way that was not sustainable. By 2000, it is expected to be even less sustainable, and by 2010, it is expected to be unsustainable (FAO 1996).

A fifth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being produced in a way that is healthy. In 1990, the world's food was produced in a way that was not healthy. By 2000, it is expected to be even less healthy, and by 2010, it is expected to be unhealthy (FAO 1996).

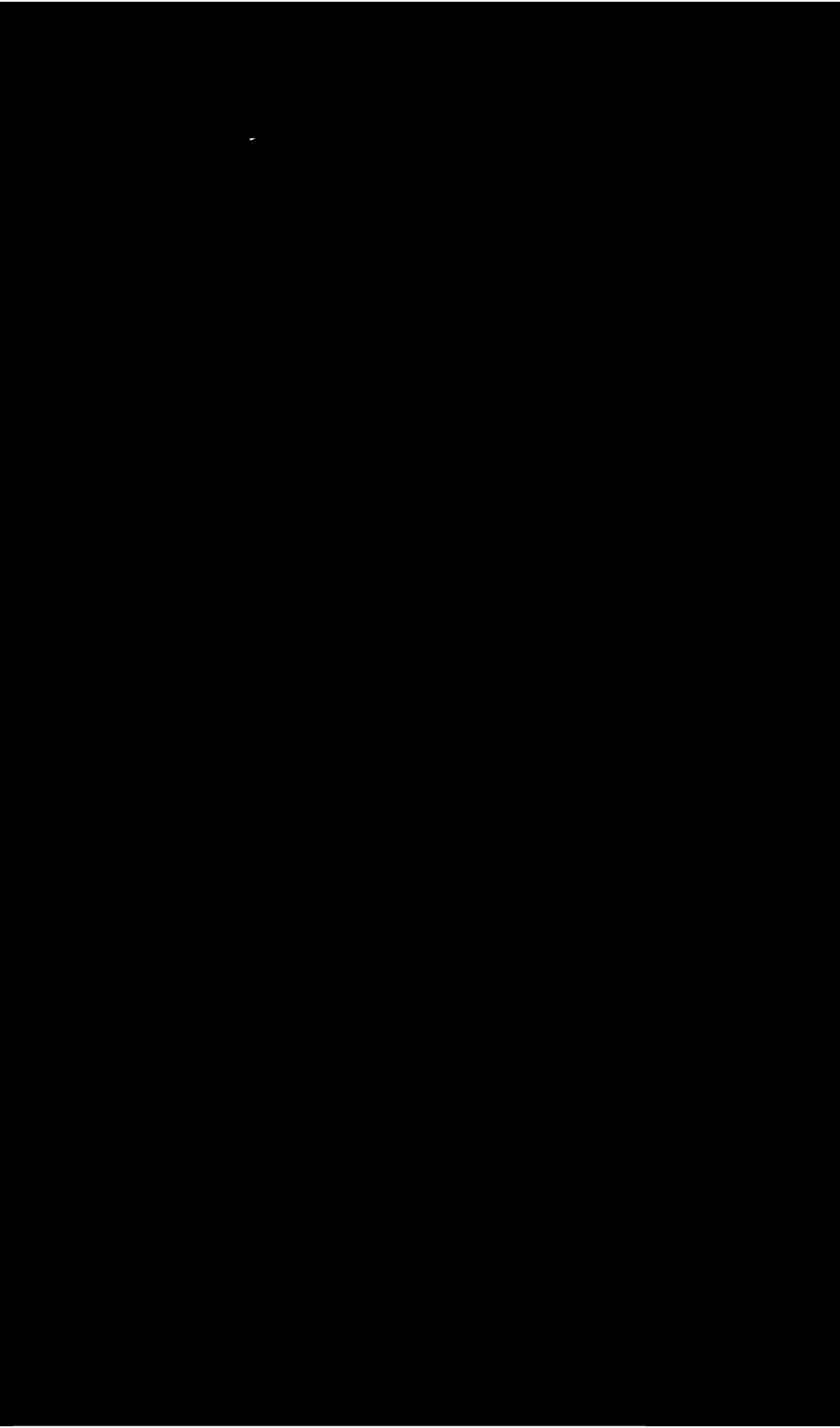
A sixth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being produced in a way that is affordable. In 1990, the world's food was produced in a way that was not affordable. By 2000, it is expected to be even less affordable, and by 2010, it is expected to be unaffordable (FAO 1996).

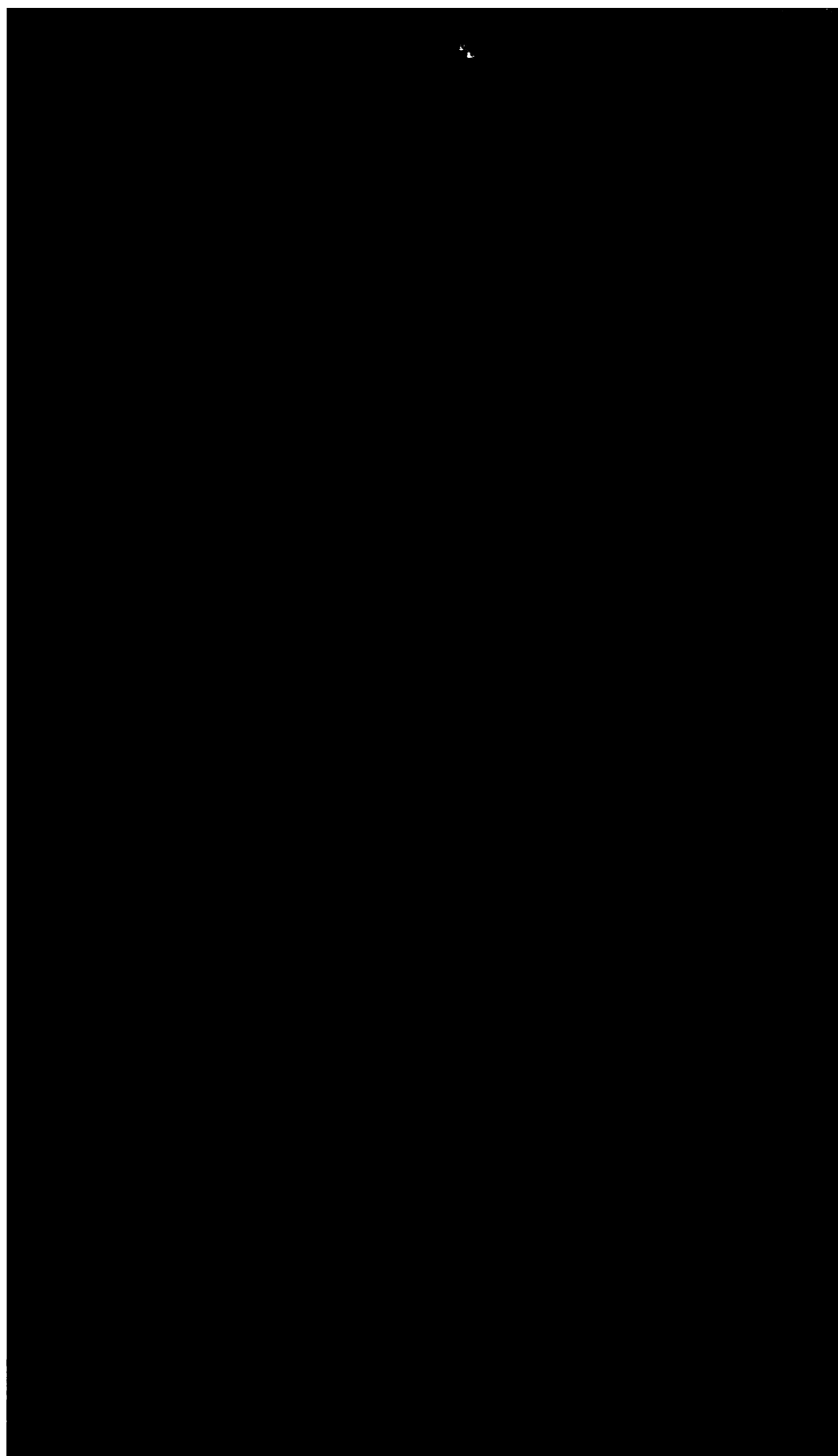
A seventh reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being produced in a way that is safe. In 1990, the world's food was produced in a way that was not safe. By 2000, it is expected to be even less safe, and by 2010, it is expected to be unsafe (FAO 1996).

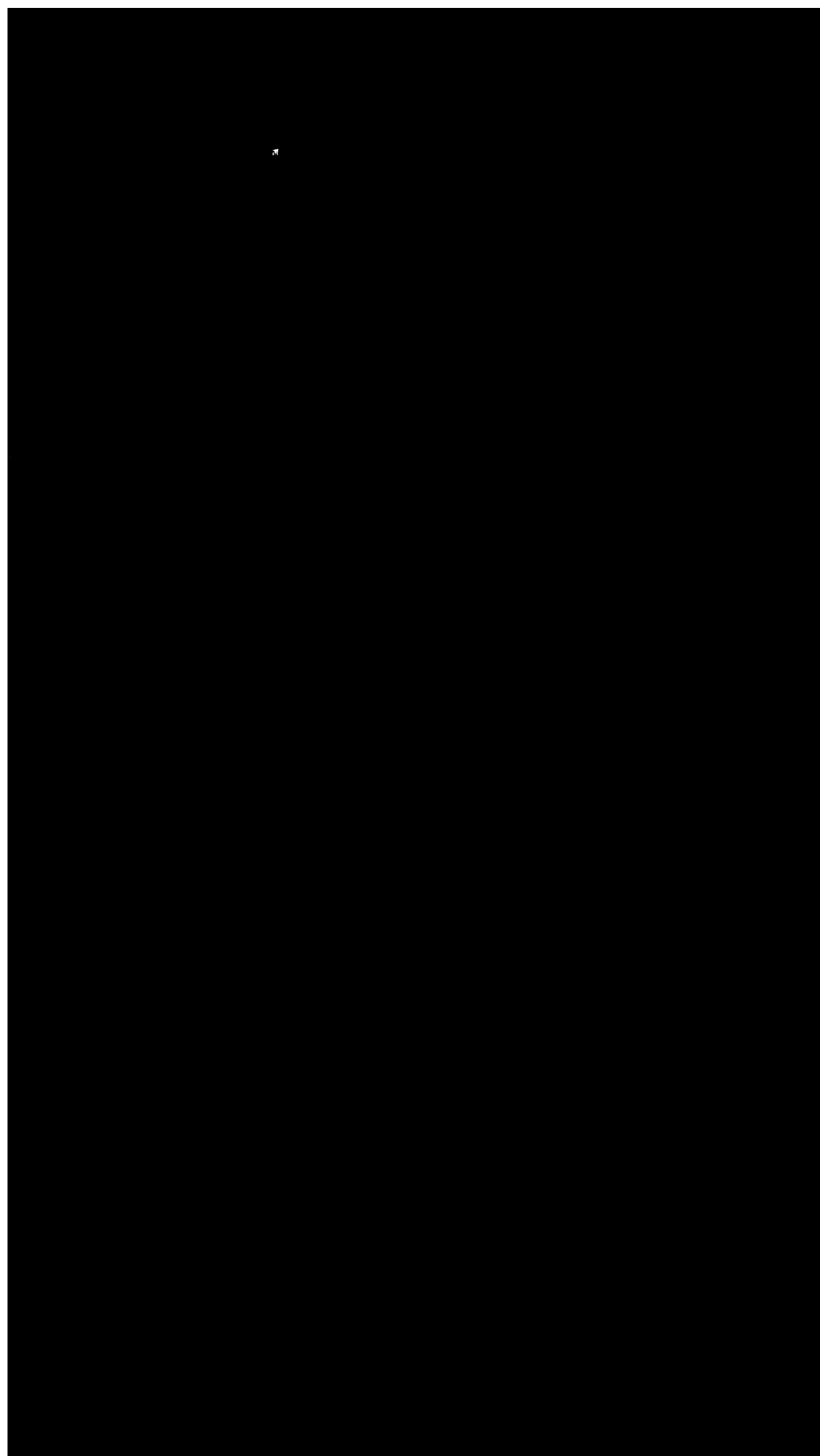
A eighth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being produced in a way that is nutritious. In 1990, the world's food was produced in a way that was not nutritious. By 2000, it is expected to be even less nutritious, and by 2010, it is expected to be non-nutritious (FAO 1996).

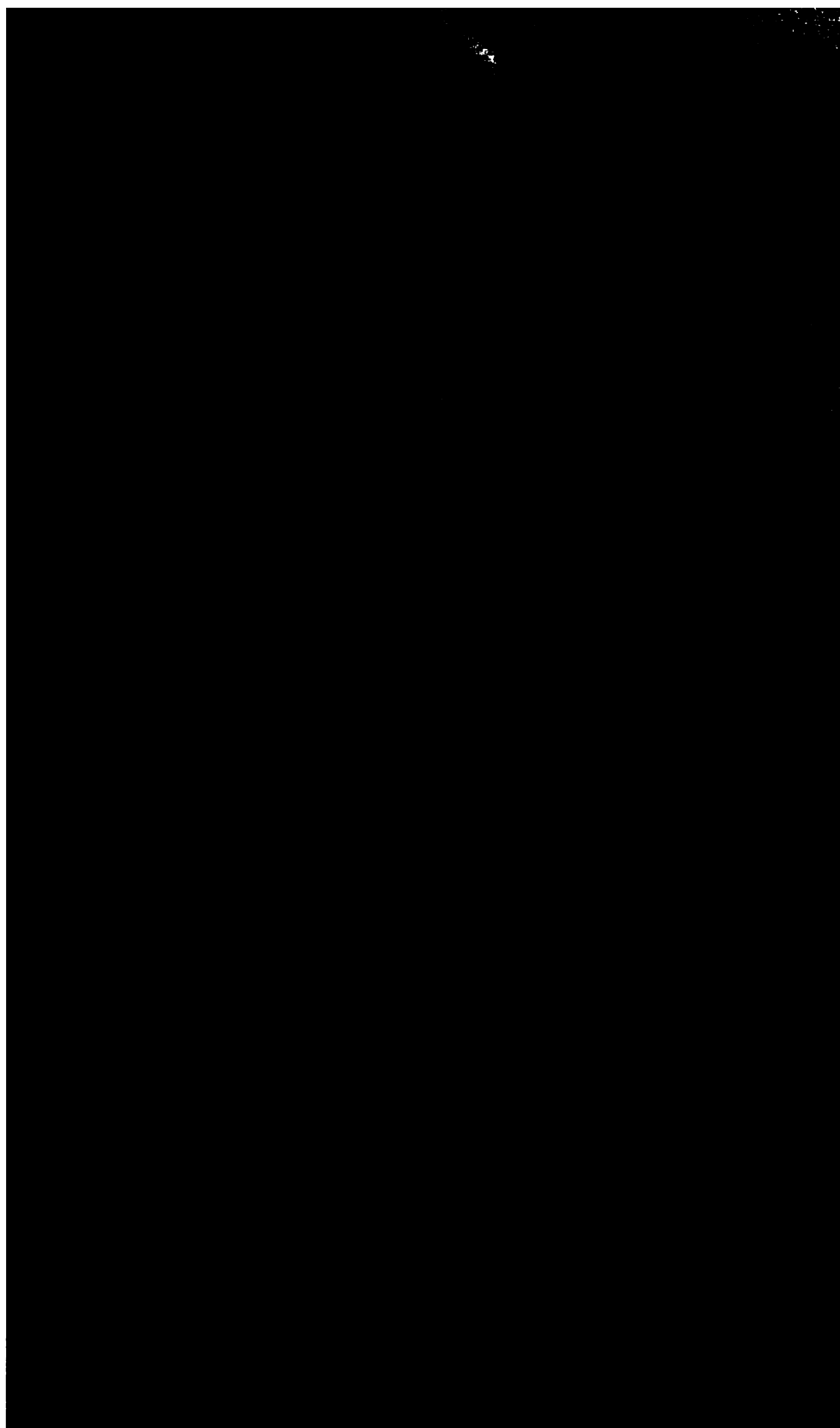
A ninth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being produced in a way that is culturally appropriate. In 1990, the world's food was produced in a way that was not culturally appropriate. By 2000, it is expected to be even less culturally appropriate, and by 2010, it is expected to be inappropriate (FAO 1996).

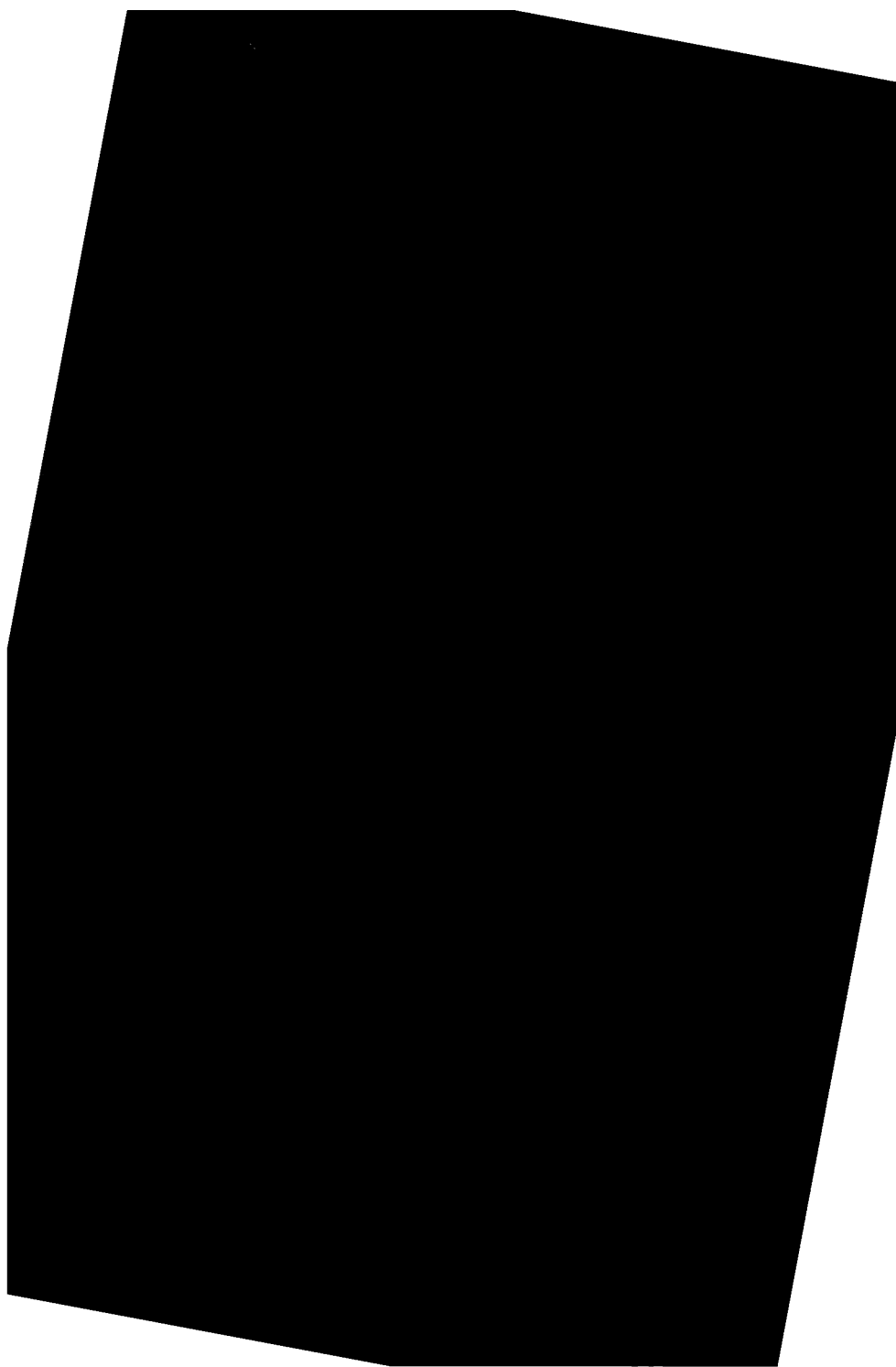
A tenth reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being produced in a way that is environmentally friendly. In 1990, the world's food was produced in a way that was not environmentally friendly. By 2000, it is expected to be even less environmentally friendly, and by 2010, it is expected to be unfriendly (FAO 1996).

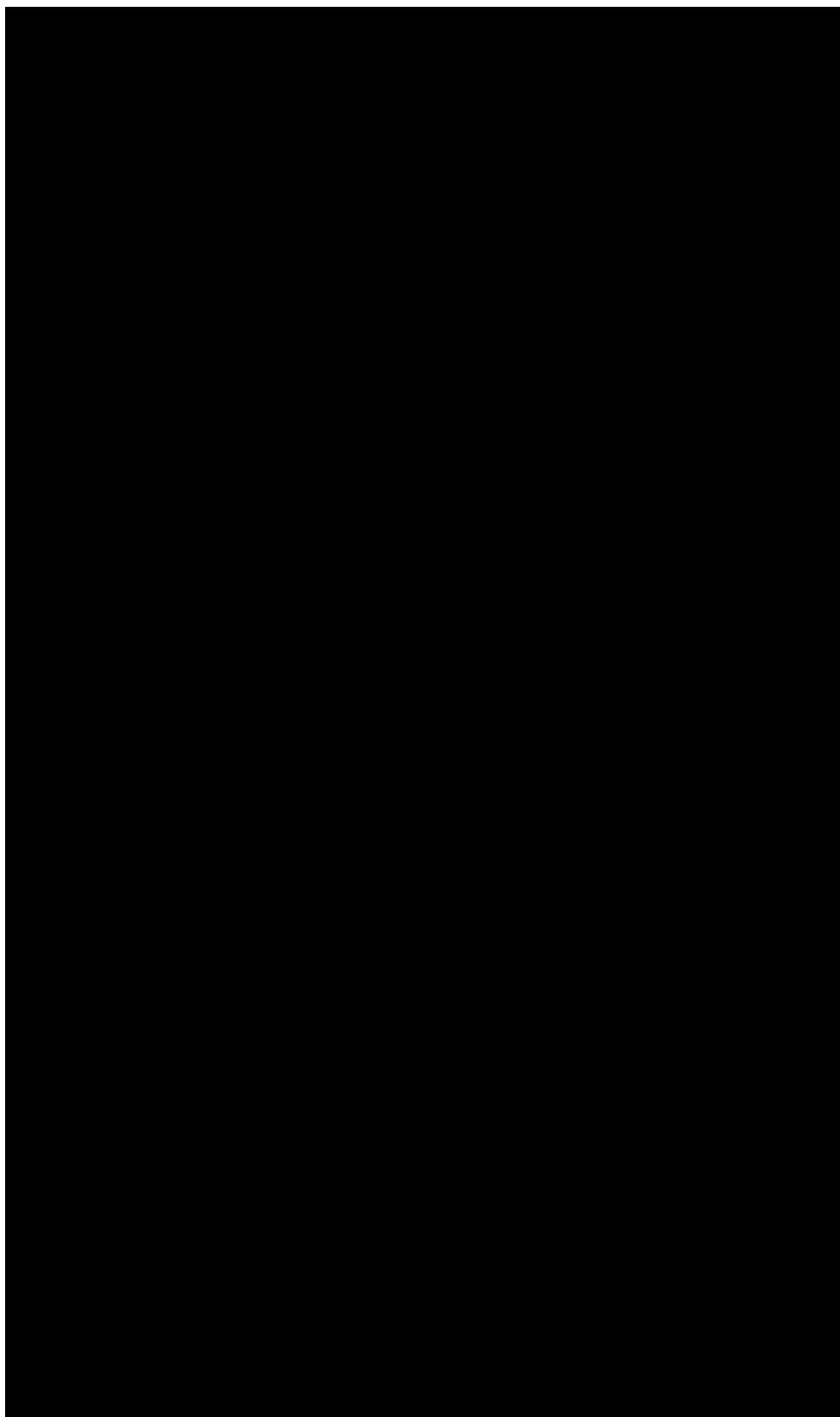


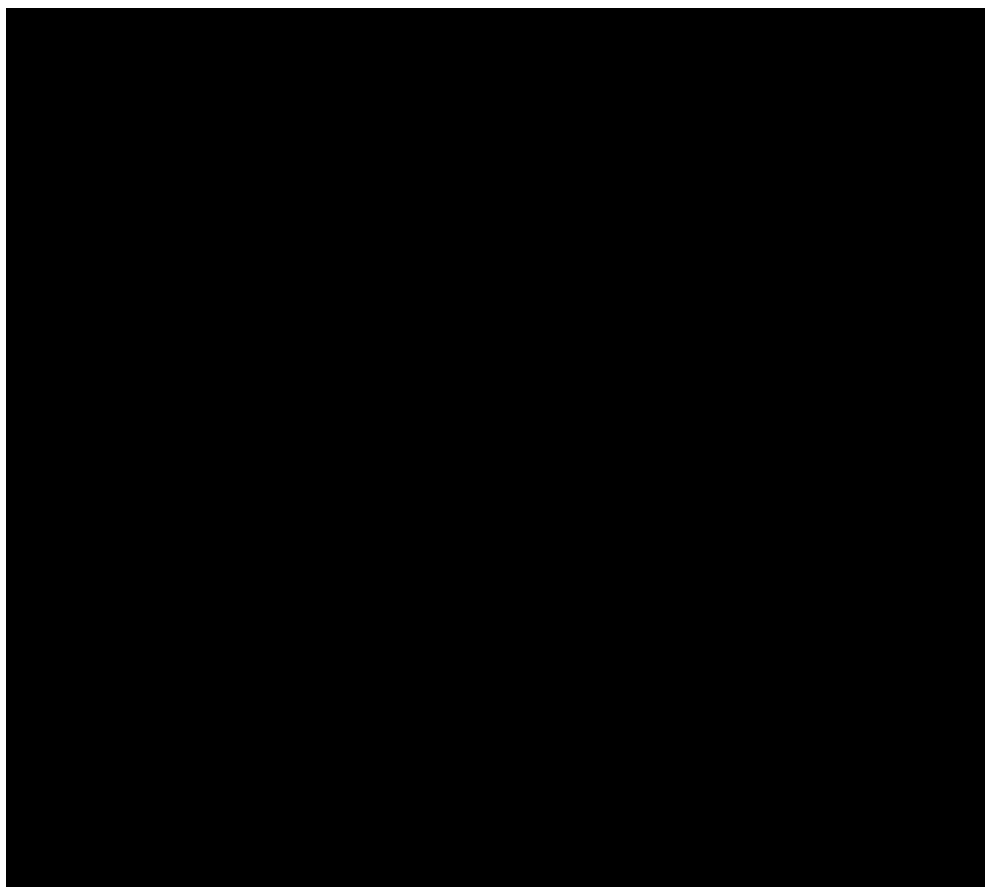








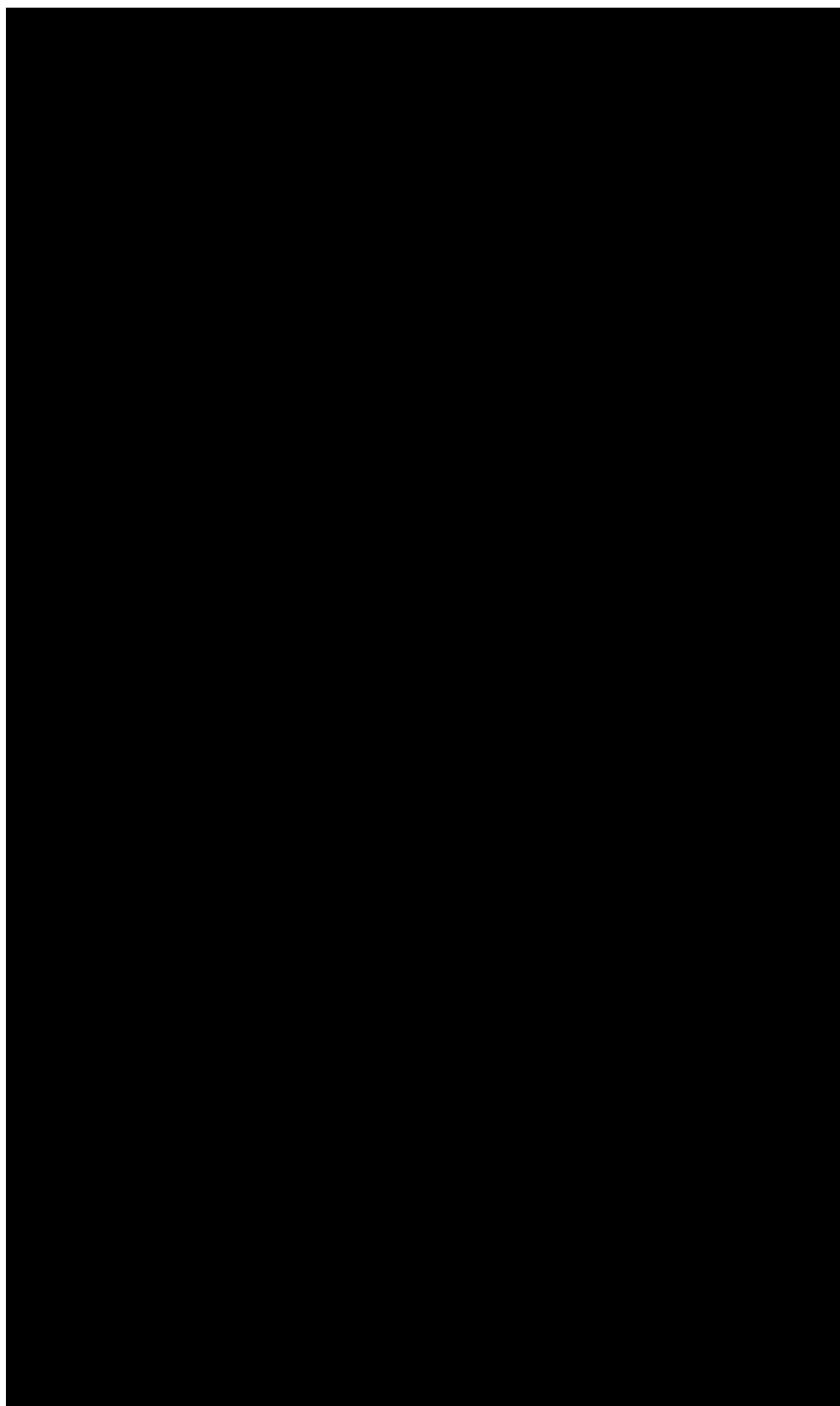


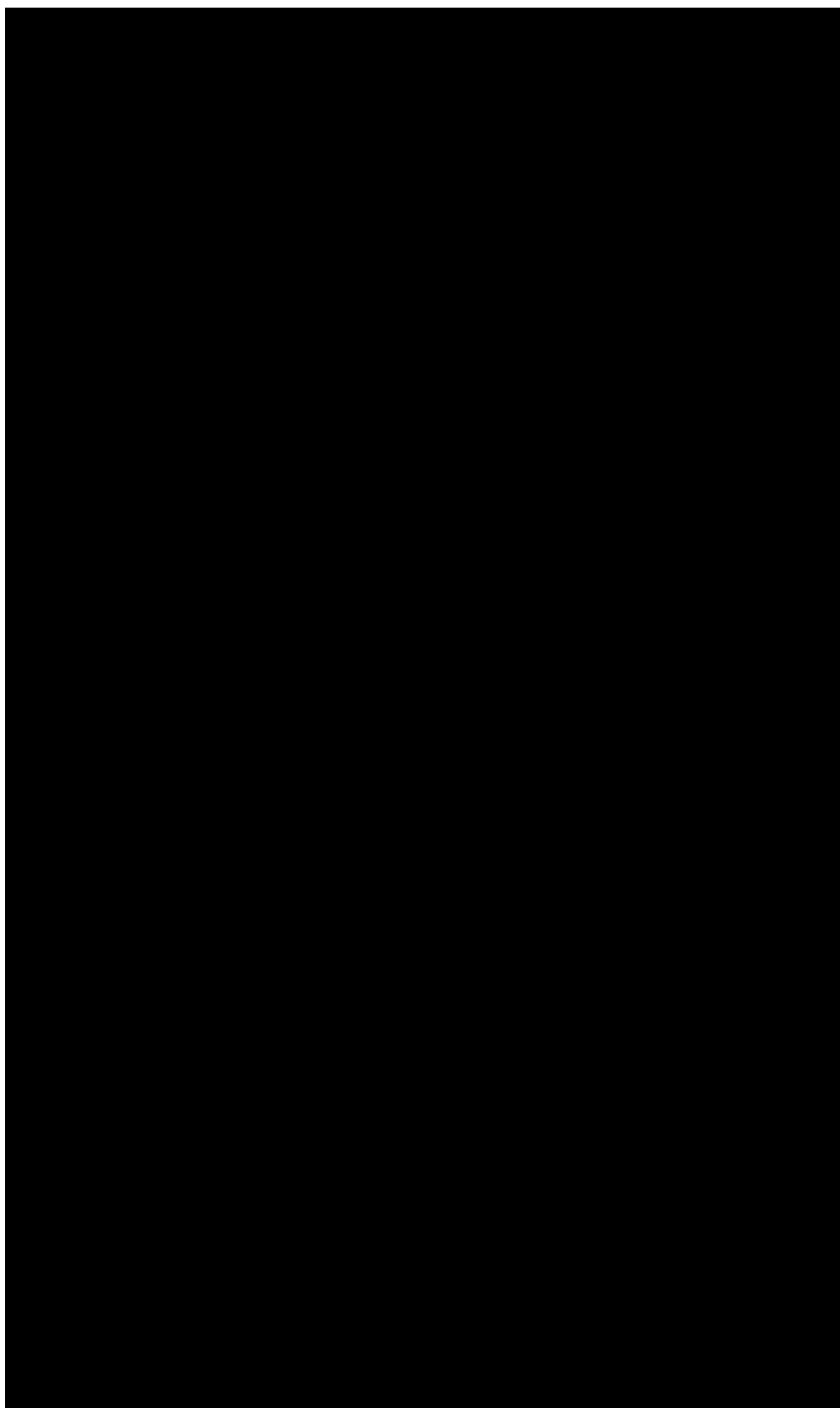


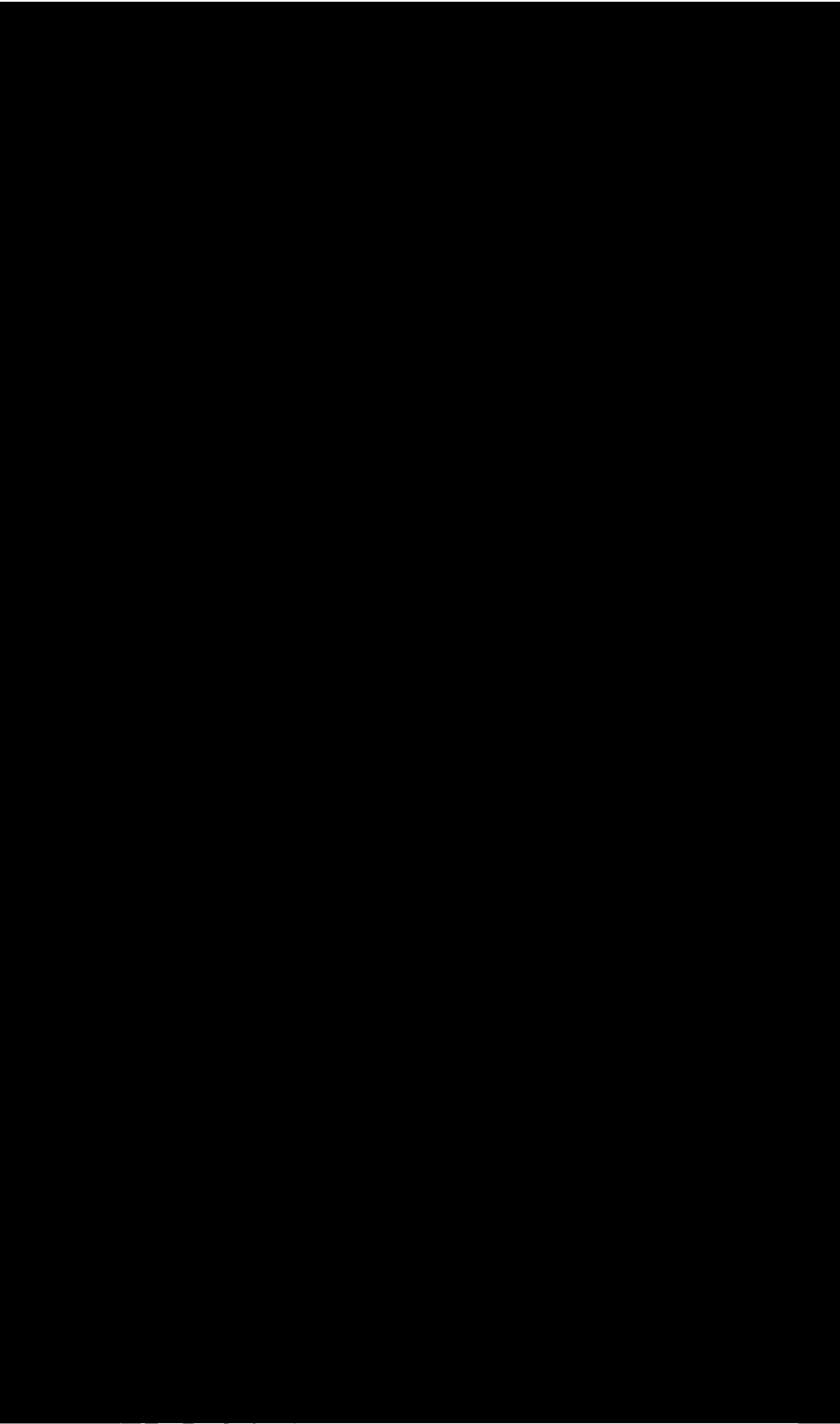


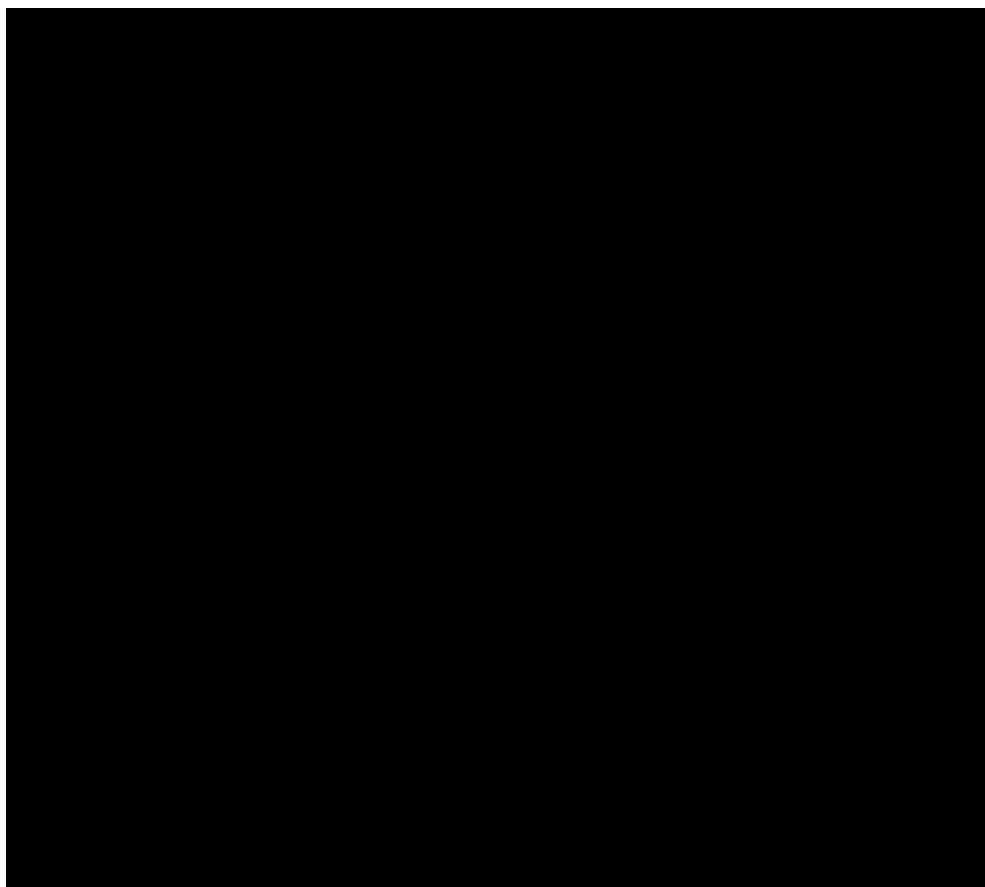


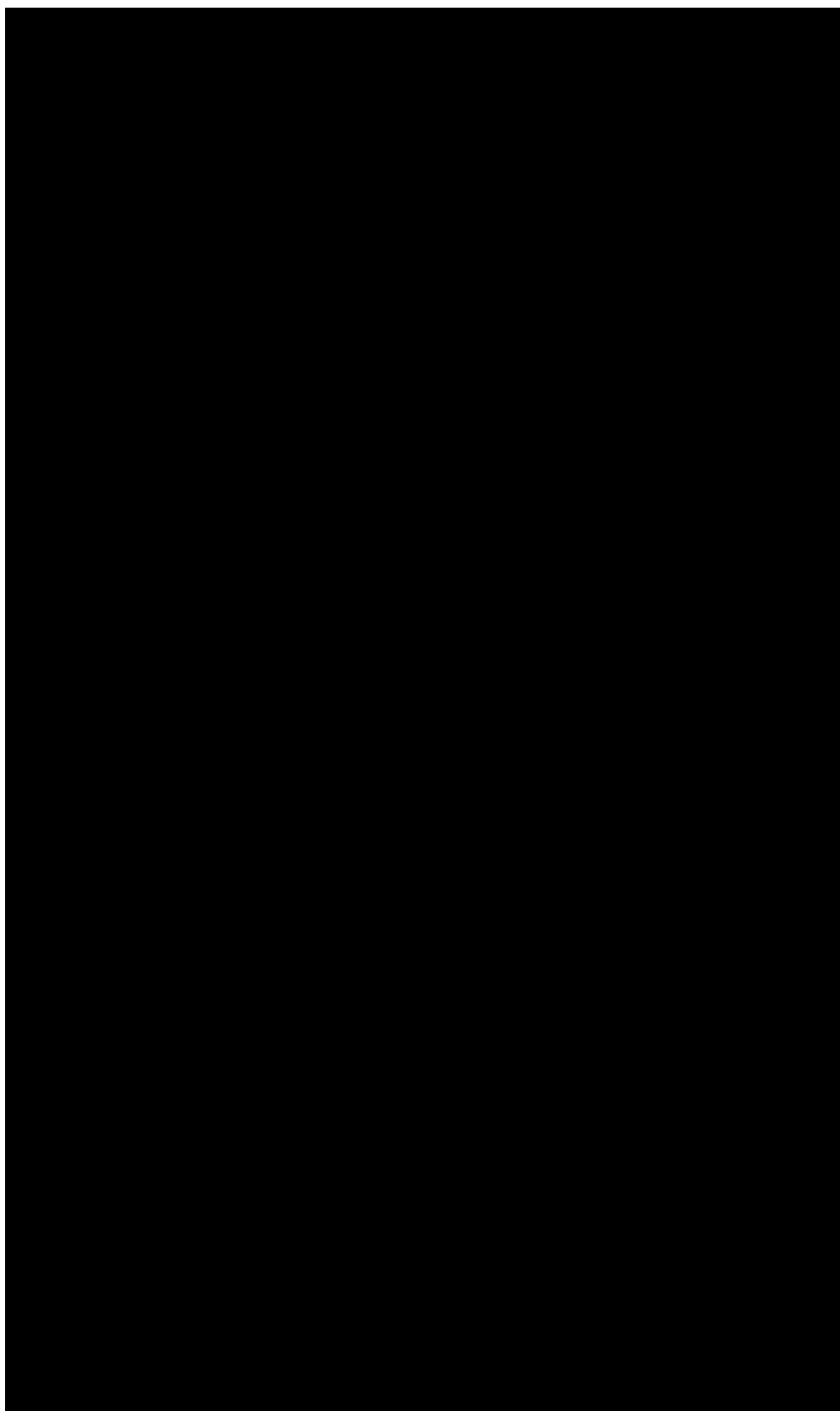


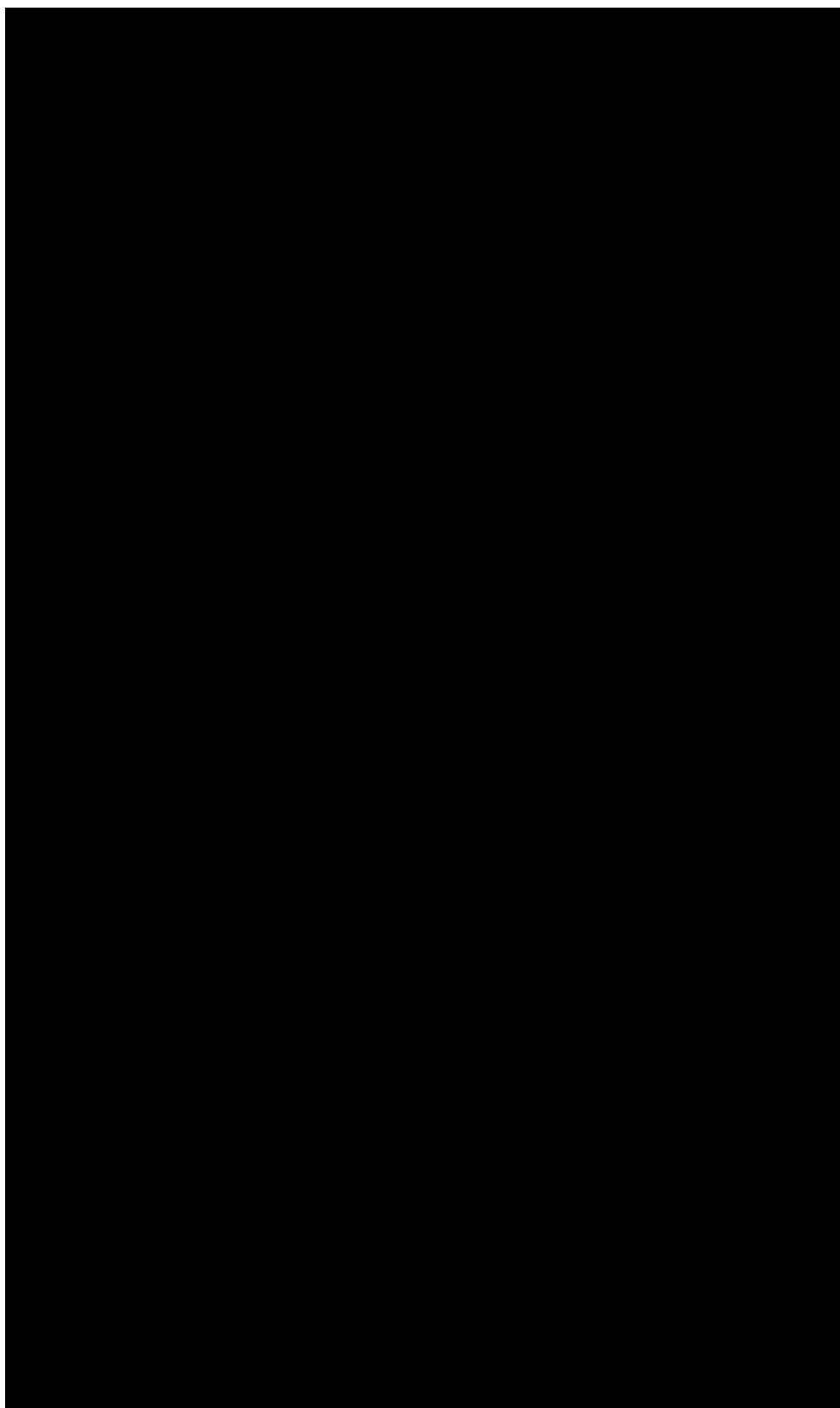


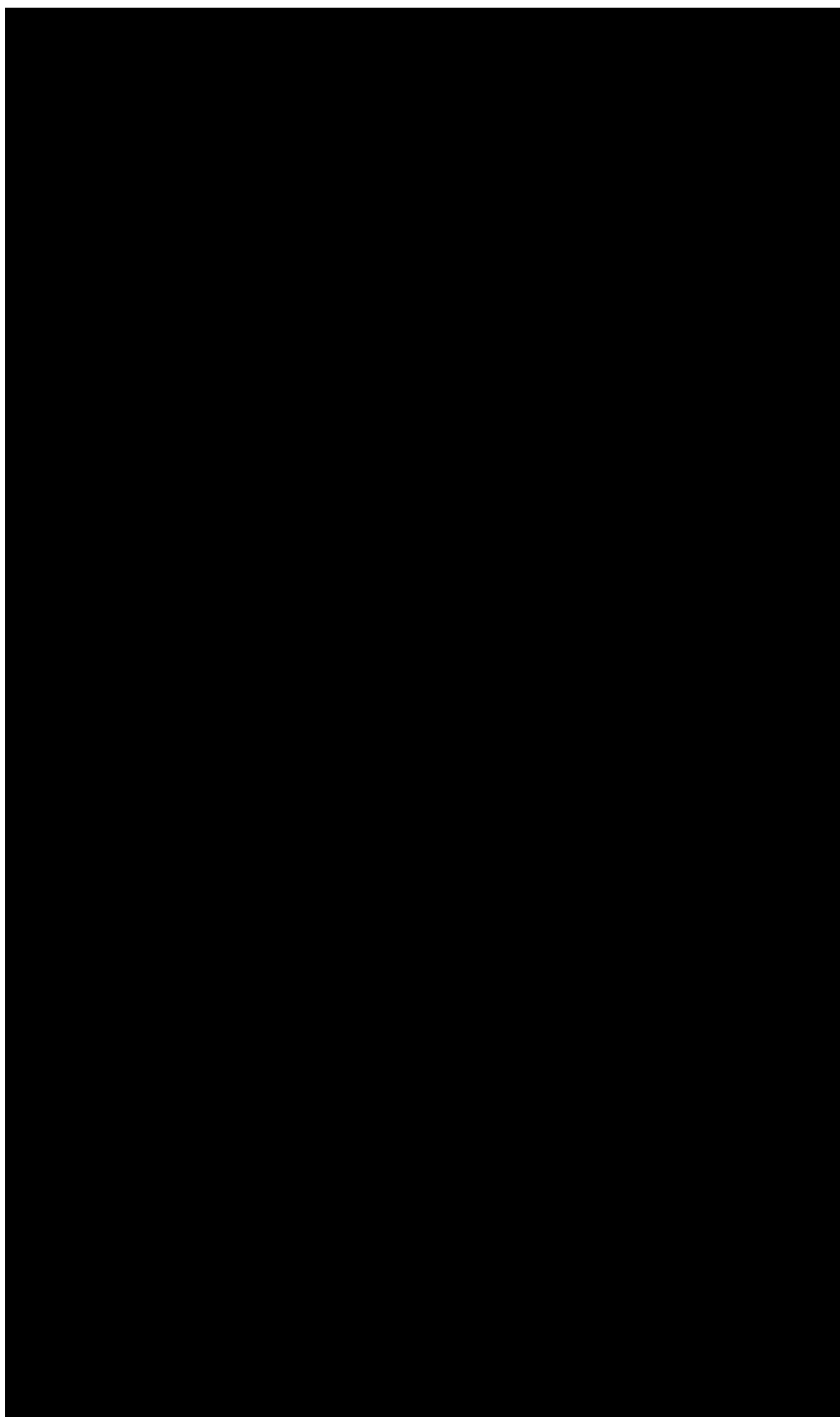


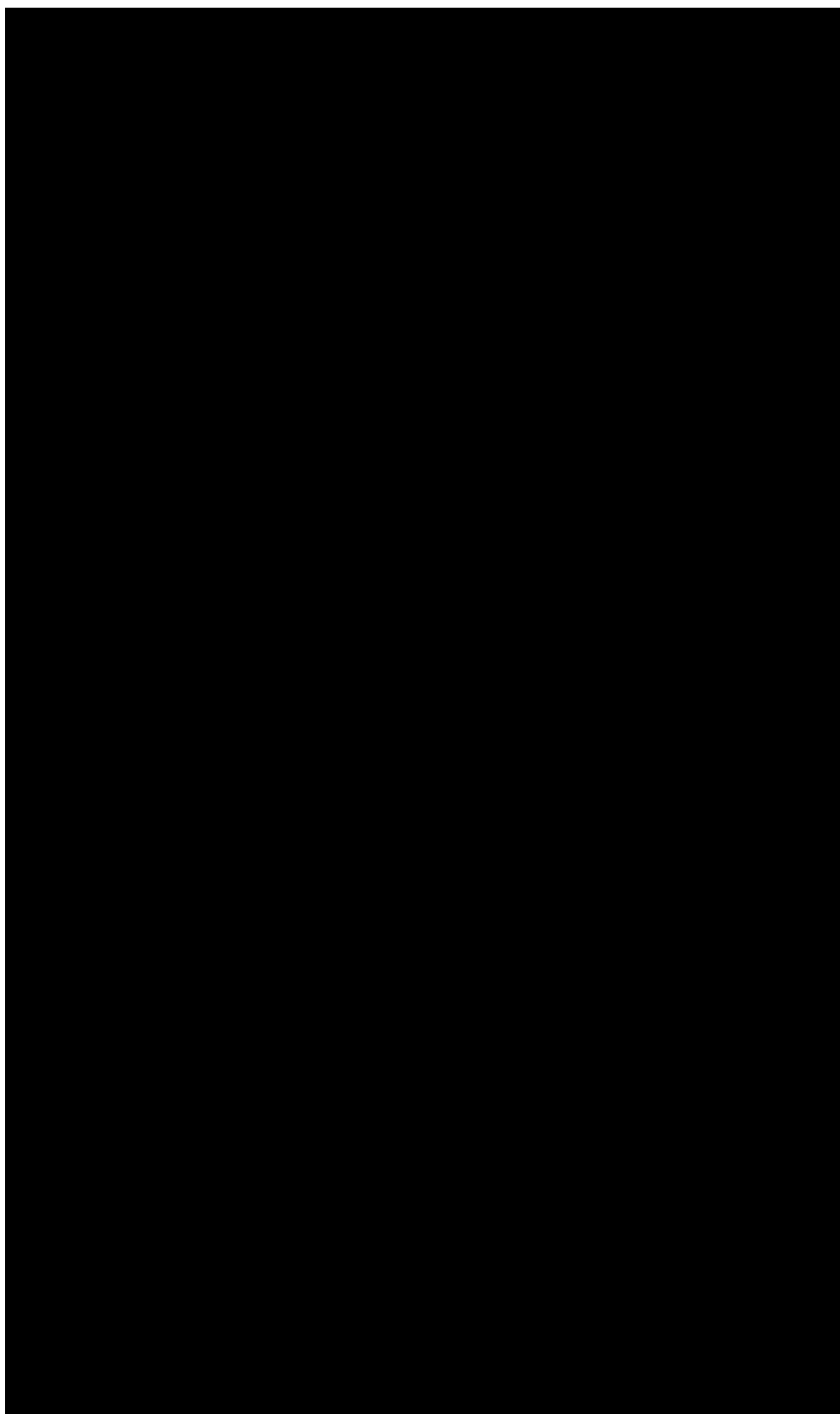


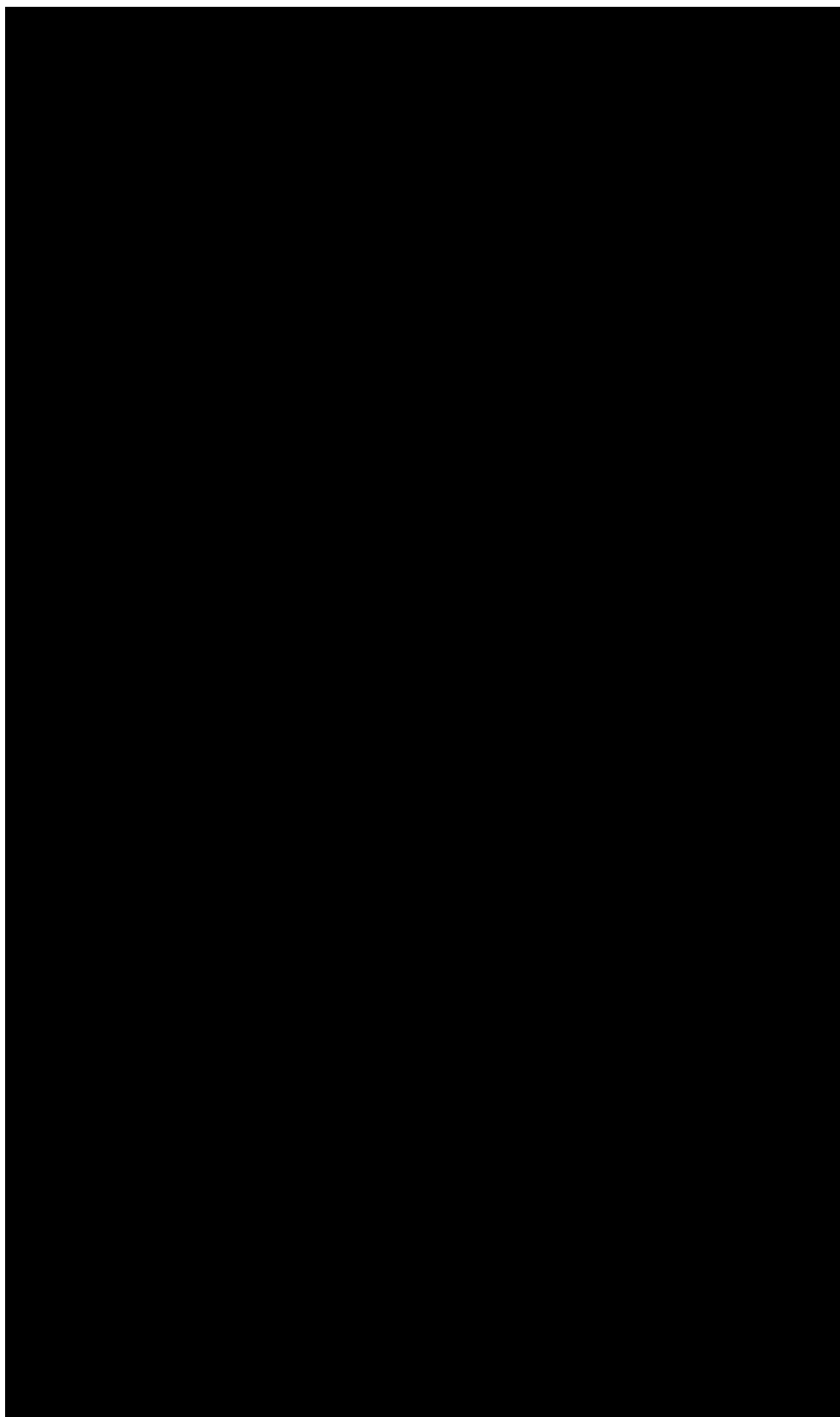












the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the world population is becoming more urban. A third is that the world population is becoming more affluent. A fourth is that the world population is becoming more mobile. A fifth is that the world population is becoming more educated. A sixth is that the world population is becoming more health conscious.

There are a number of ways in which we can address these problems. One is to increase the production of food. Another is to improve the distribution of food. A third is to improve the quality of food. A fourth is to improve the health of people. A fifth is to improve the environment. A sixth is to improve the education of people. A seventh is to improve the health care system. A eighth is to improve the social system. A ninth is to improve the economic system. A tenth is to improve the political system.

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